Soldiers - 1919 314 World War.

Articles, Comments, etc. About.

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"SA$SIN' BACK" HIS GERMAN CAPTOR

The Yankee prisoner, black and unafraid, is answering the questions of a German officer at the prison camp much to the satisfaction of all concerned, while the other prisoners, mostly American, are cheering him on

SOME WAR-TIME HUMOR OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER

Literary Digest 4-12-19

IN addition to furnishing the newspapers with much first-page stuff for more than four hectic years and providing the magazine- and novel-writers with material for the next hundred years or so, to say nothing of historians, the display of irritation in Europe coming to an abrupt end November 11 has been the source of endless anecdote and personal mention. A collection of stories is published in the New York *Times Magazine* of some of the things that happened to the negro dough-boys of the 369th Infantry, a New York regiment under the command of Col. William Hayward, who were known in France as "The Hell Fighters." Here are a few of the best anecdotes:

"Would you like to be in the airplane service?" an officer asked one of the negroes while he was watching a French machine sailing overhead.

"No, suh, not fo' mine," was the rejoinder.

"Why?" the officer persisted.

"Well, you see, ef I was up in dat dah machine an' de officer got kilt I'd have to git out an' crank up de engine, wouldn't I? I wouldn't have nothin' to stan' on."

In one of the first trenches were 5,000 negro troops, supported at some distance in the rear by a force of whites 10,000 strong. A newly arrived negro trooper, who was visibly nervous, was being "kidded" mercilessly by his companions.

"Whut'd you do, Hennery," one of the tormentors asked, "ef ten billion o' dem bush Germans wuz to pop up outen de groun' right 'bout as close to you as nineteen is to twenty?"

"I ain't a-tellin' whut I'd do," Henry answered, "but I know whut de res' o you niggahs would do, an' I know whut de papers back home would be sayin' de nex' mawnin'. Dey'd have big head-lines: 'Ten thousand white folks trampled to death.'"

One force of negroes was quartered next to a division of Moroccans, who had a perpetual feud with a regiment of Singhalese near by. The Moroccans are mulatto in color, while the Singhalese are as black as most of the members of Colonel Hayward's old regiment. This fact was really at the bottom of the feud. On one occasion Colonel Hayward wanted to send a messenger to the Moroccan commander and chose three of his own men to deliver it.

As the messengers approached the Moroccan camp the latter mistook them for the despised Singhalese. They rushed from their dugouts brandishing guns, knives, and pistols, and with wild shouts warned the strangers not to come nearer. The New-Yorkers beat a hasty retreat, and when Colonel Hayward demanded of one what the trouble was he replied:

"Colonel, you bettah sen' some o' dem light-cullud Hahlem lounge lizahds fo' dis job. We's done!"

The Morocco division occupied the same position for months, and during that time managed to collect a large number of German marks, each coin being worth about sixteen cents. The New York troops spent their energies in collecting French francs. Whenever they were able to do so they exchanged their francs for the German coin. Colonel Hayward asked one of his men why he did this.

"Why, we's gwine to spen' it in Germany of cose," the dough-boy replied. "Ain't dat whah we's a-gwine?"

A group of colored Harlemites was standing in the mess-line when several German planes suddenly appeared overhead. In half a minute the line had melted to one man, the Top Sergeant.

"Is you jes' plumb crazy or don't you know nothin'?" the Sergeant remonstrated when the men returned.

"Well, boss," replied the courageous Sam, "heaven is a long ways from France, an' I ain't no hand to go travelin' on a empty stummick."

A lieutenant inquired of a homesick youth why he was so anxious to get back home. "Aren't you being used all right? Did you ever see such pretty girls in your life?"

"I'se bein' used all right and de French ladies is sho easy to look at," was the reply, "but my heart's jes natchally yeahnin' fo' de little O. D. gal I lef' in Alabam'."

(O. D. is army for olive drab.)

George Washington Johnson was rather an obstreperous patient in an English hospital.

"I don't know why it is," complained the exasperated nurse, "but you colored men give us more trouble than all the rest put together."

"Yassum," the patient agreed, "dat's jes what de Germans is a-sayin' about us."

In France the offensive "nigger" was not used in addressing the dough-boys, and the French, who followed this example, had no word signifying "mulatto."

"Some of us," explained Private Bill Forshay, "was described as '*beaucoup de chocolat*,' an' de others wuz '*café au lait*.'"

"What would you do if a pack of Germans suddenly came right down on top of us?" asked a sergeant.

"Dey ain't gwine to know whar I is," replied the private.

"How's that, Sam?"

"Well, you see, dey might know whar I wuz, but not whar I is."

A negro dough-boy was clad in white pajamas one night when the camp was surprized by German bombers. Everybody headed for his own dugout and Sam had some distance to travel.

"What did you do?" he was asked the next morning.

"Easy," he replied. "De good Lawd has gimme de bes' cammyfladge in de world. I dropt dem pajamies right whar I stood an' made de res' o' de trip in my birfday clo'es."

On the night of armistice day a negro trooper met some hilarious Frenchmen. Next morning he was before his captain charged with intoxication.

"Young man," scowled the Captain, "you've got a mighty good record and I'm sorry. Have you any excuse to offer for this outbreak?"

"I ain't got no 'xcuse, please, Cap'n," said the culprit, "but I'se done got a good reason."

"A reason," exclaimed the captain. "What is it?"

"Well, Cap'n, I dunno de English fo' it, but de bunch I met last' night called it 'encore.'"

MEMPHIS TRIBUNE JOURNAL
JANUARY 4, 1919

NEGROES LOOKING TO RACE'S MORALS

Funds Solicited for Protection of Girls—Not Only Moral But Economic Measure.

BY REV. T. O. FULLER.

The association for the protection of colored girls is pushing a vigorous campaign for $5,000 in the Memphis territory to be raised this month. This is a movement in harmony with similar plans by the federal government to safeguard the health and morals of the cities. Headquarters have been secured here and funds are available for current expenses but the local community must provide salaries for matron and city worker. There will be detention and hospital features for the proper handling of such cases as may be brought in. Statistics gathered during the war make it imperative that relief and protective measures be instituted or the vitality of the race will be seriously imperiled. A situation rather than a theory confronts us and the time for action is at hand. Cards are in the hands of authorized solicitors and a liberal response is looked for. A meeting of the workers will be held at the Clara Howe building, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

We understand that several financial drives among negroes are planned, but they are being arranged so as not to conflict or overlap. The public is entitled to some consideration and parties handling these various activities should not fail to take this into account. This column would be glad to give publicity to each program in turn. Lay your plans well and let us help you.

TOPEKA TRIBUNE JOURNAL
JANUARY 10, 1919

[illegible] contingent of 2,000 North Carolina negroes [illegible] for their embarkation camp, a patriotic white woman collected enough razors to furnish each man with one of them distinctive weapons. The colored soldiers were delighted, but the cautious colonel of the regiment declined to accept the gift for his men.

Citizens Resent the Encroachment of Negroes

A crowd of more than 400 men and women assembled in Prospect hall, 2200 Prospect avenue, last night and vigorously opposed the "southward trend" of negro home-builders, and protested against the selling or renting of properties to negroes in the district bounded by Eighteenth and Twenty-seventh streets and Brooklyn and Indiana avenues.

Committees were appointed to protest to the Real Estate Board against real estate dealers renting or selling property in the district to negroes, and to ask the city council to pass an ordinance restricting the district.

Andrew E. Gallagher presided. Most of the churches and schools of the district were represented. Speakers bitterly denounced the recent sale of a piece of property at Howard street and Agnes avenue to negroes, and declared unless the authorities prevent the movement of negroes into the district the citizens would employ drastic methods to prevent it.

"They'll never take this district if these people carry out their pledge to keep them out," said Mr. Gallagher.

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Defender's Foreign Representative Writes of Racial Activities in France

French High in Their Praise of Our Troops; Flay American "War Historian" for Smothering Important Facts During Great Struggle

3-29-19

Second Article—Continued

BY ROSCOE C. SIMMONS

His book comprises 479 pages. He was the only American writer with the British fleet and was chosen to represent the American press with his majesty's army in France. The name of Frederick Palmer is no strange one to readers. Being an author, he is expected to write with knowledge, and being a journalist he is expected to engage himself to a style, if possible, but to facts unvaryingly.

Col. Simmons

Our Name Not There

This book is before me. From cover to cover I have read it, hoping to find even a slight mention of the Negro in arms. This I was led to seek simply because the name of every other race group, as the high writers call them, is there in capital letters.

In broken conversations I learn, even in Paris, and in London before I crossed the channel, that almost in every hard place of combat and conflict the blacks, from the four corners, and particularly from mine, were there, very much there, and it is said by all that they did not flinch. An active secretary of the French Colonial society told me that the French Africans were madder in battle than anybody else in the world, except the American blacks, who were deaf, dumb and blind when mad clear through. While he was talking of Chateau Thierry and the Marne I could not help thinking of the swiftly dying glories of Beale street, whence all real warriors come.

But back to Palmer, whose book attracted wide reading in America, and is foremost in the book stalls of both Paris and London. Therein is something of all regiments, excepting those in which darker Americans were the fighting men. Maj. Palmer may have overlooked their ardor and courage by mistake, but their race and color he could only have forgotten as a compliment to the conveniences of memory. I will not review his book, having in mind other books to review, now and later.

But take one paragraph from a page glowing with pride in the Yanks—God bless them, all of them, white and black alike. He is discussing the British race problem, the redoubtable and lovable Irish—I can hear their intellectual thunders in Paris, for on yesterday they declared themselves free and independent henceforward. I read:

> Greeks, Poles, Italians, Hungarians, Bohemians, Jews were among our numbers fighting for the principles which had kept the British Isles an asylum for exiles. Britain might stand for an inheritance of blood to only a portion of us, but she did stand for a certain heritage throughout the world, if we except Ireland, that was above race to all of us. We had no Irish or Italian or Scotch, not even a German question at home.

And also, by way of touching the major's philosophy, fighting under the American eagle for British glory and for the liberty of free France, whose other name is Men, there were hundreds of thousands of dark Americans, very proud to fight, indeed never too proud to fight for freedom, and in the United States there is a problem—vexing betimes, not because dark Americans give even the least trouble, but rather because slavery dies hard, keeps an eye on the main chance, and through troublous decisions of Fate gets the government by the throat now and then.

I came out of the palace called the French L'Opera, most gorgeous temple of drama and music in the world, and joined a throng that was looking at wonderful pictures of devastated France, shown in brilliant lights from a huge window on Rue de la Paix, a short but graceful thoroughfare. I had just witnessed the spectacle of "Othello" and was filled up on the ancient splendors of darker men, and of present hopes for their return to respectable consideration by men lighter made.

He must have noticed the American flag I wore in the lapel of my great coat, for an American soldier hailed me. "From the states?" he inquired.

"Yes," I said, "and from Chicago, Memphis and Louisville at that," wanting a new friend to understand that an American could really be, tout-à-coup, from the states—Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee, State street, Beale and Walnut being sufficient, I thought.

He was from Alabama. Alabam! Stars, I thought. And am I yet alive to see him face to face, and in Paris? I could almost see every face common to 18th street in Birmingham, but this soldier admitted the environ of Tuscaloosa as his habitat—if ever he got back there. He had come to the Great City to "see the sights" before taking a transport for some American landing.

Praise From Southerner

I asked him if he had heard of the Colored soldiers since he had been out this way. "Heard of them?" he jerked. "Who has not heard of them? And say, take it from me," he went on, "take it from me, bo; wait until I see Alabama again. We southerners are always talking about how much we know about the Negro. Why, we know less of him than anybody else in the world. The French know more about him than anybody else. He's hell on wheels with a gun, and away from situations in which he lives in fear and trembling he is like every other man. The best we southerners have got out of the war has been the opportunity to see the stuff in the Negro with whom we have got to live," and he was letting himself loose.

He spied an M. P., more dreaded by a soldier than a German howitzer.

"Come on," I said, "and have a tete a tete"—in Paris that doesn't indicate the beverage that makes the sickening prohibitionists back home sick indeed. But, being in uniform, he couldn't, and what the blazes was he to do when he got back home and there was none to be had when he got out of the uniform?

His time was up. But his "Say, bo, wait until I see Alabama again," he left with me. It is still with me. I hope to see him there, since that is also my land. Certainly I hope to hear from him as having got back, and backing Hon. Thomas Heflin against the courthouse wall, proceed to ask him if he knows that the world is going round and round.

Information Not Easy

Real information as to soldiers is not to be had easily. A certain kind anyone can get, and that which is handed a correspondent under orders, or that is "looked over" before mailing, is worth only as much as that correspondent can remember for future use, when he can patch out the unfinished story.

I was at Havre, the east gate to the imperishable land of immortal France. My traveling companion, a Greek diplomatist, who shipped with me from the bay of New York, spoke excellent French and said I was coming rather lively myself. We entered a great hotel for dinner. I handed him the la carte, for I was long on appetite but extremely short on translation. "Ask the manager," I requested, "ask the manager if any Colored soldiers have been seen in these parts."

"We Never Forget"

Yes, and Havre loved them, couldn't keep enough of them and some few had recently been in the hospital, but France had lost them, and so on.

Lost them! Maybe, and maybe not. Having tasted freedom truly, it is more of the feast that they will want. The mistake of America in the war, if she has made any mistake at all, is that made by Maj. Palmer in his otherwise entertaining book. That was in not embellishing the conduct of the American Negro both as soldier and man, since he offered all that others might enjoy what to him is denied.

She was the wife of a high official of France. All of beauty and grace. All of charm. "France never forgets," she said to me, when I spoke to her of the "gallant Colored soldiers of Uncle Sam."

KEPT THINGS MOVING

The Age has received a letter from Bordeaux, France, which throws additional light on one of the most important factors in winning the war, namely, the stevedore Regiments, mostly recruited in the South. The letter is in part as follows:

1-11-19

I have seen many of your papers since I have been in France and I like them very much. But every time I look at it, I do not see anything about any outfit but the 15th of New York. Did you know that there were more colored troops in France? I don't know whether you know it or not, but it looks as if you all should put a little in about the poor old stevedores, who have been over here going on 13 months, and struggle to and from these docks singing and rejoicing, because they think that they are playing their part. When it is raining and snowing they go on just the same with a smile. So when one picks up a paper and sees nothing about the stevedores, it makes one feel like they are overlooked.

If it was not for the work the stevedores did behind the lines the boys with the guns could not have whipped the Germans as they did. We boys are still batting the ball and we know that we will be the last one to come home, but we will come back with the same courage that we came over here with.

There are 10,000 colored stevedores right in the port of Bordeaux, but I can't give any account of how many there are in the other ports, although I learned that there were 1,500 more in St. Nazaire than there are in Bordeaux. We have been changed from Stevedore to Transportation Corps.

We are glad to print the above letter, as it emphasizes the important part played by the stevedores in the great achievements of the campaign, although our correspondent seems to have failed to get hold of previous issues of The Age telling of their work. However, it happens that special reference is made to this class of fighters in this issue by Mr. Walton, who describes their work at Brest as he saw it on landing.

In The Age of December 14, previous reference was made to the work of the stevedore regiments in

...from the Secretary of War, when he was in France.

As was said on a former historic occasion, "There is glory enough for them all." And The Age is glad to help in bringing to the limelight all those who have a just title to a share of that glory. Among them the Stevedore Regiments, or Transportation Corps, are entitled to a conspicuous place.

Letters From Overthere

The Savannah

Private Allen Wright

Co. B, 346 L. B. N.

A. E. F., 765

St. Sulphice, France

Feb. 8, 1919

My dear Wife,

I wrote you two letters in January and sent the order for you to get my money. I hope you received it. Did Andrew receive the letter that I wrote him? If not, tell him I often think about him, and hope that he has a better chance of staying with his wife and children than I, as I had no children. I am sending you a picture of myself, and I hope that you will like it. Give my love to the family and friend, and let me hear from you real soon.

Your husband,

Private Allen Wright

P. O. 761, A. E. F.
December 26, 1918

My dear Mother,

I guess you don't know what to think of me, but I wrote you two letters when I got over here, but don't think that you received them. I am well and doing well, and hope that you all are likewise. So you need not worry about me in the least. I had a very pleasant Xmas, and hope that you spent a pleasant one also. How is little Er. Tell Moses to write me a line or two. Tell Moses to wrie me a line or two some time, because I don't know whether he has the same address or not. Also tell Georgia to write me and let me know if she is living at the same place. Give my love o Peter, Atlas and all the boys on the block.

I have been all over France ever since I first came here. That is why I did not write the third letter. I suppose everyone in town think that I am dead, but I have been in perfect health since being over here. I want to hear from you real soon. Give my love to Ruth, Rebecca, Moses and Virginia, and tell them to send me their address in order that I may write them. I guess you are receiving your money all right, aren't you? The Red Cross sends us candy, cigarettes, chewing gum, cakes, pipes, etc., which I enjoy very much. I also go over in town now and then for a pastime.

Well Mother, I will close, hoping to be with you soon.

Your loving son,
Emanuel Pra[illegible]

Cha[illegible]eulle, France
Co. D., 807 Pi[illegible] Inf., A. E. F.
[illegible]uary 19, 1919

Dear Mother,

I wrote you a letter two months ago, and haven't received an answer as yet. Let me know if you are sick or not.

As the war is over I can tell you a little more than I could before. I am now located in a shell torn village, where the Germans made their last. The world may be free for Democ- This land was held by the Germans for about a couple of years before the Americans came. On this battlefield lie the graves of some of our brave boys, who gave up their lives so that the world may be free from Democracy. But your boy is still alive, altho there were times when I thought that every moment would be my last one. I am hoping to be home some time this year, and as I haven't been home in such a long time, I shall try to get there as soon as I get to the states. There is many an American boy's body on the battlefields of France whose names will never be forgotten because they saved the world. Sherman said, "War was hell!" But it was worst than that over here.

Give papa and all my love, and tell them that I will be home soon. Let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Your loving son,
Private R. E. Inman

Private Ralph E. Inman is the 19 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Inman, 716 Waldburg St., West., Savannah, Ga.

HELL FIGHTERS WIN TRIUMPH IN CITY PARADE

the New York Herald

(Continued from Page 1.)

[illegible] the windows of a building at Twenty-seventh street some one started a shower of silver coins upon soldiers standing at attention. The command "at rest" came opportunely as the jingle of silver on steel helmets was heard, and the coins were pocketed, as mementoes of the best phase of the war.

They were in motor truck, ambulances of the Women's Motor Corps of America and other machines, the wounded and convalescents, who were all through with iron discipline and glad to have it far behind.

Johnson and Private Needham Roberts, both wounded, fought to a standstill an attacking party of twenty-two Germans and left several of them on the field. Johnson cut up his men with a bolo knife, after his gun had jammed. So famous is Johnson and so great a hero among the Negroes that an impostor made himself rich with gifts he received merely by posing as the great fighter.

Henry stood up in his machine, almost throughout the parade, waving a big handful of red lilies, which had been presented to him by admirers on the arrival of the regiments from Long Island City on the Thirty-fourth street ferry. His picture is nearly as well known in Upper Harlem as is that of General Pershing elsewhere in the country.

"O, You Black Death!"

Shouts of "Oh, you Henry Johnson," and "Oh, you Black Death," resounded every few feet for seven long miles, followed by condolences for the Kaiser's men. Johnson made a big hit at Sixtieth street, where officials and members of the Mayor's Committee, including William Randolph Hearst, were in the reviewing stand, but up in Harlem, where the reviewers looked over the parade from a stand at 130th street and Lenox avenue, he threw the population into hysterics.

The welcome to the Harlem regiment reached its maximum at the uptown stand, where the Negroes of their own ground greeted their own boys. For blocks along Lenox avenue each way from the reviewing stand the sidewalks were packed like a subway train at the rush hour. The windows were filled with faces, and the roofs were held in force. Thousands of flags fluttered. American flags, service flags, "Welcome Home" banners, square pieces of bunting with a composite of the flags of the Allies, "Welcome to our Victorious Boys" was painted in huge characters on a field of white on a building opposite the stand.

Thousands and thousands of rattlesnakes, the emblem of the regiment, were carried, rattling, by the crowd.

Scores of little black boys appeared in the grand stand and on the sidewalks in full uniform with rattlesnakes on their shoulders, tiny editions of their gallant fathers, and many young women wore costumes adapted from service overcoats and hats.

When the soldiers finally arrived in their own part of Harlem the multitude went wild with joy. Each person in the throng seemed to be shouting to a particular soldier and begging for a glance of recognition till the unison of voices became a mighty roar such as Harlem had never heard.

The crowd was too big for the police preparations despite the diplomatic firm handling of the situation by Captain McGrath's men, so that in Harlem crowds broke into the street to be near their friends and relatives and formed little annexes to the marching latoons. That was the nearest they could get to their soldiers, who kept their ranks and marched steadily ahead, in spite of the eager swarm of civilians at their heels.

Counting the Decorations.

Men and women who could not win a glance from their friends in the line contented themselves with counting the crosses and decorations which adorned the breasts of one or more in nearly every file. William Morgan, of 428 East Ninety-seventh street, and James Eavies, of 111 West 137th street, wounded men cited for bravery and sent home several weeks ahead of the regiment, were the big show before the paraders arrived. When their comrades marched up they hobbled into line with them.

Lieutenant James Europe, in spite of reports that he was down with pneumonia, was at the head of his celebrated band, whose "jazz" was in demand among American soldiers in all parts of France. He confined himself to dignified marching music all through the parade yesterday. The band started to play at 6 o'clock in the morning, played incessantly during the railroad journey from Camp Upton to this city and continued to play through most of the march. They had little breath left, but made a brave effort when they finally got into their own community. Five of the instruments in the band were kettle-drums, presented by the French as a mark of the esteem in which the regiment was held by its French comrades. The 369th Regiment did all its fighting with the French. Another drum, which was beaten by Willie Webb, of Louisville, Ky., was a trophy left behind by the Germans when, in an engagement in the Champagne, they were driven back so rapidly that they lost interest in bulky impediments.

At the end of their march the regiment was carried in special subway trains to the 71st Regiment Armory, at Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, to be feasted and entertained, but it was after 4 o'clock before the boys got around to their dinner.

SERGEANT JOHNSON TELLS OF HIS FIGHT WITH 40 GERMANS

N. Y. Herald
February 23, 1919

Negro Soldier Describes Battle in Which He Killed Four, Wounded Thirty-Two.

Sergeant Henry Johnson, of Company C, old Fifteenth regiment, is a young man who takes no chances. Also he was "out to do mah bit an' jes' simply had to make good for Company C—yes, sah!"

These two ingredients, well mixed, in the mind of the small sized man, who was formerly foreman of a coal yard in Albany, caused at least four Germans to meet their doom and at least thirty others to be badly wounded, all through the undivided efforts of Henry Johnson on a moonlight night, May 5 last, on the fringe of the Argonne Forest. Let it be said that Henry Johnson is a volunteer who joined the old Fifteenth at Peekskill, became very proud of his military training as a National Guardsman and went into action with his regiment with the firm idea that he was destined to win a battle somewhere or other.

He was on duty at midnight with Needham Roberts when his watch was over, he said yesterday, sitting in Colonel Hayward's room aboard the steamship Stockholm. Then they sent two men to his post, which the "dee dons" called a "petty post" because it was a little one.

"The two men that were sent were green hands with the rifle, and I jest naturally couldn't see but as how I ought to stick on and watch dat petty post of mine," said Johnson.

Made Ready for Sniper.

The green men were sent back, and about one o'clock Johnson heard a shot. It wasn't much of a noise, and the sniper who did the shooting must have used a silencer. He missed Johnson, but the sergeant (then a private) decided to be ready for him, so he took off the tops of all the hand grenades he had and laid the grenades before him, all ready for use. Then he saw the sniper, but, of course, he could not shoot, for that would have disclosed the position of his post. He reported it to a sergeant, and the sergeant reported it to a lieutenant, and the lieutenant who came to investigate said that it was Johnson's imagination and that there were no snipers about. Then Johnson said to the lieutenant:—

"Lieutenant, I'se here to do my bit an' I'se not easily scaired, an' I'se not scaired now, but there sure am snipers in these yere woods."

About two o'clock that morning Johnson again saw the snipers at about the same time that Sergeant Thompson of his company came up an levelled his rifle at the shadowy forms in the distance. Johnson threw the sergeant's arm up before he could take aim and told him not to shot until the snipers came closer. It proved to be an enemy patrol of possibly forty men, as Colonel Hayward said was afterward learned.

Johnson had twenty-one clips containing three bullets each, and he began firing about three o'clock, after he had heard the ominous cutting of wire entanglements closer and closer to where he was holding down his lonely watch.

Used Rifle as a Club.

The moment he fired things began to happen, and happen fast. After he had exhausted part of his ammunition his rifle choked and he used the weapon as a club, the Germans having now closed in on him. After cracking several of his antagonists over the head with the gun it broke, and he began throwing grenades and using his bolo knife "between times."

Just before that Needham Roberts had run out from a dugout to Johnson's assistance but was wounded by a shot from the German patrol. Johnson kept throwing grenades over Roberts' body.

"I told Roberts to roll out of the way," said Johnson yesterday. "He was interferin' wid my fighting."

Roberts did roll out of Johnson's way and the little private had the field to himself—and the forty odd Germans. All the fight that was in him was being spent upon the Germans and he killed four of them after his gun was broken after being used as a club, cutting them open with his French bolo knife, about which he told gleefully yesterday.

The fight lasted half an hour and when an investigation was made the next morning there was ample proof of the wonderful work the little negro private had done against tremendous odds. Johnson was badly wounded, in the head, hip, face, hand and left foot. He now wears a silver plate in his left foot.

Four of Johnson's antagonists are known to have been killed by him and from the evidence that was gathered Colonel Hayward thinks thirty-two were badly wounded.

Johnson received the Croix de Guerre for his feat.

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Asia and Europe

Chicago Ill Journal 2-17-19

From left to right—Miss Janie Finley, Sergt. Mathew Jenkins and Miss Annie Sharpe. The medals on his breast look like a sunburst.

Chicago Ill Journal 2-17-19

Wife and mother are here greeting their hero. Left to right, they are Mrs. W. J. Bradley, wife; W. J. Bradley and Mrs. Bradley, mother.

WINSTED COMM CITIZEN
MARCH 5, 1919

© Western Newspaper Union

Kaiser Bill and Crown Prince, two German dogs that were so christened by Private Robinson Cleve and Daniel Nelson of the Five Hundred and Thirty-ninth engineers and Three Hundred and Seventy-second infantry, who captured these dogs from the Germans. Both these colored soldiers were wounded in action and returned to this country aboard the transport George Washington.

Return of the Black Heroes.

Editor Globe: Those who saw New York's famous old Fifteenth Regiment parade down Fifth avenue yesterday and heard the shouts of praise that thundered from half a million throats were doubtless deeply impressed with the tribute that New York's polyglot citizenry paid to the heroic black regiment.

But few were so fortunate as to see that same regiment massed in the Seventy-first Regiment armory and to witness the touching reunions that took place there and to hear the tales of the trenches from the lips of these dusky warriors. Few were so unfortunate, I might say, as to witness the scenes of grief which ensued when mothers, wives, and sweethearts coming there with eager, shining faces to see their beloved ones, were met with nothing more substantially comforting than tales of honorable death on the field of battle told haltingly by their comrades-in-arms.

Of three thousand men who marched away less than four hundred returned, the places of the dead having been filled by others.

And ere the glamour of victory shall have faded from the halos which these few returning seem to wear about their heads it is to be hoped that these black men, who fought for democracy probably more fiercely than any others, never having tasted of its fulness and fighting for its enjoyment as a new thing rather than for its perpetuation as an established reality, shall be shown by the United States of America that the fight was not in vain, that their blood and the lives of their chums and comrades was not spent in vain. Give them the realization of "liberty and justice for all." When they return to civilian life let not a feeling of narrow-minded prejudice bar them from the jobs for which they are best fitted.

Shall black men's lives be ever spent in vain,
Oh, hopeless supposition?
Shall not their blood avail to cleanse the stain
Of slavery's perdition?

W. S. M'KINNEY, Jr.

Jamaica, L. I., Feb. 18.

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COLORED SOLDIERS TOOK HILL FROM THE HUNS AFTER FIERCE ENCOUNTER

The Bowmanton Observer
12-6-19

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By Wm. Henry Dobbs.

France, Nov. 28.—The 370th Infantry, formerly the old 8th Illinois, was the first American regiment to land on the famous Alsace-Lorraine. We reached a town by the name of Grand Villa in April, and were divisioned and brigaded with the French. We stood watch guard duty over the anti-air craft guns, as raiding was frequent. We found the French people the finest in the world. They do not think they are better than you because your skin is dark. You are never reminded of color.

On June 15, we started out for the Saint Mihiel sector. We had to march three kilometers to a train composed of box cars. After two days we reached Ligny and then hiked to Nancois. Here we got news of the brave deeds of the young American army in other sectors and it fired us with the desire to get on the firing line and help crush the German militarism.

The first maneuver we had, and one of our greatest, was when we marched from Nancois to Lignoire. After resting a couple of days we went into the St. Mihiel and Meuse trenches. Here was the cough of guns and the sweeze bang of the shell. We also had real experience with trench rats. The Germans were threatening Paris and we moved into the Verdun sector and were on duty in the Argonne and Meuse Forest. Our colonel, Franklin A. Denison, the only Negro of the rank in the army, was sent back to the States on account of rheumatism. Our colonel, now, came from the cavalry.

Take Hill From Germans.

The Soissons front, which was the greatest and strongest point of the famous Hindenburg line, was given us to hold. We met with strong resistance, but we had that endurable power of will which led us over the top. Companies F, G, H, I and M played a great part in this drive. Our boys went into a position that had cost thousands of French lives. We took a hill, which we named "Monkey," from the Germans, but the Tenth French army, with whom we were fighting renamed it "370th Inf. U. S. Hill," in honor of our great victory. Although it caused a few of our boys to shed their blood, we won; yes, we took it and advanced.

Break Hindenburg Line.

Death Valley was another exciting place, for we had advanced into the Hindenburg line and every inch of ground we won we had to hold with science and grit. Our boys proved at the Canal-du-Nord to be among the world's greatest troops. Our commander was General Mangin. You have by this time read of his fame. Our position was near the center of the 59th division, in the same spot where France had lost division after division. The position was so strong that only picked troops were placed there, troops that would last for at least forty-five days, for that was the limit of an army in that sector. We won and made history for the race. May it be duly credited.

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Asia and Europe

EXPLOITS OF 808th IN FRANCE; HOW LOCAL BOYS WENT OVER SEAS AND INTO ACTION.

The Chicago-American

Marshall, Johnson, Easterly and Others Get Sea-Sick; Learn the Art of "Salvaging" and Ride in Bum French Box Cars.

2-13-19

Hail! Hail! The gangs all here. Going to get the Kaiser! Three thousand stalwart members of the famous 808 Pioneer Infantry so sang as they stepped into a supply depot at an American port for the purpose of being equipped just prior to their departure. These boys although having had previous dealing with the Regimental Supply Company had never before seen a Regiment supplied in such a wholesale manner and the effect of clothes stacked to the ceiling of a washousre which would accommodate thousands of men rather excited their vanity, for they realizde by a little patience that they could get a real stylis fit. The Supply company realizing this advantage at the outset followed the lead of the Regimental Supply Seargent, Sherman G. King, and proceeded to try on. The Staff consisting of Sherman King, Lincoln Weaver, Littleton Gamby, Roye Marshall, John Easterly and Joseph Watson, and General Frank Curtis were fits for Lincoln, he got a nice looking thirty-four coat, and although the sleeves were about three inches too short yet it was shuch a well fit about the chest; then Roy he got a pair of seven shoes whch islipped on perfectly, with the aid of powder in fact, all of the boys were dolled up to "Queen's Taste."

When the old ship pulled out the Supply Company was one of the nattiest looking of all. The song mentioned above again broke out and was consdereid very appropriate for one could almost feel that the dash and spirit of such a nifty set and no [illegible] doubted their ability to get the old bird.

The fun however has just begun. Night and the danger zone are yet ahead and almost everybody is sick.

When a fellow feels badly and then is given one thousand different rules to follow in case of a night attack it is bound to add to his uncomfortable feeling. And so when I undes a general tour of the boat I saw sights that I shall never forget. In the quarters where Marshall, Mayr and Weaver were sleeping were quite a sight, there they were with eyes as big as saucers crouched on a bunk. The first were with life preservers on that came about halfway around the fifty-six waist while the latter had on one that looked like an overcoat. Reid Easterly and several others had completely taken the count and had absolutely given up—most of them to die. Now we will go down to the fellows themselves, the thousand about one mile below the sea, and to be assured that we will get there all right, we get a map and begin our journey, which is completed in about one hour. There we see Sergeant Quigley pleading with a guard for just a moment on deck, and following him comes Frank Curtis, the famous Curtis of whom I will tell you more later, with both hands on his stomach. In the back ground—well it is too much for me to describe for the "dash" had almost been completely left the 808 being replaced by the "Splush".

SCARE CURES SEA SICKNESS

This same condition of affairs continued for several days until one day an accident happened which resulted in a wonderful discovery in the science of medicine. Something suspicious on the water was met with a volley of guns, and as if by magic sea-sickness vanished into nothing. Corporal Walters who had been recommended for the hospital was completely restored to very active service and until today has had no relapse. So it is with most all of the rest and we arrived in port in fairly good shape with the exception of several days loss of sleep, cramped limbs and one million wrinkles in our clothes.

Fortune did not smile upon us though for the clouds were dense and it was raining, chill and penetrating. The tight shoes and coats began to fit more snugly and buttons began to pop as the heavp pack took on more weight with the increase in the distance we had to march. At the command "pitch tents," I was of the opinion that an error had been made for to me the command should have been "lower boats," for it was a veritable sea of mud.

The home folks

[illegible] WRITES FROM FRANCE

Private Raymond H. Pogue, a s[illegible] and Mrs. Robert J. Pogue, [illegible] Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, who is a member of the artillery [illegible] with the First Army Corps in France, wrote to his mother enclosing a copy of the order of the Corps Commander, expressing his personal appreciation to each officer, field clerk and enlisted man of their "faithful service during the great and important battles we have taken part in."

Private Hogue adds that he has seen enough of "corn Willie and salmon, and bacon to last me the rest of my life, and that is just where my money goes, buying something to eat." Referring to the 367th he says, "These boys did some fighting. They were right in front of our guns; we furnished the barrage for them to go over the top. Believe me, the last night of the war was a hummer. Right around us here are 2,800 big guns, and they were all pounding away at Metz the last night, and the Huns did some shooting, too."

There are two others of the Pogue family in the army, William, who was top sergeant in the 367th, but won a commission as lieutenant, and Joseph, who is with another regiment in France.

Captain Compton Praises Skill and Bravery of U. S. Negro Gunners in Battle

N Y C TELEGRAM JANUARY 20, 1919

Tells of Unexcelled Esprit de Corps and of Gallantry of Artillerymen.

HELD SECTOR IN FRONT OF METZ FORTS.

It is an old story now that the Germans said in reference to our negro troops that it was no use trying to gas the Americans because when they attempted it the Americans merely turned black in the face and came on, but the following letter to his friend, Roy Mason, from Captain George Brokaw Compton, of the 349th Field Artillery, which with the 350th and 351st regiments forms the 167th Brigade, the first negro field artillery ever organized in the American army, seems to prove that the negro artillery was as discouraging to the Huns as the negro infantry:—

"As I expect to see you some time in December or January, my regiment having received orders to prepare for embarkation, I am writing only a few of the high lights in my experience with the colored artillery. Many professional army men regarded it as impossible or at best experimental because of the stiff requirements along the lines of technical training, but the regiment has had flattering compliments on its artillery work from disinterested observers.

"Naturally, the difficulties of discipline and training have been greater with these troops than with many white regiments, particularly the difficulty of training noncommissioned officers to take the greatest responsibilities, and such must be assumed in artillery work as you will readily realize when you contemplate the crime that artillerymen are guilty of if they shoot short, or, depending upon the conformation of the infantry line ahead of them, to the right or left.

In Front of Metz.

"The regiment sailed for France June 14, and formed, with the 350th and 351st regiments, the 167th Brigade, which is the artillery, all colored, of the Ninety-second Division. We held a sector at Pont-à-Mousson directly in front of Metz during the American offensive against that stronghold which was ended by the signing of the armistice. I was in command of battery D, and since I took command the battery has never had a member tried by court martial. It has won squad drill competitions and field meets, and has an esprit de corps which is unexcelled in the brigade.

"In the drive against Metz, having taken up an unprotected position in the open, Battery D's No. 2 gun was destroyed by a direct hit. The battery was equipped with the famous French 75's. Two of its enlisted personnel have been recommended for Distinguished Service crosses for gallantry under shell fire. I am now in command of the Second battalion of the regiment.

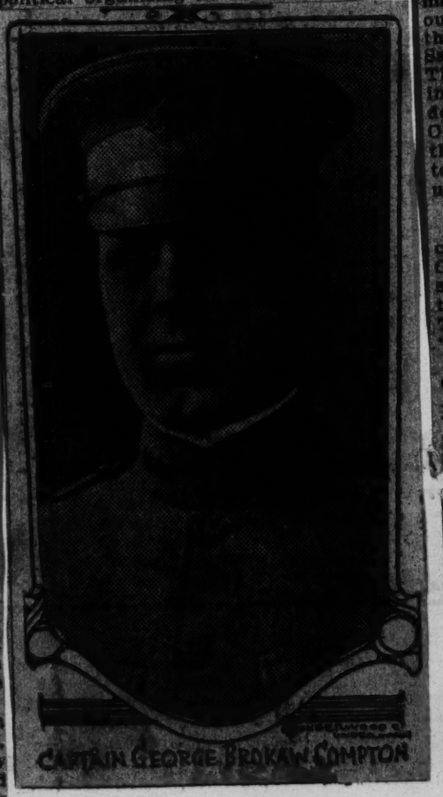
"You may meet the Ninety-second Division parading up Fifth avenue not long after you receive this letter. I am eager to get back and resume the practice of law now that the job is done."

His Many Activities.

Captain Compton is a type of the patriotic citizen who left many civic and political activities in New York city to enlist. He resigned as chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Speakers and War Instruction to enter an officers' training camp at Plattsburg in August, 1917. He is a member of the War Committee of the Bar of the City of New York, of the War Committee of the Lawyers' Club, and of the Voluntary Defenders' Committee "to provide counsel for needy defendants in criminal cases."

His law office is at No. 40 Wall street, and he is one of the State transfer tax appraisers for New York county.

On the political side he organized in 1914 the Whitman College Men's League, and in 1916 was selected by the Republican National Committee to organize the college men. He formed the Hughes National College League with a signed-up membership of 100,000 and active branches in 250 towns and cities. Justice Hughes said of this that it was the best piece of political organizing he had ever seen.



CAPTAIN GEORGE BROKAW COMPTON

Sidelights on 8th's Welcome

CHICAGO AMERICAN FEBRUARY 18, 1919

Col. William Nelson Pelouze, chairman of Chicago's reception committee, said yesterday: "The vast, unmanageable crowds in the streets today, although they paid no attention to police orders, should be complimented on their sentiment. The whole affair was a great compliment to the regiment." Among others on the reviewing stand were: Mayor William Hale Thompson, Judge Harry Olson, H. O. S. Heistand, Col. Chauncey Baker, Col. Fred V. S. Chamberlin, Maj. Samuel C. Stanton, Capt. Edward A. Evers, Dr. Martin M. Ritter, Mrs. George M. McKinlock, George W. Dixon, Col. John J. Garity, chief of police; Ferdinand W. Peck, Taylor E. Brown, Edward Morris, Jacob M. Dickinson, J. A. Calvin and Mrs. James Keeley.

* * *

Col. Thomas A. Roberts, commanding officer of the 370th Infantry, the old Eighth Illinois, yesterday said that he had never had such a reception in his life. "It seemed as if not only the whole city had turned out but the whole state as well. I don't believe Chicago has as many citizens as I saw on the streets cheering us. There must have been thousands from Springfield alone, it seemed so much like home."

* * *

Private Garfield Dallas, Company M, 370th Infantry, the old Eighth Illinois, was shot in the left shoulder yesterday by the first sergeant of his company, Edward Jones. Sergt. Jones, who was trying to preserve marching order and to keep civilians out of the parade, while in front of the Y. M. C. A. Building, 19 South La Salle st., drew his revolver and shot. The police thought he meant to fire into the ground. Col. Roberts ordered him placed in confinement. Officers of the regiment admitted that [illegible] had been welcomed a little too hospitably and that his aim was uncertain.

* * *

Corp. Basil Willis of Company C, cited for bravery in capturing a German battery, was met by his sweetheart, Miss Flossie Smith, who traveled from Peoria to greet him. The latter immediately adorned his "tin Stetson" and Croix de Guerre.

"The only cross I got was a-cross de ocean!" declared Private W. R. Akers, Company G, 52 E. Fiftieth st., who was invalided home ahead of his regiment after being wounded at Soisson.

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HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

Chicago Daily News

New York, Jan. [illegible]—The transport [illegible] arrived today from Bordeaux with 119 passengers, including eighty-two officers. Major General C. C. Ballou was the ranking officer aboard.

General Ballou paid a tribute to the fighting qualities of his division, the Ninety-second, which was composed of negroes and familiarly known as "The Buffaloes." These troops, he said, did splendid work in the Vosges, Argonne and St. Mihiel sectors. "They were great fighters," declared the general, "and the Germans were afraid of them. Many of the Huns, I am told, believed the colored boys were going to eat them alive."

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"HELL FIGHTERS" OF ~~NEGRO~~ 15TH JIG WAY TO PORT

N Y C WORLD FEBRUARY 10, 1919

Jabbering French as La France Docks, 952 of New York's Colored Warriors Bring Glories of War Back to Harlem.

COL. HAYWARD DUE SOON WITH REST OF REGIMENT.

Then There'll Be Big Doings in Town—And Private McCowin May Tell How He Got Captain's Coffee Under Fire.

The "Hell Fighters" came back yesterday.

They grinned and jigged, and they shouted with delight. One would have thought those sturdy black figures lining the decks of the troopship La France, as she steamed into New York Harbor, were a hilarious picnic party had he not known they were the battlers whose exploits had won for Col. "Bill" Hayward and the old 15th Regiment of this State the significant soubriquet of "Hell Fighters."

Each left sleeve held a white rattlesnake, coiled to strike, on a field of black. And as one peered behind the grins and saw in those laughing black faces the lines that the war had made, one readily caught the aptness of the slogan that went with the insignia: "Don't tread on me. You know what happens when you step on a rattlesnake."

"Bill" Hayward didn't come back. He's on another ship, the Stockholm, with the bulk of the old 15th. But La France held 30 officers and 952 men, comprising the 3d Battalion, Companies I, K, L and M, the Machine Gun Company and a medical detachment.

Thrilling Tales of Battle.

La France brought back not only the vanguard of the returning 15th, now the 369th, but also a thrilling story of deeds in battle.

More than 1,000 negroes were on the steamer Correction when it left the Battery to greet the incoming troopship yesterday morning. Several hundred more, crowded off, disappointedly hurried to the foot of West Sixteenth Street, where the liner was to dock. In West Street were other throngs, hundreds of relatives and friends. All were there in vain, for the soldiers did not leave the dock, and were taken by transfer boat to Long Island City, where they boarded trains for Camp Upton. However, not a few of the disappointed crowd went from West Street to Long Island City, and some of them got there in time for an embrace or a handshake.

All the way up the river the battalion's brass band blared forth the old tunes—"Suanee River," "Dixie," and "Old Black Joe." They jigged to the tunes, rollicked in happy dances, and called friends on the Correction in ecstacy at being back.

They chatted in French, quite fluently too. So much so, in fact, that reporters were puzzled until informed that these negroes, brigaded many months with the French, had taken up the tongue of the pollus with whom they fought.

Greeted by Old Leader.

The liner edged slowly into her berth and brought to the view of the figures lining the decks a man in uniform and on crutches, craning over the side of the pier for a glance at the troops aboard ship.

They recognized him quickly as their old battalion commander, Major Lorillard Spencer, whose daring had won him the affection of his men and the Distinguished Service Cross of his country.

They called out happy greetings in French, and he returned their shouts, now and then calling out their names. Here too reporters met with surprise. They learned that, as in the French Army, the white officers of the negro troops frequently addressed their soldiers with a familiarity, unknown in the rigid discipline of the British and other American forces.

"You'll have to cut out that lingo," megaphoned Major Spencer, as his old men persisted in shouting to him in French. "They don't understand that talk in Harlem."

Shortly after, there poured upon the pier, awaiting the boat for Long Island City, the bootblacks and porters and elevator operators and office boys who had gone into the 15th New York National Guard Regiment when Public Service Commissioner Hayward decided it wouldn't be a bad idea to organize a regiment of negro troops.

Their record, as told yesterday on the pier by their officers, is evidence that Bill Hayward had the right idea.

Were "Jinxed" at Start.

From the outset, they seemed "jinxed." Policing at Camp Whitman and at Camp Wadsworth had been the bulk of their training before they were designated for overseas duty, in the autumn of 1917. They started on a transport Nov. 12, 1917. Two hundred miles at sea a piston rod broke and the vessel put back to port.

They boarded another troopship Dec. 3, were out a day and had to come back because of a fire in the coal bunkers. A third attempt, on Dec. 12, in a blizzard, was frustrated by a collision with a tanker in New York Harbor.

The fourth trip, made a few days later, proved successful, and they landed in Best on Dec. 27, 1917. For ninety days they retained their original identity as the 15th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., and then were renamed the 369th Infantry and transferred to the 59th and then the 161st Division of the 8th French Army Corps.

To the 369th has been awarded the Croix de Guerre as a regiment, and 132 of its officers and men wear the Distinguished Service Cross, the French Legion of Honor or the Croix de Guerre.

Within two weeks of their assignment to the French Army, on March 12, 1918, the black soldiers of the 369th were at the front line in the Champagne. For 191 days they were bed it so hard the hair almost came off.

"It must have been the good luck thing that saved my life, because bullets were picking at my clothes and so many hit the can that at the end all my fingers were hugging it to keep the coffee in. I jumped into shell holes, wriggled along the ground and got back safely. And what do you think? When I got back into our own trenches I stumbled and spilled the coffee."

Just Defied Foe's Bullets.

Not only did Lieut. George Miller, Battalion Adjutant, confirm the story, but he added, about Private McCowin:

"When that boy came back with the coffee his clothes were riddled with bullets. Yet half an hour later he went out into no man's land and brought back a number of wounded, until he was badly gassed. Even then he refused to go to the rear and went out again for a wounded negro. All this under fire. That's the reason he got the D. S. C."

Corpl. Elmer Earl, also of Company K, living at Middletown, N. Y., won the D. S. C. He explained:

"We had taken a hill Sept. 26 in the Argonne. We came to the edge of a swamp when enemy machine guns opened fire. It was so bad that, of the fifty-eight of us who went into a particular strip, only 8 came out without being killed or wounded. I made a number of trips out there and brought back about a dozen wounded men."

There was another negro organization aboard La France, the 370th, formerly the 8th Infantry of the Illinois National Guard, composed mostly of Chicago negroes.

The 370th, also part of the 161st French Division, came home in command of Major Roberts, who declared the regiment had "fought like hell." The 370th returned complete, 123 officers and 2,843 men.

The liner brought a total of 4,729 officers and men, including a large number of white casual officers. Among these was Lieut. L. Hanstein, formerly a New York traffic policeman, who went over with the 109th Infantry and was wounded twice. Lieut. F. F. Stanford, who lives at the Great Northern Hotel, returned from ten months in France at an artillery tractor depot.

Others Coming With Colonel.

The bulk of the 369th, including Col. Hayward and his staff, will arrive late Tuesday or on Wednesday on the Swedish-American liner Stockholm, the passengers including twenty-nine officers and 1,019 enlisted men, comprising field and staff, Headquarters Company, Medical Detachment and Companies A, B, C and D.

The Leviathan, due to-morrow, has other negro units, including the 371st Regiment complete, the 372d complete and the 368th in part.

Though the transport Regine, holding Companies E, F, G and H of the 2d Battalion, 369th Infantry (old 15th), is due at Boston Wednesday, it is believed the troopship will be diverted to this port.

Plans for celebration of the return of the old 15th have been developing rapidly in the last few days. Members of the Hayward Unit, War Camp Community Service, No. 200 West 139th Street, have arranged a programme covering two weeks. A supper and dance will be held next week at the 15th Regiment Armory and nightly dances will be held there under the auspices of the Hayward Unit. Special performances for the troops will be given at the Lafayette Theatre, Seventh Avenue and 132d Street.

ROTTERDAM BRINGS 1,484 "BUFFALOES"

N Y C POST FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Part of Moss's 367th Infantry Gets Home

Negro Regiment Cited for Bravery by Gen. Pershing—Two Other Transports Arrive.

While the city's own negro regiment Col. William Hayward's 369th Infantry, New York National Guard's former Fifteenth, was having its welcome-home parade on Fifth Avenue to-day, six companies of "Moss's Buffaloes," another contingent of negro soldiers drafted from New York and vicinity, which had fought so valiantly in France as to win a citation from Gen. Pershing, returned home aboard the Holland-American steamship Rotterdam, out of Brest on February 7, which tied up at Pier 7, Hoboken at eleven o'clock. The passenger list of the ship included 2,723 officers and men of the American Expeditionary Force, 13 French soldiers on a special mission, and a few civilians.

Of the 367th Infantry, known as "Moss's Buffaloes," after their original commander, Col. James A. Moss, there were on board 51 officers and 1,484 men. Col. Erskine Bassett, a Regular Army officer, was in command, having been assigned while the regiment was in Brest on the way home. Commanded by Col. Moss, the regiment started for France on June 10. They went into the support trenches near St. Die, in the Vosges, on August 20, and on September 21 were transferred to the Argonne. They went to the left bank of the Moselle River on October 9 and stayed there until the Armistice was signed.

Col. Moss was separated from the regiment in October to take command of the Army School at Condrecourt. The regiment was in several skirmishes and battles, and had 10 per cent. casualties. It was part of the Ninety-second Division.

and of all the troops on the transport, had a brigade in the Sixth Division in the Argonne. When Major-Gen. Ballou was relieved of the command of the Ninety-second Division, Gen. Irwin took his place.

Another passenger was Lieut. Irving Crowne, of Forest Hills, L. I., who has been in the aero service for a year. He has the Croix de Guerre for brilliant work done last July when, flying at Montiers, he engaged several Boche planes. He succeeded in shooting one down and returning to his own lines. He obtained leave of absence, and filled in his vacation by going over the top with the infantry.

Lieut. Charles Frizell, of 796 Riverside Drive, was with the Thirty-eighth Infantry and was wounded on July 22 by a machine-gun bullet at Château-Thierry. He was taken prisoner, and the wound in his left leg was without treatment for one month. He was shifted about the various German camps, and eventually got one where an Italian medical army officer, who was also a prisoner, gave his leg attention. He said that the prison camp conditions were frightful.

Lieut. Sumner Sewall has the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre. He is a flier and was with the French at first. Later he joined the Americans. He has eleven official planes and has never been wounded or shot down.

Sergeant Wilson Byrd, of Petersburg, Va., a colored trooper of Headquarter Company, 367th Infantry, died on the way over.

The Sixaola came in a little later and anchored in Gravesend Bay because she carried a cargo of shrapnel. She sailed from Bordeaux on February 2 and had on board forty-seven officers and men. They were taken to Hoboken in an army tug.

Pier C, Jersey City, was the debarkation point this morning for 1,553 soldiers brought home in the Dante Alighieri cut of Marseilles on January 30, which reached Quarantine late last night.

N Y SUNDAY RECORD FEBRUARY 9, 1919

Colored Soldiers Will Be Welcomed Wednesday

COLORED—14 PT. aregu

The Committee for colored citizens, with Dr. Harrison chairman, will give a welcome to the colored soldiers at the African M. E. Church, corner 8th and H streets, Wednesday night, February 12th at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Mayor Monro, Dr. Kirkpatrick and several white soldiers.

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Europe and Asia

NEW YORK ~~COLORED TROOPS~~, HOME WITH WAR HONORS, GET ROUSING WELCOME

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Col. Hayward and 1,000 Men of 1st Battalion Land From Stockholm.

LEADER PRAISES MEN.

Second Battalion Reaches Port Later on Regina—Go to Camp Upton.

One thousand black skinned, white souled, red blooded Yankees—part of what is left of Col. Bill Hayward's old 15th New York Regiment—came back home to-day, having helped to put the fear of God in the Germans, and received a reception they will remember forever as a mingling of jazz, ragtime and the camp-meeting of their daddies.

There were 29 officers and 1,019 enlisted men of the regiment—known in the American Expeditionary Forces as the 369th Infantry—on the Swedish steamship Stockholm, which anchored at Quarantine at 2.15 A. M., proceeded up at 10 o'clock, and docked at the foot of West 56th Street at 10.30. Col. Hayward came on the ship with his regimental headquarters company and the 1st Battalion composed of Companies A, B, C and D.

On the Regina, which left Brest on Feb. 3, one day after the Stockholm, and which reported by wireless that she expected to arrive in Ambrose Channel at 2 o'clock this afternoon, are another 991 men of the command. They make up the Second Battalion, Companies E, F, G and H, and the Supply Company.

The colored men, whose fame as the American regiment having spent the largest number of days under fire has travelled around the world, were met down the bay by 1,000 representative Afro-Americans. A great crowd went down the harbor at an early hour on the municipal boat Correction. There was a private party from colored swelldom on the tug A. J. Pringle. The Mayor's Committee was out, too, on the police boat Patrol.

It was a day of days for Lieut. Jim Europe of the 15th, the only colored officer in the regiment. Lieut. Jim and his bandmen had been preparing for this day for weeks and months. The way they cut loose with ragtime and jazz had not only every foot in the harbor but ever" ship in the harbor keeping time with the music. One or two of the soldiermen are ready to take oath that the Goddess of Liberty was wiggling with the rest of them.

The men went at once to Camp Upton, joining the 3d Battalion, which arrived Sunday. They will be mustered out as quickly as possible.

COL. HAYWARD PRAISES CONDUCT OF HIS MEN.

"The men of the old 15th," Col. Hayward said to reporters while the command was making ready for Camp Upton, "are among the finest soldiers in the world. Of the 56 officers and 2,000 men who left this port we have left 20 officers and 1,200 men. A few of our officers have been transferred, but the bulk of the difference is accounted for by our casualty list.

"And please let me emphasize something special about these black men. From first to last 5,000 different men have been with and of this regiment. How many cases of drunkenness do you suppose we have had? Six! And how many cases of preventable disease. Twenty-nine! There's a record which, in my opinion, cannot be matched by any other regiment of any Army in the world."

The trip home was uneventful except for a bit of a storm during which most of the men were seasick. A private died of pneumonia.

"Did they shoot craps on the journey?" their proud commander was asked.

"What for?" demanded Col. Hayward, "you do not shoot craps for fun and most of these men have not been paid for many months."

Col. Hayward still limps a little, the result of a broken leg, but he is fully recovered, he says, from the effects of the gassing he endured last September in the Argonne.

"The French soldiers," he said, "treated our men so well that one of the boys said he never realized in France that he is a colored man except when he looked in a glass. The poilu apparently has not learned that a man's color makes any difference. He judged his fellowman by the latter's heart and his bravery. The colored man and the poilu fought side by side and played together and from the first day we were thrown in with the French until we left for home I never heard of a quarrel between my men and the French."

TAUGHT FRENCH NEGROES TO SHOOT CRAPS.

"The French general in command assigned my men to one side of the Aisne and his own colored troops, Moroccans, to the other side. He said his own men had had some few differences with the Moroccans on the subject of religion (some of them are Mohammedans) and he wanted to side-step it as between colored man and colored man.

"In one week my boys were visiting the colored brother from Morocco and in another week the colored brother from Morocco had been initiated into the mysteries and delights of shooting crap.

"These men of mine were under fire and actually fighting 191 days. That, I believe, is the American record. The next best, I am told, is a record of 185 days.

"Our toughest experience was while fighting with Gen. Gouraud's army in the Champagne, about Sept. 26, when they gave us the hardest part of the Hindenburg Line to crack. The French told us that over 200,000 French and Germans had been killed at this point. We took it and we advanced more than 14 kilometres in four days, but it cost us 1,000 men.

"The regiment then took over the trenches east of Thann and remained until the armistice was signed, when they crossed the Rhine with their French companions. They said goodby to the French at Ensisheim, where Gen. Le Bouc paraded his division in review and attached the Croix de Guerre to the New York State flag.

"Amid profound silence," said Col. Hayward, "the General kissed me on both cheeks. I did not glance towards my men, but I did hear one boy say, 'Man, man!'"

The health of the command was high grade, Col. Hayward said, until they reached Brest. "We had more sickness in three weeks at Brest," said the Colonel, "than in ten months in the trenches. One of our officers, Lieut. Longshore, died at Brest of pneumonia."

"We were the lost children of the American Army," the Colonel said finally, "for from the beginning to the end we never served under an American General."

MANY OFFICERS BRING BACK WAR DECORATIONS.

New York officers of the original 15th who arrived are Col. Hayward, Major Edward Whittemore, Major Arthur B. Little, Capt. Robert F. J. Ferguson, Capt. Aaron P. Bates jr., Capt. Frederick E. McClinton, First Lieut. Roger Whittlesey, who is a cousin of Lieut. Col. Whittlesey, commander of the famous "Lost Battalion;" Lieut Richardson Pratt, Lieut. George Delafield, Lieut. James R. Europe, Lieut. Harold M. Landon, Lieut. Durant Rice and Lieut Hugh A. Page.

The French Cross of War is worn by Col. Hayward, Majors Whittemore and Little, Capts. Ferguson, Bates and McClinton, Lieuts. Whittlesey, Pratt, Landon, Rice and Page. Lieut. Landon also has a Distinguished Service Cross.

Lieut. Landon's mother and sister, who were war workers, were killed in a bombardment of a Paris church by the German super-gun last Palm Sunday. When the news of this was brought to Lieut. Landon he gritted his teeth and swore he would get even. His record and the decorations he has won prove that he did.

The Stockholm left Brest Feb. 1 with 2,084 men, including, in addition to the 1,048 men of the 369th, the 854th Company Transportation Corps, Camp Meade, 2 officers and 245 enlisted men (colored); Casual Companies No. 219, Maryland; No. 234, Mississippi; casuals, 389 officers and 20 enlisted men; 14 nurses.

The Regina left Brest Feb. 3 and has aboard 2,037 men, including Supply Company, Medical Detachment and 2d Battalion of 369th Infantry, 30 officers and 931 enlisted men (colored), of whom 14 officers and 441 enlisted men are from Camp Upton; Medical Detachment, 2d Battalion, Companies E and D, 163d Infantry, Camp Dix, 30 officers and 897 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 246, New York, 1 officer and 53 enlisted men; 90 casual officers.

The Santa Teresa from Bordeaux reported she would reach Quarantine at 3 P. M. and dock at Pier 1, Hoboken. She has aboard 1,457 men, including Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments Nos. 1 to 7 inclusive, 11 to 14 inclusive, 17, 18 and 65, 47 officers and 1,293 enlisted men, all sick and wounded and Casual Company No. 81, Virginia.

The Hayward Unit of the War Camp Community Service is arranging a (two-week) celebration in honor of the old 15th, to begin as soon as the men are released from service.

Several other troopships are due at this port to-day, including the cruiser Charleston from Brest, with 1,271 men; the Finland from St. Nazaire, with 3,354 men; Peerless from Bordeaux, with 157; El Oriente from Bordeaux, with 58 casuals, and the Woonsocket from Bordeaux, with 157 men.

HEROES OF 15TH GRINNING, BRING HOME THE GLORY

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N. Y. SUN
FEBRUARY 13, 1919

Col. Hayward Tells of Fighters' Deeds That Thrilled France.

HONORS WON BY ALL

Decorations, Medals and Crosses Cover Dusky, Happy Troops.

JOHNSON MADE HISTORY

Little Sergeant of "Black Watch" Carved Casualty List of His Own.

Mr. Whistler was all wrong when he said in his "Ten o'Clock" lectures that the most beautiful "tone" in a world of loveliness was to be found on a river front at twilight, "with lights reflected in the water." Mr. Whistler would have changed his mind had he been at West Fifty-fifth street and the North River shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon when a slate colored ship striped with bright yellow and officially known as the Swedish American liner Stockholm—topheavy with grinning and beribboned black troops—warped into her pier through a sifting flurry of white snowflakes that softened the whole mass of green and red Croix de Guerre trimmings and the red and white Distinguished Service Cross ribbons into the neutral blue-gray tone that Mr. Whistler loved.

Appropriately the troops docked and stepped on a pier at the southwestern slope of that upstanding part of the midriff of western Manhattan known as San Juan Hill—appropriately because the troopers aboard the Stockholm were made up chiefly of the regiment of two fabled black fighters, known

Regiment (colored), N. G. N. Y., then in France as "the Black Watch," and finally as liaison troops, "369th Regt. d'Infte. of the French Armee"—but immortal to Manhattan as "Col. Bill Hayward's Old Fifteenth."

How They Did Wriggle!

When an angry brass band on the far end of a pier is jazzing Young Composer Shelton Brooks' classic of rag, the "Dark Town Stutterers' Ball," and thereby causing every black skinned, white souled fighting son of a gun to wriggle his broad shoulders hysterically in the shimmy shiver it goes without saying that even so observant an artist as the immortal Whistler would have had a deuce of a time trying to pick out who was a who among all the closely shivering who's whoers. White officers and black privates finally had shimmied themselves into a shimmering khaki gray mass so coagulated that it was next to impossible to note individual celebrities where the atoms of the mass were all celebrities.

To begin with, the whole darned black and white regiment—which is almost completely black—had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre. Also individual crosses and other metallic decorations clinked on every deck of the Stockholm so steadily that the whole ship made one think of the back room of a branch Corn Exchange Bank when the boys are counting up in the late afternoon, after the shades have been drawn.

Even the boss of the regiment, ex-Public Service Commissioner Bill Hayward, was so thoroughly swamped to the ears in a flood of French war crosses, wound stripes, crutches, fan-flung bouquets, service stripes, happy tears and medals and everything that nothing could be learned on the pier about him, further than the fact that he was the founder and Colonel of the mighty regiment.

Salvation Lassie to Rescue.

Movie men were clicking Bill. His modest protests were drowning out the click of the cameras. Red Cross girls were stifling him with chewing gum. He was sinking beneath a flood of blushes. All hope of learning authoritatively who the deuce he was seemed to be on the point of being submerged in the uproar when along came a light tan and scarlet bedecked Salvation Army lassie named Emilie Somethingorother.

Miss Emilie had armed herself against just such an emergency by bringing aboard the pier, and troopship a late copy of "Who's Who in America." Turning to page 1236 of the fat little red volume she first told the world fair that the Colonel guy smothered in decorations and wound stripes was "the son of Judge Monroe Leland and Jane (Pelton) Hayward, his father, M. L. Hayward having served gallantly in the Fifth New York Cavalry in the civil war, then went to Nebraska, where for many years Col. Hayward's father was a circuit judge and finally was elected to the United States Senate from Nebraska."

"If you reporters want to know all the details about the Colonel of this negro regiment," screamed the Salvation Army lassie above the uproar, "listen while I read slowly from 'Who's Who.'

It's your only chance, boys, in excitement like this to get the real dope on him. Listen:

"'Hayward, Bill'—I mean William—'Lawyer. Born Nebraska City'—wherever that is—'April 29, 1877; grad. Nebraska City High School, 1893; studied Munich, Germany (prolonged hisses) 1896-7; LL.B., U. of Neb., 1897; married Sara (cheers) Coe (cheers) Ireland (cheers) of Nebraska City, Mar. 25, 1901. Capt. 2d Neb. Inf., Neb. N. G., in Spanish-Am. War; Col., 2d Inf. Neb. N. G., 1898-1901; county judge Otoe county, Neb., 1901-2 (declined 2d term). Chmn. Rep. State Central Com. 1907-9; sec. Rep. Nat. Com., 1908-1[illegible]. Traveled around the world, 1910-1[illegible]. Mem. law firm Wing & Russell, New York, May 1, 1911-12; asst. dist. atty. N. Y., 1914; managed Charles S. Whitman's campaign for gov. N. Y.; public service commr. 1st Dist. N. Y. for term 1915-20, but resigned, Jan. 1, 191[illegible]. Commd. col. (applause) 15th (loud cheers) colored Inf. (hysterical cheering) in'———"

Call for Henry Johnson.

"Oh, shut up and listen!" cried Emilie of the Salvation. "It says further that Col. Hayward is a member of the Union League——"

"Henry Johnson! Where in hell is Sergt. Henry Johnson?" hollered Col. Hayward, sticking his chin above his decorations and the noise of bands and cheers and looking over the faces of his devoted black followers. "Listen, reporters, I'm just a dub. Colonels don't get a chance to do anything. But we have one black boy in this regiment named Henry Johnson, who is the whole war. HENRY JOHNSON—C'MERE!"

Henry Johnson came here. Henry was an undersized lad, about the height of Napoleon merely, and black where he wasn't white eyed and swathed with lumpy and wrinkled khaki. He carried a rifle with a wicked looking foresight. The mud of France was on his generous boots. Also the rest of Henry was covered with the ribbons of the Croix de Guerre with palm—which meant, in Henry's case, that everything he had done had been read before every French division—the Distinguished Service Cross and some other decoration which in the excitement of the moment couldn't hear its name spoken.

Why Bill Hayward should make so much fuss over Henry Johnson was not evident at first blush, in as much as Henry while bashfully coming forward had to press through a crowd—to take them at random—which included Major Arthur Little, commander of the First Battalion of Col. Bill Hayward's regiment, Major Little wearing a Croix de Guerre, with the army citation (palm), the corps citation (gold star) and the division citation (silver star)—in other words, the first, second and third (highest) citations of the five that go with the War Cross of France.

Many Heroes in Throng.

And while pressing forward Sergeant Henry Johnson also clinked against Major Lorillard Spencer of Bill Hayward's regiment who was invalided home almost three months ago but still had to hobble to the West Fifty-fifth street pier on crutches yesterday, the Distinguished Service Cross dangling from Major Spencer's tunic. And there were Capt. Seth B. MacClinton of Bill Hayward's regiment—the Captain also wearing the Croix de Guerre—and rosy cheeked Lieut. Eugene Kinniard, who had distinguished himself extraordinarily, and, by actual count, one dusky lad wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honor of France, two decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross and

[illegible] officers and privates with the green and red of the Croix de Guerre on their breasts—all these being in the group through which Sergeant Henry had to press.

Sergeant Henry Johnson came forward limping slightly, saluted Col. Bill Hayward and just stood around.

"Go ahead, Sergeant," said Bill Hayward, proudly. "Tell 'em."

The undersized Sergeant Henry Johnson didn't voice the words, but it was evident from his looks that subjectively he was filled with the unspoken question, "Tell 'em what?" There was an awkward pause, even the racket of the brass bands and the general cheering for the moment having died down. Sergeant Henry Johnson just stood around.

"Tell us about yourself, Sarge," said an interviewer kindly.

"Yes, go ahead, Henry," Col. Hayward added encouragingly.

Modesty Halts Story.

"Well," said Sergeant Henry Johnson, who is the fightingest son of a gun France or any other part of the world ever saw, "my name is Henry Johnson and I live at 101 Orange street, Albany. Me and my wife Edna live at 101 Orange street, Albany, when I'm not away at a war. That's who I am and that's all they is. I'm a coal merchant."

"Doubtless important but wholly uninteresting," sighed Col. Hayward. "Just take a full, deep breath, Henry, and bust loose about the night of May [illegible], nineteen-eight——" and Col Hayward, not deigning to add the "teen," just flicked Henry Johnson's crosses and medals with a gloved forefinger until Henry clanged like the Swiss bell ringers. But Henry still remained dumb. Everybody from a white Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel down to the humblest black private stood waiting.

"Were you wounded in the war, Sergeant?" ventured a very young reporter.

"Man, man, man!—was I shot and knifed!" cried Sergt. Henry Johnson, suddenly coming to life. "Yes, sir, I sure was shot and knifed. Five times I was shot in the evening and twice I got me a couple of bayonet stabs the same night. But I sure did get even with them Dutchmens boys good."

"And you're going good now, Henry," said Col. Hayward. "Proceed."

Great Deeds in Argonne.

The interruption caused Henry Johnson to lapse into a disturbed silence again. Another potential interviewer asked him, just to break the chill, whether or not he ever had killed a German. The entire assemblage of fighting folk, white and black, laughed when the question was put. And thereupon Sergeant Henry Johnson, evidently realizing that he must tell his tale some time, unfolded his epic hurriedly.

"Gentlemens," he said, "they ain't much to be told about these here decorations except this: I am out in the Bois de Hansy, in the Argonne, on the night of May 5 last. I'm on petit post, as they call it in French. Me and Needham Roberts—you heard about Needham?—is on this petit post. It's midnight and they send out a relief.

"I see right away (me and Needham) that these two relief is very raw. Me and Needham is supposed to go back, but we couldn't see it. We stayed right there, these two reliefs being so raw. Roberts went down in the dugout to take a little sleep, and me, being awake, I hear a rustling. There's more and more rustlings, and I whisper down to Roberts, 'Man, man! Every German [illegible] Needham!

"'Nerves! You got nerves!' Needham Roberts says back up at me. 'They ain't nothing going to rush nobody.' Needham Roberts says, half asleep. 'All right, man,' I say back, whispering, 'but I sure do hear a lot of German Dutchmens stalking nearer.'

"So I get me a pile of hand grenades. I collect thirty-one hand grenades in all and I pile them up around me. And I assemble me thirty-one clips of cartridges, French kind, with three in each clip. All the time I hear these Dutchmens rustling closer and closer. 'Man,' I say to Needham Roberts, 'you better wake up pretty soon or you never wake up.' So Needham Roberts wake up and jine me.

Foe Creeps Onward.

"This here rustling and rustling it get nearer and nearer. About 2 o'clock in the morning I tell the two raw boys sent out to relieve us to go to bed in the mud. They weren't no good, being raw. And then me and Needham we picks up the hand grenades and we begin to throw them. I guess right there I began to fill the little old game bag.

"Me and Needham we throwed out hand grenades some time, and then me and Needham says we'll go over the top. This rustling and rustling was getting closer and closer and we couldn't stand it. So we go over the top in the darkness and we squat. While we squat we throw some more hand grenades. Then we go on a few yards and we squat. We listen a while and we go on and we squat. That's the way we did—we just squat and squat and squat.

"And while I'm squatting in a shell hole—Needham, he's squatting somewheres else—I hear one of these Dutchmans say in good English, 'There's the black son of a so and so,' calling me a name. 'Kill him,' this Dutchman says. 'Man,' I says right back, 'if killing is it ain't me killed.' And I give him everything I has.

"I give him all my French clips. Then I tries my American clips, but the American cartridges ain't built for the French gun. So I jammed the works and my rifle is no good. And just when it ain't no good every German Dutchman in the world piled on top of me. And me without ammunition."

Attacks With His Bolo.

"So you did what, Henry?"

"You ask me what did I do? Man, I pull my good old French bolo knife, that's what I do. 'You come on, you Kaiser and Crown Prince,' I say. And I don't squat, but just run ahead in the dark. And I come down on a fat one and I stick him with my good old French bolo and he grunt and died. Once they got me down and give me the wound in the hand, but I know Col. Hayward's regiment is the best regiment in the war and I know I'm in it and can lick 'em. So I kill what I can and I wound the rest. That's all."

By official verification Sergeant Henry Johnson, Albany "coal merchant," killed single handed certainly four Germans—perhaps more—and wounded twenty-four gray clad warriors. The number of Germans wounded by little Henry Johnson is put at twenty-four in his lonely night fight because twenty-four is the number actually accounted for officially. But officers and men aboard the Stockholm yesterday, who were close by at the time of the mighty private war waged by Henry Johnson, say that they are morally certain that single handed he killed at least six of the enemy and wounded thirty-two.

[illegible] alone, or all the men aboard, did not seem overwhelmed with the joy of the homecoming.

On his tunic he wore the ribbons which showed he had won the Croix de Guerre with palm and the Distinguished Service Cross. Some one asked him if he were a Manhattanite.

"I suppose so," he said uncertainly. "I don't think it occurred to me during the last few months that I have or haven't a home now—not until we came up the river and I saw the skyscrapers."

He was Lieut. Harold M. Landon, it was learned, and he had been in the real estate business when America entered the war. Then he had promptly closed his desk and had joined Col. Hayward's regiment. At that time his mother, Mrs. Edward M. Landon, a niece of Levi P. Morton, former Governor of New York and Vice-President of the United States, and her two daughters were doing Red Cross work in France.

Mother Killed in Church.

Lieut. Landon sailed for France with the old Fifteenth. Shortly after he arrived in France he was sent to a French training camp. On the day before last Easter he saw a French newspaper in which were listed the names of the men, women and children killed by the long range German gun while worshipping in a Paris church on the previous day, Good Friday. Well up on the list of killed were the names of Lieut. Landon's mother and two sisters.

Lieut. Landon went to Paris and saw to the funeral arrangements of his mother and sisters. Then he went to the front with Col. Hayward's regiment to do real fighting. How well he fought may be judged from the decorations he won. From September 26 to October 1 continuously he worked twenty-four hours a day as a runner, establishing a liaison line in the Champagne under a frightful fire.

"Oh, I don't know where my address is now," he said with a sad little smile. "We used to live before the war at 40 East Fifty-first street, but my sisters and my mother are gone now. Isn't it strange that I should go through all the fighting and come out uninjured and my mother and sisters should be killed? I suppose I shall live at the Yale Club. I don't know.

Regiment Goes to Upton.

The Lieutenant and his Colonel, the scarred and decorated blacks they commanded, all of them ate Red Cross rolls and drank Red Cross coffee on the pier for a while. Then they went by tugboat and train to Camp Upton, where they joined the first battalion of the regiment, which arrived here a few days ago.

It is probable that Col. Hayward's regiment will be mustered out of the service shortly, but when when the great day arrives when the city turns out to welcome her own and see them march in grand review Col. Hayward and his heroic negro boys will be on hand for the big shindig. And the statement goes undisputed that the dusky heroes of the "Old Fifteenth" that glorious day will march down Fifth avenue through solid walls of noise.

Soldiers—1919 412
Asia and Europe

REDS' RISE IN TWO GERMAN CITIES

[DETAILS OF THIS STORY WILL BE FOUND ON PAGE 1 [illegible] SHEET.]

RETURN OF THE HEROIC "OLD 8TH": SOME SMILING WARRIORS; ITS COMMANDER

HEROES OF THE TRIUMPHANT 370TH INFANTRY MARCHING IN MICHIGAN AVENUE. BELOW—COL. THOMAS ROBERTS AND HIS ADJUTANT, CAPT. JOHN PROUT.

[By a staff photographer of The Daily News.]

FIGHTING 8TH READY FOR POLITICAL FRAY

Colored Soldiers Want Capt. Johnson for Alderman in 2d Ward.

DOUBTFUL ON THOMPSON

The "fighting 8th" regiment is going to take a commanding position in politics in the 2d ward. Although busy with their friends to-day, the colored heroes found a little time to let it be known that just as soon as they are mustered out they are going to jump into the political fray and decide for themselves as to the men they want to represent them in the city council and other public offices. Capt. Louis E. Johnson of the headquarters company already has been tentatively agreed on as a candidate for alderman, although he says that it was not intended such an announcement be made at this time.

"The boys have no definite plans, only they thought that they should make their influence felt in the 2d ward," said Capt. Johnson. "They have fought with and for each other; many a man out there has risked his life to save his friend, and it is only natural that those fellows are going to stick together and be pals and friends the rest of their lives. After what they have gone through they could never be anything else. Also, it would only be natural for them to back up one of their number who seeks political honors or to see to it that they are given their fair share of recognition in public matters.

Must Run as Independent.

"It is true that we discussed certain matters pertaining to Chicago. It was only natural that we should take up politics. Just what the boys intend to do I am not at liberty to say and do not understand that their plans have been developed. They have suggested that I be a candidate for alderman. Of course I would have to run as an independent. I do not understand that there is any chance of our being mustered out in time to vote at the primary, and we will have to organize for political action at the election.

"I consider that these boys, nearly all from the 2d ward, have been one of the best credits the colored race ever had. There was never a time when the people at home could point to anything that they did that was dishonorable. They never showed the white feather or cold feet, and it will be a long time before the people fully realize what hardships and dangers they have been through. It is only natural that they should want to have something to say about politics in the ward.

Praises The Daily News Reports.

"I can only repeat what I told your New York correspondent, that we appreciate the fairness with which The Daily News has treated us. As to the candi

...for mayor, we have not even polled the regiment, on the advice of the colonel."

Other officers, who declined to have their names used because of military orders, said that the returning soldiers were keenly interested in the Chicago election, though sentiment seemed somewhat mixed. "We have men who begin shouting for Thompson right off the bat," said one lieutenant. "Then some one will tell them about how Thompson stood on the war, and they do not know where they are at. Judge Olson has a lot of friends in the regiment."

LAURELS FOR FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION

The Journal & Guide 1-25-19

Only Colored Signal Unit In American Army Shows Rare Courage Under Fire

IN DANGER AT ALL TIMES

Maintained Communications. Croix de Guerre for Entire 8th Illinois Regiment

By Ralph W. Tyler
Accredited Representative of The Committee on Public Information, with the American Army in France.

La Mans.—One of the units of the American army to arrive here en route for embarkation to America that has made good, without having the glamour and spectacular settings of combat is the 325th Field Signal Battalion of the 2nd Army Division, the only colored signal unit in the American Army. While this battalion has not had to occupy front line trenches, make raids for prisoners, or march, in battle formation, into big engagements, it must not be supposed that it did not have a dangerous, and a very dangerous duty to perform. The boys of this battalion had to string the wires for telegraphic and telephonic connections at times when the enemy guns were trained upon them; so, in many respects, their duty took them into situations fully as dangerous as combatant units. This battalion is composed of all young colored men, save the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and two or three white line officers. They are all, with few exceptions, college or high school boys—not a few of them experts in radio and electric engineering, and those who were not experts in the work when the battalion was formed, are now most proficient men. Major Spencer, now Lieutenant Colonel, who was responsible for the formation of this unit, was firm in the belief that colored boys could make good, and he has remained with it long enough to experience his belief becoming a realization. After arriving at Brest, June 19th, the battalion proceeded to Vitrey, and from that town began a four-day hike to Bourbonne-les Bains, a distance of more than 20 miles. From this point, it proceeded, after a few days, to Voisey, and at Voisey the boys got their first taste of what was to be, later, their daily duties. Here the radio company received its quota of the latest type of French instruments, a battery plant was established, and a full supply of telephones and wire was issued to companies B and C. Here, too, the Infantry Signal Platoons of the battalion joined the outfit and shared in the training.

First Test of Real Courage

The first test of real courage given the men, and their first introduction into real fighting, in addition to stringing wires, and sending and receiving radio messages, came on the afternoon of September 27th, when a party of liaison men, including the Colonel and Lieut. Herbert, latter being colored, advanced beyond the Battalion P. C. and at the suggestion of a French soldier, turned to the left. They soon found themselves beyond their lines, and directly in front of a German machine gun nest. The Colonel divided his men into small groups and advanced on the enemy's position. This sortie resulted in the Signal boys capturing eight German prisoners and two machine guns, but the attack caused the loss of Corporal Charles E. Boykin, who did not return. Two days later, during general advance, Sergeant Henry E. Moody, of the Battalion, was mortally wounded while at his post. Boykin was killed outright. While Sergeant Moody died in the hospital from wounds received—these being the first two of the Signal battalion to make the supreme sacrifice.

On the 10th of October, the 92nd Division took over the Marbache sector, relieving the 167th French Division, and here, also, the 325th Field [illegible] maintained communications, and in the days following installed new lines and maintained conections between the various units of the 92nd Division. This was no small duty, when it is remembered that an army "sector" extends over a wide area of many square miles, including in it from 50 to 100 cities and towns. The Marbache sector was an active front, and time and time again did these boys go ahead repairing lines, establishing new communications under shell fire, with no thought of personal danger, inspired only by that ideal of the Signal Corps man—get communication through at any cost, but get it through.

On the morning of November 10th, when the Second Army launched its attack on the famous Hindenberg line before Metz, the 92nd Division, with which I was with during this big attack, was holding the line of Vandieres-St. Michel-Xon-Norry. During the entire engagement, which lasted from 7 o'clock the morning of the 10th to 11 a. m., of the 11th, the entire Signal Corps functioned splendidly, and as one man, keeping up communications, installing new lines, repairing those shelled out.

In the Metz Battle

In writing the "finis" to this brief mention of this important army unit made up of young colored men, it is fitting that I tell of the particular work done by the boys of the 1st Platoon on the first day of the Metz battle. Shortly after the barrage was lifted, the big guns of the enemy began shelling Pont-a-Mousson. The first shells, as I vividly recall, hit on the edge of the city, and then gradually they began peppering the Signal Battalion's station. Sergeant Rufus B. Atwood, of the 1st Platoon, was seated in the cellar near the switchboard; Private Edgar White was operating the switchboard, and Private Clark the buzzerphone. Several officers and men were standing in the "dugout" cellar. Suddenly a German shell struck the top, passed through the cailing and wall, and exploded, making havoc of the cellar. Lieut. Walker, colored, who arrived just at this time, displayed admirable courage. He took immediate charge, and directed things. Sergeant Atwood tried out the switchboard, and found all lines broken. He found, on trying it, the buzzerphone out. Private White then received orders to stay on the switchboard, and Corporal Adolphu[illegible]

Incomplete

NEGROES TREATED WITH EVERY RESPECT BY FRENCH PEOPLE

GREENSBORO N. C. [illegible] JANUARY [illegible]

Two American Bucks Had Time of Their Lives in Sunny France.

Fred Pearce, son of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Pearce, one of the early volunteers who left Greensboro with the Ambulance Company and is now with the sanitary squad of that branch of the service, writes home of some of the happenings under his own observation which are amusing to those who know the weakness of the negro for what is commonly known as "putting on dog."

The letter, which is dated from Fayl-Billot (Haute Marne), France, December 11, follows:

Case of Two Negroes.

"You have no doubt heard of many strange incidents and read many interesting stories of happenings in the American Expeditionary Forces, but about the best tale that I have heard is a little escapade pulled off by two negroes about a week ago in the Area that we are now working. The negroes, one a Sergeant and the other a Corporal both from Chicago, are now taking a six months rest in the guard house here. This is a true story, gathered from sworn evidence given at a court martial, and a conversation with the negroes after it was all over.

"The two negroes left their outfit A. W. O. L. (Absent without Leave), and started on a little vacation, where they wouldn't be bothered with Reville and Inspections. They had both just received nine months back pay, and had about 2000 Francs between them. They rode all over France in first class coaches, visiting Marseille, Lyon, Toulouse, and many other cities. They never paid their fares on the train. That part isn't very difficult though, for any American soldier can ride French trains without paying a cent, if he knows the ropes. The only thing that he has to do is to keep out of the way of American M. P.'s, and when the ticket collector comes around just say, "No Compre" (Don't understand) and rather than go to the trouble of arguing in a foreign language he will just move on. These negroes put up in the best hotels in France and lived like Kings for several weeks. Finally they were arrested and placed under guard awaiting trial for being A. W. O. L.

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Desire to Roam

"They staid in the guard house for several days and then were struck with the desire to roam again. This time they cut their blankets and made leggins out of them, their leggins having been taken away from them. One night when the sentry was passing under their window they reached out and put a barrack bag over the guard's head, gagged him and beat it for more pleasant surroundings. After several days of wandering around they struck a little French town where no American soldiers had previously been. Here is where the farce begins. The Sergeant who speaks French called on the Town Mayor, and introduced himself as the American Town Mayor, and his friend as American Chief of Police, sent ahead by their officers to take charge of the American interests in the city until the American troops arrived. The French Mayor took it all in, and gave them a cordial welcome. He arranged lodging and board for them in a chateau, the best that the town could afford. He was told by the negroes to keep an itemized statement of all of their expenses and submit it to the American Headquarters where it would be settled without delay. For eighteen days these two impostors lived on the fat of the land. They slept in large feather beds and had their breakfast sent up in the morning at any hour that they wished. When they arose in the morning they found their shoes under their beds, all polished up by the lady of the house over night. When they went to bed at night they found a hot brick between the sheets. They were frequently invited out to dinner by the town Mayor or his secretary. Here they were the guest of honor. On one occasion they dined in company with two French officers a Colonel, and a Captain. Their favor with the Mayor increased to such an extent that he frequently consulted them before deciding important matters. It was nothing unusual for the Mayor to send his Secretary around in the morning to get the negroes to come up to his office and settle some little dispute or misunderstanding among the natives. On several occasions the Mayor went off on hunting trips and left them in sole charge of the office to transact any business that might come up in his absence. Here they sat in big chairs with their feet propped up on a desk and issued tickets to the natives.

Would Make Arrests.

"There was a negro Labor Battalion stationed a few miles out of town. These negroes would often come into town and create a disorder in one of the Cafes. Whenever this happened the Mayor would send for his assistants, "The American Town Mayor" and "The American Chief of Police". These noble executives would get

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Asia and Europe

COLORED HEROES OF OLD 15TH HOME FROM WAR

Croix de Guerre Men of the 369th Infantry, all New Yorkers, Home To-day from France: First row, [illegible] to right, Robert H. Miller, Harvey Perry and Edward L. Williams; Standin[illegible] to right, First Sergt. Eug ene Wood, Sergt. J. L. Bush, Corp[illegible] L. McVey, E. V. Robinson, Fred Himmel and Sergt. Henry Matthews.

MAJOR ARTHUR W. LITTLE.

COL. WILLIAM HAYWARD.

SERGT GEO W JOHNSTON

1-3-19 Washington

Dear Sister:

You have written many letters to me. I appreciate every one of them. I got some of them when I was feeling blue, and of course that makes me feel very proud of my little sister. Cheer mother up when she gets concerned about me. Tell her I am getting along fine and will be home soon. Sooner than you expecting. Did you get the piano named especially for me; because I have not learned anything new. I have not seen a piano since I've been over here. I hope you will not get tired writing to me because I don't answer. I will write as often as I can. Will close, with lots of love. Halloween will be here before I hear from you. Tell me what you wore and where you went.

Your brother,

SERGT GEO W. JOHNSTON, JR.

Co. F, 368th Infantry, A. E. F.

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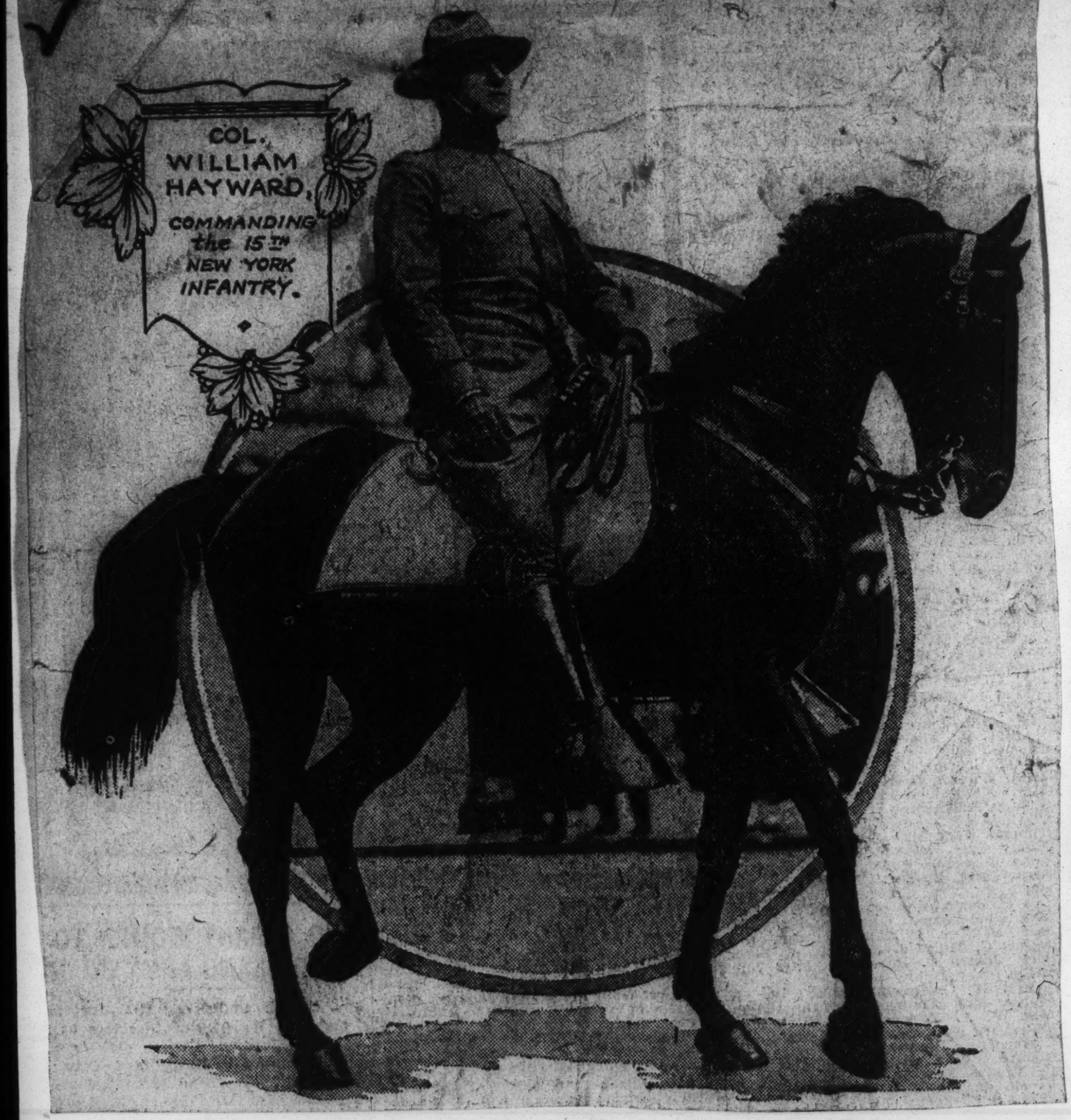
COLONEL WILLIAM HAYWARD PRAISES WORK OF OLD FIFTEENTH INFANTRY ON BATTLEFIELDS OF FRANCE



SERGT. HENRY JOHNSON

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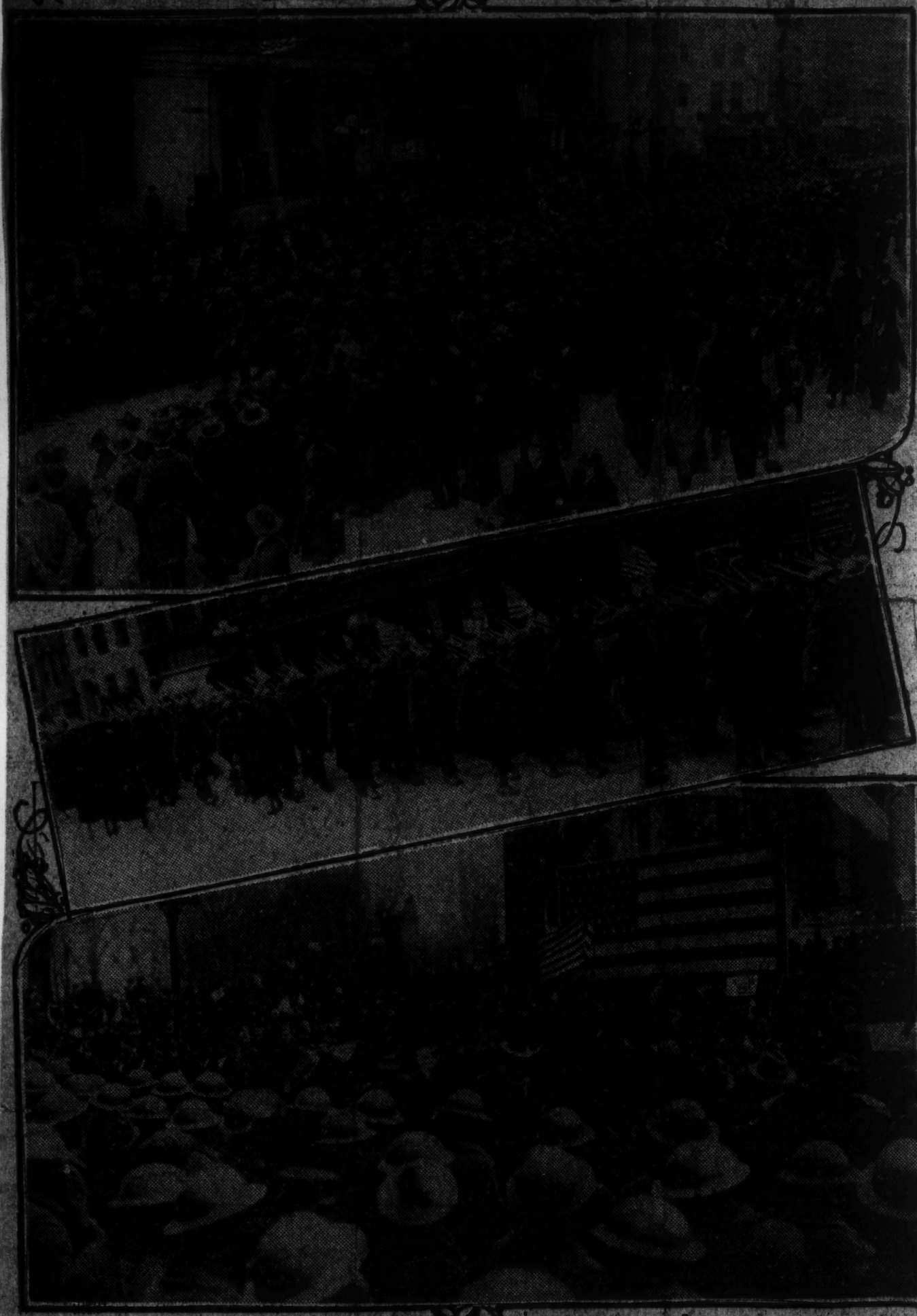
Gleaming helmets and shining bayonets—the 369th (New York's old 15th), in triumphal parade up the avenue. Theirs is the finest of records; the entire regiment was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Under fire 191 days, they never lost a prisoner or a foot of ground. (Insert) Colonel "Bill" Hayward, commander of the colored "Hell Fighters."

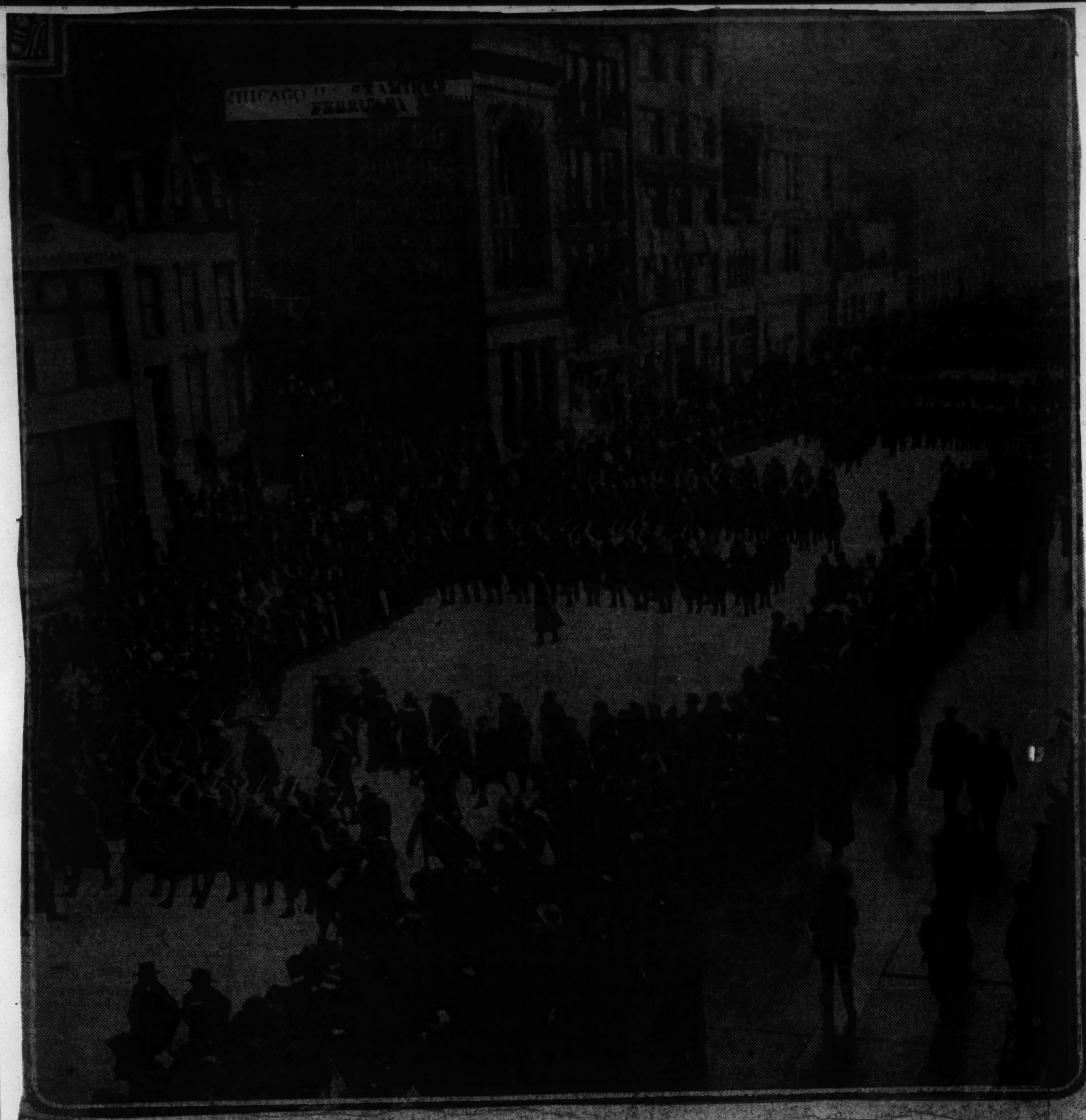
Paul Thompson

"OLD NINTH" MAKES TRIUMPHANT RETURN

COLUMBUS DISPATCH
FEBRUARY 24, 1919



Thousands thronged the business section Sunday afternoon to welcome the 372nd regiment (colored) of which the "Old Ninth" battalion, composed of Columbus men, is a part. The upper picture shows the procession on High street just north of Broad; the second was made while the veterans were passing in review on East Broad street, and the lower when the troops were addressed at the north end of the capitol by Adjutant General Roy E. Layton, who spoke in behalf of Governor Cox, Mayor George J. Karb, Henry A. Williams, president of the Chamber of Commerce, Wilbur E. King and former Governor Campbell. The colored soldiers were lauded for their gallantry at Verdun and at the Argonne and the Champagne front. The troops left Columbus Sunday evening for Camp Sherman, where they will be demobilized within the next few days.



Two remarkable photographs of the "Fighting Eighth" parading in Wabash av. amid dense throngs. It was an outpouring which long will be memorable in the history of Chicago. Oh, boy! What a welcome those Negro fighting men did get yesterday. The police were unable to keep back the great crowds of friends, relatives and well wishers of the "Black Devils" who swarmed about with vociferous and demonstrative greetings.

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JIMMY EUROPE'S JAZZ BAND LED THE FIRST AMERICANS TO THE BANKS OF THE RHINE

N. Y. C. [illegible] FEBRUARY 13, 1919

Musicians of Old 15th New York Bring Other Honors Home From France.

American jazz music led the first Allied troops to the banks of the Rhine after the signing of the armistice.

This music came from the horns and drums of Lieut. "Jimmy" Europe's famous "New York 15th" band, and following the band were the husky doughboys of the 369th United States Infantry (old 15th New York) who are now at Camp Upton preparing for discharge from service.

The entire regiment is now at Camp Upton, the Second Battalion having reached there early to-day under command of Lieut. Col. W. A. Pickering, who himself wears the French War Cross and the American Distinguished Service Cross. The battalion came in yesterday afternoon on the transport Regina. Col. Hayward and the First Battalion arrived a short earlier in the day and reached Upton by night. The Third Battalion had arrived Sunday.

Lieut. Europe and his band of colored musicians, who returned on the Stockholm with Col. Hayward and the 1st Battalion and the Headquarters Company of the regiment, won many honors in France in addition to their claim of being the first to reach the Rhine—at Blodensheim, Nov. 18. They played in many French and Alsatian towns and spent a month in Paris taking part in a big fete.

New York will pay its first honor to the returned men Saturday night, when the Clef Club of colored musicians will give a reception at Carnegie Hall. Lieut. Europe and his men will give a concert.

All the negro soldiers in the command of Col. "Bill" Hayward swear by their band. The leader, Lieut. James R. Europe, was musical director for Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle when they stormed New York and when Daniel G. Reid gave $10,000 for the organization of a negro band for the "Fifteenth" he was given the post as leader.

"JAZZED ALL OVER FRANCE," SAYS "JIMMIE" EUROPE.

"We jazzed all over France," said Lieut. Europe, as he directed his men to find cots in their newly assigned barracks at Camp Upton. "But we also surprised them when we represented America at the big fete held in the Tuilleries Gardens in Paris, playing classical music with equal ease. We are sure glad to be home, too."

The band opened the first recreation centre for American soldiers at Aix Les Bains, a famous French resort, in March, 1918, then went into the trenches and later in August went to Paris, staying a month to play in parks and hospitals. On the fete day the band represented American troops with the British Grenadiers band, the French Garde La Republique band and the Royal Italian band. Later it gave concerts for the Alsatians at Mulhausen. Just before leaving France, concerts were given at Brest for wounded soldiers.

Members of the band live all over the country, but many are New Yorkers. The chief musician is F. Eugene Mikell, and his assistant is Frank De Broite, premier negro cornetist. Ward Andrews, creator of jazz trombone music, is a noted member.

Members of the band did not get into the fighting though Lieut. Europe was placed in command of a machine gun platoon and was the first colored officer into action in France.

Dividing honors with the band at Camp Upton is the Headquarters Company members of which won many individual citations for the Croix de Guerre. Working under fire the men kept up telephonic communications, handled official business and were on the job all the time.

TELL STORIES OF EXPERIENCES AT THE FRONT.

Hear the stories told by the men as they lay on cots in barracks at Camp Upton waiting for their cooks to "hustle that chow."

There was Sergt. Clarence Thompson, son of the late Wm. A. Thompson, Yonkers dentist. He had charge of twenty men working with the 8th French Engineers on Sept. 23 and was stringing telephone wires. Shells cut them off from their trenches and they had to stay in shell holes two days without food before being rescued.

The observers of the Intelligence Department of the Headquarters Company claim the distinction of being the first American colored soldiers to direct the gun fire of French artillery. The 4th Army Corps under Gen. Giraud sent over shells under directions sent back by Sergt. William Coleman, of No. 100 West 141st Street; later wounded; Corpl. Charles Zuill, of Norris Avenue and Pacific Street, Jamaica, L. I.; Private L. A. Ferguson, who lives in Harlem; Private Roland Francis, of Yonkers, and Private Gillard Thompson, of Norris Avenue, Jamaica.

Sergt. Raymond B. Wright, of No. 672 Third Avenue, the stenographer for the regimental adjutant, Capt. Ferguson, was working in a dugout when a shell exploded and broke his typewriter.

Sergt. Lennie Davis, of No. 2 West 137th Street, and two comrades were sitting in a shell hole waiting for darkness to come so they could sneak back to their lines on Sept. 29. A shell exploded near them, showering them with dirt, and others struck the ground close by.

"I had a Bible and was readin' it, and it sure musta kept them Germans sights wrong," said Davis. None of the men were hurt.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY MEN WON FRENCH CROSSES.

Corpl. Henry Stanley of No. 2063 Madison Avenue, leading a squad of nine men, went out to do pioneer work the night of Sept. 27. The guide got lost, but the men followed him all night, wandering around on No Man's Land. All got back safely at daylight.

Sergt. Jerry Reed of Glencove, L. I., was awarded a brigade citation Croix de Guerre for his work with the Headquarters Company. In the Champagne sector fighting Sept. 25 to 29 he worked with the communication service, and when all other methods of sending information were cut off at night, he got word back to officers by sending a light signal despite terrific shell fire. This was done by a code similar to telegraph dots and dashes, a shaft of light being used.

Private Howell D. Brown of No. 53 [illegible] Street, who received a brigade citation Croix de Guerre for repairing telephone lines under terrific shell fire in the Argonne on June 12.

All the boys agreed Sergt. William Nathaniel Holliday, No. 271 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, orderly for Lieut. Col. Pickering had been a hero.

The Headquarters Company also honors five of its men who received brigade citations of the Croix de Guerre for their work in the Champagne sector Sept. 25 to 29. Under command of Lieut. Durant Rice, who also was cited, the four colored men showed exceptional coolness and bravery in repairing and keeping in working order the telephone wires. The men are Sergt. Charles Warren, of No. 1327 New Gretna Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.; Corpl. George Rose, Yonkers; Corpl. Herbert McGirt, of Camden, S. C., and Private Dan Smith, whose home is in Nebraska City, Neb.

COMPANY D HONOR MEN TELL HOW THEY WON CROSSES.

Company D boys told how First Sergt. Eugene Wood, of No. 270 West 131st Street; Sergt. Jesse J. White, of No. [illegible] York Avenue, Ernest Wright, No. 173 York Street, Jersey City, N. J.; Sergt. William Gaines, No. 27 Elm Street, Mamaroneck, N. Y., and Corpl. Lawrence McVey, a Harlem boy, won their honors. Sergt. White was awarded an individual army citation Croix de Guerre, and he had the document, typewritten in French, which he partly translated.

It was in the Champagne sector in the battle which started Sept. 26. On the fourth day, after the troops had captured Sechault and the fighting was bitter, the men struggling back and forth, Company D had been flanked and the men were being deployed to put them in a better position. Sergt. White and the officers were consulting in a trench, deciding how to move the men, when a shell exploded. Two Lieutenants and a Negro private were killed and another Lieutenant wounded.

Sergt. White, although dazed, took command of the company and handled the men in such a way that they saved the battalion headquarters from being captured by the Germans.

"Top" Sergt. Wood on Sept. 26 was cited for his action in leading Company D under fire after its officer, Lieut. George Seibl, had been killed. Sergt. Wood got a bullet in the leg, but kept going for three days.

Other Company D men cited include Private Myrl Billins, who the doughboys declared was a "Boo Koo" liaison man. "Boo Koo" is a French word but none of them could spell it. All agreed on its meaning. "If you got a handful of francs, that's a big bunch of 'em, 'boo koo' of 'em," they said. A big town is a "boo koo" town. Private Billins acted as a foot messenger through heavy shell fire carrying important messages.

Corpl. Tyler Taylor of No. 5 West 135th Street, was another Company D man to receive an individual citation. Sergt. Walter Morris of No. 151 West 143d Street, is also in Brest on route home as he was sick when the Stockholm left port. Another Company D man who is an individual citation Croix de Guerre man of Company D is Sergt. Daniel Storms of New Haven.

CLAIMS THE HONOR RECORD FOR COMPANY C.

First Sergt. Marshall T. Bridgett of No. 165 West 136th Street, admitted that Company C had made the [illegible] record. He told of some of its Croix de Guerre soldiers. First he wanted it put on record that Sergt. Henry Johnson, who killed four Germans and wounded thirty-two when he and Sergt. Needham Roberts got into a fight with a raiding party, were both members of Company C. Sergt. Bridgett was wounded by shrapnel but was not out of action long.

Sergt. Reese Adams, of Albert, N. Y., was given a citation for leading a patrol out under machine gun fire to bring back wounded men.

Corpl. James Beckton, No. 685½ Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, is given credit for saving the battalion from almost certain annihilation when he volunteered to carry messages through a heavy artillery fire to headquarters. He received an individual citation Croix de Guerre.

Sergt. Arthur L. Tucker of Albany, who went with Sergt. Adams to bring back wounded, also was given an individual citation.

Corpl. Thomas Catto, No. 32 Fragon Street, Newark, was awarded an individual citation for refusing to leave his post when the Germans attacked, his action rallying the other men.

Private Ralph Hawkins, No. 131 West 134th Street, volunteered to carry messages after the regular runners had been killed or wounded, on Sept. 19. He was on post when the Germans launched a gas attack, sending over hundreds of shells. Taking his messages, he went through the deadly pall of poison and arrived in safety, for which he received an individual citation. This was in the Maisons sector in the Champagne.

BIG SOLDIER GETS CROSS FOR LEADING MEN.

First Sergt. Henry Matthews of Company B, who lives at No. 237 West 14[illegible] Street and is just about as big as soldiers grow to be, was awarded an individual citation for his work on Sept. 29, when the regiment captured Sechault. The artillery barrage of the Germans was hot, but he kept his men together, rallying them when the fighting grew hottest.

Corpl. Joseph Gordon of No. 14 [illegible] Street, Newark, was awarded an individual citation when he captured two Germans.

Sergt. John Stevens, No. 32 West 135th Street, who formerly was an employee of the Customs House, was given an individual citation for heroism performed while a member of Company B. He is still in Brest, being sick when the troops left.

COMPANY A MEN GET FRENCH CROSS.

The Company A men claim a number of honor men. Sergt. Daniel W. Lewis of No. 142 West 133d Street was cited for his work in the Champagne sector July 21 and 22, under terrific bombardment aiding his officer in directing a combat train under difficulties and, though wounded, refused to be evacuated. He was shot through the arm.

Private Lester Marshall, No. 395 Main Street, East Orange, was awarded an army citation for the Croix de Guerre. On Sept. 30, though wounded by a machine gun bullet, he refused to leave the line and continued fighting.

Private George Woods of Lynchburg, Va., who was in charge of an automatic rifle when the Germans attacked his post on June 12, endeavoring to capture some men to get information, held off the attack for which he received an individual

The thriller which all the soldiers agree ranks with any tale brought back from the war has Private Gilbert Johnson and Sergt. William H. Butler of Co. A as heroes. Lieut. Gorman R. Jones and four men had gone out on an advanced post and were captured by Germans. Both Johnson and Butler were in charge of automatic rifles, called "sho sho" guns by the men, and when they heard the Germans talking let go with their fire. Lieut. Jones and his men escaped and the ground was covered with dead Germans. Both were cited.

BLAME GAS AND MUD FOR THEIR BASS VOICES.

A noticeable feature of all the negro soldiers is their voices. All are deep toned and many of the men can hardly talk. The reason was asked.

"Gas hurts your throat and lungs and does it," said one.

"Yes, and you all sleep in mud for a few months and it'll get you a bass voice," chimed in another.

And they called to the reporter "dis dance", which is French for "say there" when they desired information. Without thinking when they want to say "yes" to a question they say "oui", the French "we".

Some of them admitted having been to Paris on trips and a few other had tasted cognac and "Triple Six" which the boys declared had a Missouri mule beat for "kick". They also want some back pay when their dependents arrive, they declared, most of them being eight and ten months behind at the present time.

The negro soldiers also had a newspaper in the trenches, the "Black Herald." First Sergeant Edward Hardy, of Company A, No. 373 West 128th Street, formerly an employe of the New York Herald, was editor, and a four-sheet "paper" was gotten out on the typewriter. "It was some sheet, too," he declared.

U.S. NEGRO TROOPS SCARED GERMANS

'Bloodthirsty Black Men' Was German Impression, Negro Fighters Reach New York From France.

New York, February 12.—Casual company No. 234, of Mississippi (negroes) was among the 2,034 American troops arriving here today from Brest aboard the transport Stockholm. With the exception of 400 casual officers and men of various branches of the service and fourteen nurses and eighteen civilians, the troops were negroes, largely of the 93d division.

When the negro fighters saw a boat carrying more than a thousand of their friends to greet them, they gave three cheers and the famous band of New York's own "Black Watch" on the Stockholm played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," followed by popu-

Hayward Lauds Negroes.

Colonel William Hayward, commander of the 369th infantry, formerly the 15th regiment (negro) New York national guard, was aboard the vessel with his regiment. "I am proud of my men" declared Colonel Hayward, "there isn't a braver or cleaner lot of men in the United States army or any other army than the old 15th regiment of New York national guards. It certainly is a great feeling to be part of an organization of fighters which, in addition to having 191 of its members cited for valorous deeds, performed in action, was also decorated as a unit. Our men bore up like true soldiers when in the face of greatest dangers. There wasn't a single whimper at any time and they were always on the job ready to go wherever directed, regardless of perils. Our colored fighters cared less for shellfire than any white man that ever breathed.

"At one period we were under shellfire for 191 days," he continued. "It was hell, but those boys faced the music, every mother's son of them, and they fought like tigers. We held one trench for ninety-one days without relief and were raided every night, but we captured large numbers of prisoners. Through the magnanimity of the French, ours was the first unit of allied fighters to reach the Rhine. We went down as an advance guard of the French army of occupation."

Bloodthirsty Black Men.

"Blood-thirsty black men," was an official report which fell into the German impression of the negro fighters contained in a copy of the hands of the Americans, according to Colonel Hayward.

Sergeant Henry Johnson, of Albany, N. Y., whose exploits were cabled by correspondents and whom Colonel Hayward referred to as the regiment's hero, returned with the Croix de Guerre with one star and one palm. He routed a party of German snipers at Bois-Hanzey in the Argonne, on May 5 when he is credited with having killed four of the enemy and wounded thirty-two others. Describing his experience, he said:

"After several of my comrades had fallen and I had run out of ammunition I began to bat a group of Germans over the head with the butt of my rifle, and then I ripped into them with by French bolo knife. Finally one German got me around the shoulders and threw me. We fought for a half hour. I was shot in two or three places, cut on the hip and bayonetted in the leg."

Johnson wears a silver plate in his foot.

Among the officers aboard was Major John W. Huffer, born in Paris of American parents. He saw America for the first time today. At the outbreak of the war he joined the American ambulance corps and a year later, while with the foreign legion, was drafted into the French service, serving on all French fronts and in Italy. He joined the American flying forces a year ago, serving mostly in the Toul sector. He is officially credited with downing four plane and wears the French military medal and the war cross with six citations.

Regina Brings Over 2,000 Men.

The steamer Regina arrived this afternoon with 2,037 troops. Units aboard included a detachment of the 369th (negro) infantry of New York; a detachment of the 163d infantry and casuals.

The steamship Santa Teresa, with 1,456 troops aboard, and the Peerless, with 157 officers and enlisted men, arrived here tonight and will dock tomorrow.

She Santa Teresa brought home from Bordeaux fourteen detach-

ments of convalescents, casual company Thirty-one (Virginians), and two detachments of medical casuals for duty in Virginia and Georgia.

8,000 Men Leave France.

Washington, February 12.—The cruisers Pueblo and Montana and the transport La Touraine have sailed from France with about 8,000 troops and all are due to reach New York February 21.

The Pueblo is bringing troops of the 41st division, a portion of whom will be sent to camps Gordon, Pike and Lee, and several eastern casual companies.

The Touraine carries headquarters of the second army corps, the troops of which will be scattered among several camps, including Devier. The vessel also carries an advance detachment of officers of the 27th division (New York National guard) and the 412th telegraph battalion, which will go to Camp Travis.

The 148th machine gun battalion of the 41st division is among troops on the Montana. The battalion will be divided among various camps, including Shelby and Beauregard. Other troops aboard the vessel do not include southern men unless they are among a few casuals.

The transport Pocahontas, announced recently as en route to New York, has been diverted to Newport News and will arrive there about February 18.

The transport America is due in New York February 22 with 170 officers and 1,980 men including the 67th regiment of coast artillery. On the vessel also are the headquarters detachments of the 35th and 36th brigades, coast artillery, all regulars; and a detachment of the 63d coast artillery for Camp Taylor. The other passengers are officers casuals.

Bremerton at Newport News.

Newport News, Va., February 12. The United States transport Bremerton, with fifteen casual officers and seven men, arrived at this port this afternoon from France. The officers and men were sent to Camp Stuart. The trip over was uneventful.

Bristol Brings Troops.

Philadelphia, February 12.—Six days overdue, the transport Bristol, carrying one officer and twenty enlisted men, arrived here today from St. Pallice, Rochelle, France. The men on board were all members of a casual company from New York.

SIDELIGHTS ON PARADE OF NEGRO TROOPS UP 5TH AVE.

BALTIMORE AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 18, 1919

Immense Throngs Welcome Colored Veterans—All Harlem Goes Wild—Jim Europe's Band Of 100 Ripped Into Many A Good Fox Trot, But No One Heard It For The Yells And Screams Of Dusky Men And Women, Who Hung From Cornices, Leaned Out Of Windows And Straddled Lampposts.

(From Various New York Newspapers.)

There's a menienwerfer comin'!
Look out! Bang!

The jazz band of the old Fifteenth New York Infantry, now the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth United States Infantry, Colonel Bill Hayward's "fightin' black demons," ripped into a perfectly good trench fox trot, and not a soul heard it. New York was all lined up on Fifth avenue, and there wasn't a negro north of Yonkers or east of Canarsie yesterday. Two solid walls of booming, roaring welcomers to the first home-coming war tried troops the city has seen lined the way for the grim, helmet topped black men.

But what Fifth avenue did was a mere whisper in the wilderness to the noise that booned along Lenox avenue when the regiment got into the habitat of its own folks. Dusky men and women and children hung from the cornices, leaned out of windows, straddled lampposts and walked on policemen and, generally conducted themselves as became the happiest people of the happiest race in the world.

Bombed last night, bombed the night before,
Gein' to get bombed tonight like we never did before.

The faint tooting of Lieut. Jim Europe's wind instruments, the 100-piece band that has made Paris lonesome since it went away, leaked through the sound wall once in a while. A woman, dressed in the best dress she could get together in a month of hard planning, jammed through between two policemen, hurled her arms around a dusky soldier with a medal on his chest and would only be dissuaded after she had pressed a bunch of roses into his hand.

Lieutenant "Jim" Europe, the only negro officer in the regiment, marched beside his band, the band that had all Paris jazz-mad. He did not lead it, for he has been ill and was apprehensive lest he might not be quite equal to the task of conducting so crack an organization of melody maker, but the crwd easily picked him out in the line and he got a rousing greeting.

Perhaps the spectacle of all most calculated to draw attention was the sight of Sergt. Harry Johnson, he whose rifle butt and bolo knife slew four of the foe and incapacitated 32 others who had the hardihood to raid his post one midnight. Sergeant Johnson has a silver plate in his foot, as a relic of that memorable occasion, so he could not march. Instead he occupied the tonneau of a large automobile.

He stood up in the car and clutched a great bouquet of lilies an admirer had handed him. Waving this offering in one hand and his overseas hat in the other, the ebony hero's way up Fifth avenue was a veritable triumph. By the mansions of the city's wealthy he rode. And from their windows as well as from the concourse of folk upon the sidewalks fluttering handkerchiefs and shouted plaudits heralded the passage of this black man.

By the time the men reached One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street they were decorated with flowers like brides, husky black doughboys plunking along with bouquets under their arms and grins on their faces that one could see to read by. White teeth flashed smiles from sidewalk to sidewalk, hands forgot military etiquette and waved at some friend who was

[illegible] fire escape. Jim Europe's band did its liveliest jazzing.

"Aren't you cold up there, honey?" queried an anxious girl.

"Cold? Why, I wouldn't care if I froze to death when that band is playing." And who would?

"Whiz! Bang! There's another one.
Whiz! Bang! There's a brother one.
Look here, people, what would you do,
Out in No Man's Land, and no place to go?
Whiz! Bang! There's another one.
Whiz! Bang! There's a big brother one.
Looks here, shoes, you gotta carry me through.
I got the shell shock shimmy blues.
Ra-di-o, ra-di-o, ra-di-o,
I got the shell shock shimmy blues.
Rat-a-tat-a-tat-a-tat-tat-tat,
I got the shell shock shimmy blues.

Can anyone think of that song being written by any but a negro trooper in a listening post in Alsace, as Private Clyde Rosa of the Radio Corps wrote it one night when he was wondering if the next one had his name on it?

When the parade came to its end the men piled down into the subway to take trains back to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, where chicken awaited them.

At one end of the hall a band was playing "Dixie." Then it swung into one of the favorite songs of the men where they were in camp, "To Hell With Germanie." And then food, lots of food—soup, and chicken salad, and sweetbreads, and cake and bananas and ice cream and coffee and cigars and cigarettes. Oh, boy!

Up in the big ring in the center of the armory a man came out and began to jazz on a clarinet. Heavy feet shuffled back and forth, and here a girl was grabbed as she went by and danced around over rifles and bayonet scabbards. It was the jazz regiment responding to its own appeal.

INDIANAPOLIS BOY NAMED IN CASUALTY LIST

UNITED STATES COLORED OFFICER DECORATED BY FRANCE.

Captain Chester Sanders, listed in today's casualty list as having been severely wounded, is the only colored officer in France, from the United States, decorated by the French government for bravery in action, according to a letter received from him by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sanders, 628 East Washington street.

Captain Sanders, who received his commission at the first colored officers' training camp at Fort Dodge, Ia., was wounded November 7, according to a telegram received by relatives. He is thirty-seven years old and entered the army when he was seventeen, shortly after leaving Indianapolis schools. He served several years in the Philippines.

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Asia and Europe

Commander of 369th Regiment
Which Parades Up Fifth Avenue To-Day

N.Y. Globe
Feb 1, ~~1919~~
1919

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TWO PROMINENT ALBANIANS

ALBANY N. Y. ARGUS
MARCH 2 1919

Sergeant Henry ohnson, Albany hero, and Thomas H. McManus, of the Dolan Clothing company. When Sergeant Johnson started to pay for a new uniform at the Dolan store, soon after his arrival in Albany, Mr. McManus refused to accept the money, saying that was the least he could do for the negro hero.

THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS "JAZZ" BAND,
led by Lieutenant "Jim" Europe, which "Jazzed"
Over France and Belgium to Cheer Up Wounded American
Boys in the Hospitals on Their Triumphal Procession Up

Times Union
FEBRUARY 23 1919

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CROWDS CHEER AS WARRIORS PARADE LOOP

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Joyful Demonstration Marks Reception to the City's "Old Eighth"

The wild welcome with which Chicago greeted the returned "Black Devils" of the 370th infantry today grew to a veritable frenzy as the men who came to grips, hand to hand, with the Hun in the Argonne and at St. Mihiel, swung out of the Coliseum into the streets of the loop in their homecoming victory parade.

Since early morning the big Wabash avenue auditorium had been the scene of the maddest, wildest, seething, shrieking, joyous throng that ever greeted homecoming celebrities.

Women fainted in the immense throng that surged in the streets fighting in their joy for a chance to get into the Coliseum, where the Black Devils were being received.

No big political convention ever brought the crowds to Wabash avenue that went there today to catch a glimpse of the black fighters—the first unit of the city's soldiery to see actual fighting and return home.

20,000 Jam Coliseum

Fully 20,000 were inside the big structure which housed the reception and 35,000 more jammed into the avenue from Twelfth street to Sixteenth street, so that mounted police—a platoon of them—had to be called to drive the cheering, yelling people into the side streets an dthe alleys.

As the parade started out of the Coliseum the crowd pressed closer still. Extreme difficulty had been found in clearing the civilians from the building so that the soldiers might be formed in military formation. Bugles had become nothing in the lives of the fighters. Sergeant's whistles were as the tiny steam whistle on a peanut vender's cart and were heeded just as much.

Once formed the men were moved out into Wabash avenue and down Sixteenth street to Michigan avenue in column of squads—four abreast. Here they were formed in column of platoons and swung down the boulevard past the reviewing stand at the Art institute.

Line Curbs on Line of March

The city council had adjourned its meeting for today, and established a second reviewing stand as thesoldiers came by the city hall and county building.

The streets along the line of march needed no imported cheer leaders to cheer the fighters who had fought. The curbs were lined deep with the same insistent cheerfulness and vociferous joy that had been evident in and out of the Coliseum.

It was a mob intoxicated with joy and delight.

The men slipped their packs in the trains and, wearing the "tin" hats and carrying the rifles which did them service in the Argonne, marched to the Coliseum, where the big reception of the day was waiting for them.

"Home Folks," Not Speeches, Wanted

But it wasn't speechmaking and handshaking and formalities which the black warriors had dreamed of as a reception as they waited in the mud for long hours over there in France. It wasn't for the rounded phrases and sonorous words of a sartorial masterpiece that these black boys had gone over the top after the Hun. It was for "home folks." And it was "home folks" who were welcoming them home. It was THE welcome—the only welcome they wanted.

When the mayor's welcoming committee, with ceremony, entered the much-decorated box which was to be the speakers' dais, its members might as well have been among the sand dunes of Indiana for all their ceremony. The black warriors were too much occupied even to be impressed by formality.

Cheers of Welcome Rout Speakers

Col. Roberts, the regimental commander, with his staff, as guests of honor of the welcoming committee, failed to impress the fighters, as they, too, took seats among the flags and bunting of the "headquarters" box. One or two of the welcoming committee looked a bit uncomfortable. The cheers, the shrieks, the yells which still rung out over the vast assemblage were not directed their way.

W. N. Pelouze, chairman of Mayor Thompson's welcome committee, arose and walked to the front of the box. There wasn't an iota of abatement in the bedlam below. Stentorian tones which have awed greater audiences were as a sparrow's cheep 'mid the cataracts of Niagara. He turned and smiled and nodded to the welcoming committee. Col. Roberts came to his aid. He summoned a bugler.

Call for Attention Unheeded

"Call 'Attention,'" he directed.

"Attention" was sounded. No one attended. More buglers were summoned. Combined brass threats whose notes the black warriors have long been acquainted with pierced the busy air with their demands for attention.

The bedlam increased. The crowds in the balcony which could not force their way onto the floor because of the already crowded condition there took up the national anthem. A few civilians doffed their hats. The soldiers continued to enjoy the business of being welcomed. There wasn't a buck in the place that didn't have at least one dark queen on his arm, and some of them had six.

Efforts to still the crowd were unavailing. A huge anvil was brought into the speaker's stand and the buglers with hammers pounded it in an attempt to attract attention. For a half hour almost continually they poured all the might of their lungs into their bugles in an attempt to bring order and attention so that Mr. Pelouze's address of welcome might be read. It was all to of welcome might be read.

When it was finally seen that attempts to quiet the throng were unavailing Mr. Pelouze arose again and delivered his speech anyhow. A few of the welcoming committee and Col. Roberts heard fragments of it out of the noise.

Praise Valor of Negro Soldiers

A. J. Carey followed Mr. Pelouze with a speech which his more stentorian tones carried a few feet farther into the seething mass of celebrants. Perhaps a dozen persons heard him. Following him came the mayor himself, with a short address, which he read from a paper, praising the valor of the negro soldiers from "dawn of this nation's history" to the valiant deeds of the old Chicago regiment.

Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan replied for the negro soldiers. He declared that while the soldiers were happier now, at being home, than they have been for months—as it has been this reception they have dreamed of for months—everything is not happiness with them.

"While we are exuberantly joyous to be once again among our own people," said the lieutenant colonel, "there is still a note of sadness. It is not fitting, indeed, that all be happiness just now.

"In the midst of our happiness we must stand with bowed heads in honor of our dead who are left on the soil of France. Our men have come back here with the memory of scenes they can never forget—with the memory of their comrades falling in death by their sides. It is a sadness that can never be cured.

"But with it all, the Old Eighth is ready for the next call of her country."

Crowd Breaks Police Lines

The noise of the welcome to the men when they reached the Coliseum could be distinctly heard a half-mile away. Yelling such as Chicago never heard, not even in a decisive ninth-inning of a world's series ball game, literally made the walls and foundations of the great Coliseum building quiver.

All civilians were rushed into the balconies before the troops arrived at the big Wabash avenue structure and strenuous attempts were made by the negro policemen, who had been furnished as a guard, to keep them there. But it was next to impossible. Even the policemen were breaking into the line of march to grasp a black hand here and there which had come to grips with the Hun at the Argonne and at St. Mihiel.

The first of the warriors to enter the Coliseum was Sergt. Garfield Balles of Metropole, Ill. He is right guide of company M.

He began a search as soon as released for his cousin, Miss Fannie Hester.

For almost a solid hour the cheering of the crowds was continuous. As company after company filed through the great Coliseum doors the crowd increased in volume the greeting which could not be downed. Instead of wearing out from exhaustion the voices of the dusky citizenry increased and grew with each fresh outburst. Cheer leaders were not needed to tell the crowds when and how to cheer.

Ninety-nine and a half per cent of the welcoming crowds was of the race and color of the returned fighters. Even the Red Cross workers were of the negro section of the Red Cross.

Dinner for Everyone

The dinner was to last until 2:00 o'clock. Great long tables loaded with roast beef, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, turnips, rolls, coffee, ice cream and cigarettes, awaited the fighters. At 2 o'clock preparations for the big parade were to begin and a half hour later the 370th was to swing out of the wide doors of the Coliseum, turn to Michigan avenue, and, led by its famous regimental band, step proudly down "Boul Mish."

At Washington street the parade line of march turned west to State street, south to Jackson boulevard, west to Dearborn street, north to Randolph street, west to La Salle street, south to Jackson boulevard, again west to Wells street and on Wells street south to the Grand Central station where the troops were due to entrain for Camp Grant at 4 o'clock.

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CHICAGO HERALD EXAMINER
FEBRUARY 16, 1919

NINETY-SIX DEAD.

The heroes of the Eighth Illinois are back again on their home soil. They got a rousing welcome in New York, these Negro troops, but are looking forward to a real homecoming in Chicago.

Within five days they will entrain for Chicago, to be demobilized at Camp Grant.

Like the Blackhawks, these boys are Chicago's own. They have lived up to the noblest traditions of the American army. They have well earned a welcome home, and are entitled to the best Chicago can give.

It was the "Fighting Eighth" that smashed the Hindenburg line—drove back in defeat and confusion the flower of the Crown Prince's army.

The regiment has stained French soil with its blood. It has left ninety-five of its privates and one officer dead on Flanders fields.

The record of the "Fighting Eighth" will be one of the war's most glorious annals. When the town of Laon was freed of the invader it was the shining black faces of these dusky warriors that the villagers first saw. Chicago cannot hope, perhaps, to duplicate that welcome at Laon, but at least it can show the boys that the folks back home are not ungrateful.

The "Fighting Eighth" never knew when it was beaten. Even after the armistice was signed these Negro troops went right on fighting. Their last exploit was to capture a wagon train, which they reluctantly gave up when told that the war was over.

The regiment's citations, the twenty-two Distinguished Service Crosses and the sixty-eight Croix de Guerres do not begin to tell the story. The records of individual bravery made "over there" will long remain as an inspiring chapter of the war.

France will ever have a warm spot in her heart for these Negro warriors. Ask Gen. Mangin's poilus what they think of the "Partridges," as they lovingly dubbed the boys of the "Fighting Eighth."

These boys have proved themselves the stuff of which heroes are made. Chicago should be proud to welcome them back home—to accord them something more than a formal tribute when they march down Michigan av. this week.

It was The Herald and Examiner's suggestion that led to the first homecoming parade. Now another is suggested. And when

our boys all get back let's have a grand reunion. What do you think of the idea, home-coming committee?

In this happy group, from left to right, are Ann Richardson, Frank Mosley, George Robinson, Anna Cooley and W. J. Browne.

he 351st F. A., who went to sleep last Sunday morning after the festilities.

SERVING OUR SOLDIERS ABROAD

The New York Age

"Y" WORKERS IN FRANCE

The members of the above group of Y. M. C. A. workers are serving the soldiers in one of the largest "Y's" and camps in France. From left to right they are: R. Williams, social work; Miss K. Johnson, library; the Rev. D. L. Ferguson, secretary in charge; Franklin Nickols, educational and camp secretary. The photograph comes with "New Year's Greeting to THE AGE" and the statement that "Our boys are Great New York AGE readers."

N Y C MAIL
JANUARY 6, 1919

REAL WELCOME

The following is the address of Major E. V. Babcock of Pittsburg to two hundred men of the 351st Field Artillery which returned to that city this week.

"There is no creed or color in our welcoming. This is a great day for Pittsburg, by turning out en masse to greet you on your return, we want to let you know that you are welcome back. Now, boys, this war is over. Business is a little slow here. We don't have work for everybody. But I want to say to you boys, looking every one of you in the face, that no flat-footed man or sore-toothed individual that could not go to the front is going to hold your position now that you are back here.

"And I advise you to meet and greet your friends, spend a few days with them and then don your civilian clothes and take up that job, because there may be 10 other men who want it. Get to work and don't idle any more than a reasonable amount of time necessary to see your friends and get acquainted again. In closing I want to say in the most earnest words that I can command Pittsburg, in all its greatness, opens its arms to you, its soldier boys, and welcomes you home."

In the above address, which cannot be too heartily commended, the Mayor has done the two things so dear to the heart of the returning soldier. He saw to it that his representative came to Camp Meade after Pittsburg boys brought them home in special trains, where a grand welcome awaited them, and secondly, he promised to see that they all get jobs.

Of the parade itself, the Pittsburg Gazette said that "the wild scenes of riotous enthusiasm that met the heroes downtown were considered without parallel by many. . . . . The tremendous ovation extended the artillerists downtown seemed as nothing to what they received from the people of their own race in the Hill district."

No official holiday was declared in the city, but all Pittsburg was in the streets. They elbowed and jostled each other good naturedly to get a peep at the returning warriors—the two hundred. As the soldiers swept by, the crowds were swept off their feet. Persons pressed flowers into the hands of heroes already overloaded with souvenirs, or failing to do this threw them in the paths of others who marched behind.

Before the parade, the soldiers were given a breakfast, and afterwards a banquet. Carried away by the spirit of the occasion, the mayor himself took one of the boy's helmets, put it on, and slinging a gun, marched up and down to the amusement of the boys. There were pretty tired soldier boys of

France decorates 124 American negro soldiers for extraordinary heroism under fire. We have always knew that the colored soldier is a broth of a boy!

"The war has swept away many mental cobwebs," says Samuel Gompers. True, Mr. Gompers, and it is going to sweep away a few more.

Some of the little nations seem to be carrying the principle of self-determination to the point of self-extermination.

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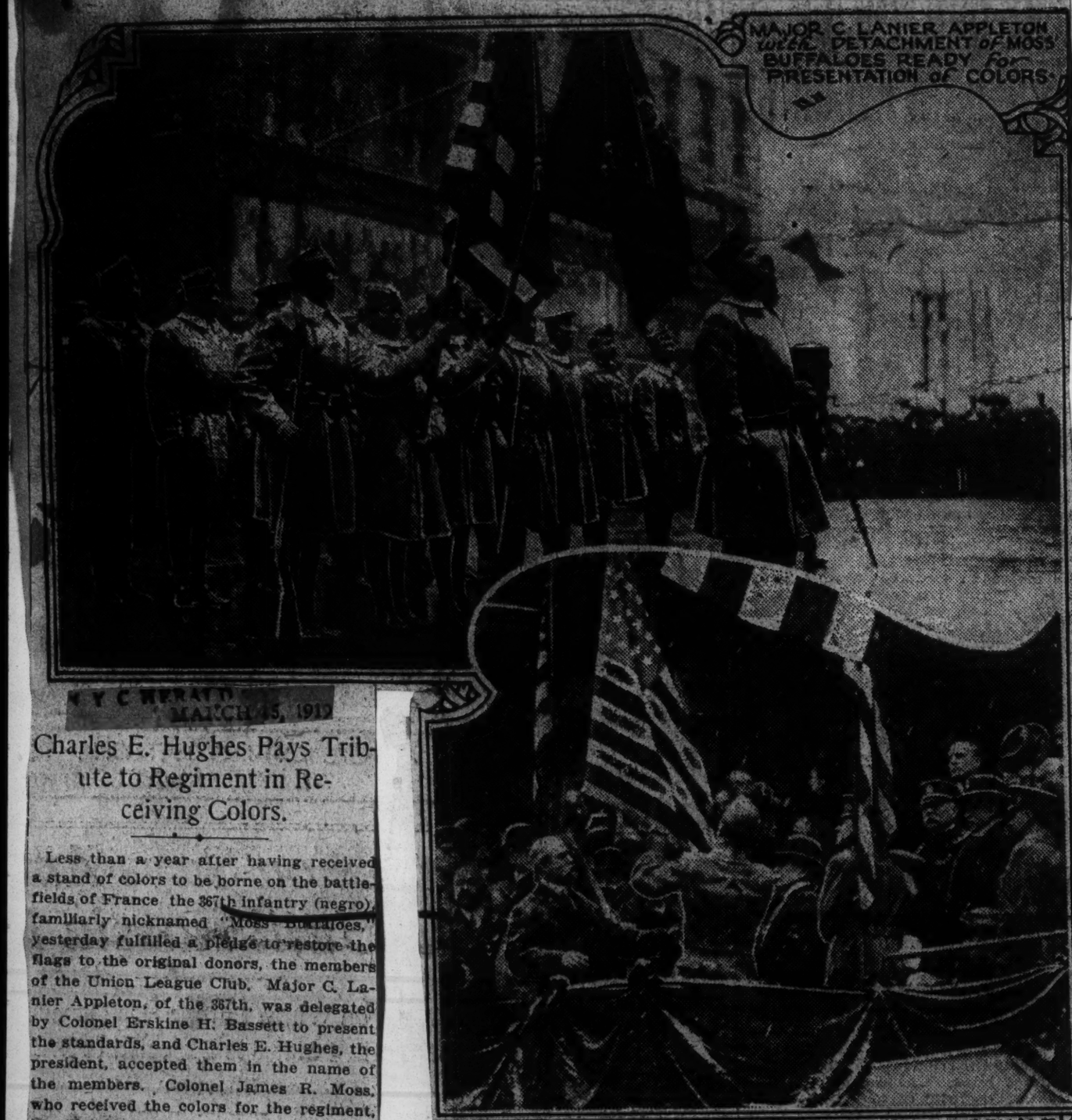
BATTLE FLAGS OF MOSS' BUFFALOES RETURNED TO UNION LEAGUE CLUB



MAJOR C. LANIER APPLETON with DETACHMENT of MOSS BUFFALOES READY for PRESENTATION of COLORS

CHARLES E. HUGHES RECEIVING COLORS on BEHALF of the UNION LEAGUE CLUB

N Y C HERALD
MARCH 15, 1919

Charles E. Hughes Pays Tribute to Regiment in Receiving Colors.

Less than a year after having received a stand of colors to be borne on the battlefields of France the 367th infantry (negro), familiarly nicknamed "Moss Buffaloes," yesterday fulfilled a pledge to restore the flags to the original donors, the members of the Union League Club. Major C. Lanier Appleton, of the 367th, was delegated by Colonel Erskine H. Bassett to present the standards, and Charles E. Hughes, the president, accepted them in the name of the members. Colonel James R. Moss, who received the colors for the regiment, is still in France.

The short but interesting ceremony took place in front of the club building, at Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, at one o'clock, in the midst of a snow flurry, which did not prevent a large crowd from assembling. Distinguished members and guests of the Union League Club occupied a temporary reviewing stand, while below in Fifth avenue a picked detachment of seventy men of the "Buffaloes," headed by twenty-five of their officers and commanded by Major Appleton, stood in company front and presented arms.

The detachment, which had come from Camp Upton, marched from the Pennsylvania station behind Lieutenant "Jim" Europe's famous Jazz Band.

Major Appleton in returning the colors said:—

"A little less than a year ago the Union League Club gave to the 367th infantry these colors. It has fallen upon me now the honor of giving back these colors, and in doing so I am able to say that the 367th has fought valiantly and has brought back a record of which we are all proud."

After the colors had been removed by the color bearers and guard to the reviewing stand Mr. Hughes, in accepting their return, said in part:—

"On behalf of the Union League Club I accept these colors. It is a fine privilege to receive them at your hands. They are at once a memorial and a pledge. They are a memorial of the redemption by America of its pledge to the spirit of democracy.

"These colors represent the performance of a sacred duty, and while we greet you to-day of the 367th infantry we see in you, first, the representatives of the millions of American men who responded to the call of their country and have added glory and distinction to American arms.

"It is peculiarly fitting that the Union League Club should have given these colors to the 367th infantry, and it is especially gratifying that you have returned them to our care, for we shall be only the custodians of these colors. They are your colors. You have defended them in battle. They have been your emblem of the cause for which you were fighting. They will ever be yours, but we will guard them as a sacred trust.

"It was in November, 1863, when the freedom of your race and the preservation of the Union were at stake, that in this historic club a committee was appointed for the purpose of making arrangements for the enlistment and equipment of a regiment of negroes, and there went forth equipped in consequence the Twentieth regiment of negroes, followed later by two other regiments.

It was on March 5, 1864, that the Union League Club presented to the Twentieth regiment a standard of colors. The Union League Club at that time was foremost in the country in the earnestness of its purpose that we should put forever away the life of slavery and introduce you to the freedom and responsibility of citizenship which you have so worthily honored in this last combat."

After the ceremony a buffet luncheon was given to the officers of the 367th infantry and other guests.

Among those in the speakers' stand with Mr. Hughes were Samuel W. Fairchild, General Thomas L. Watson, Bertram H. Borden, George W. Hodges, J. Sinclair Armstrong, Henry C. Quinby, Charles W. Anderson, General Daniel Appleton, Dr. H. C. Bishop, the Rev. William H. Brooks, Captain Charles W. Fillmore, Lieutenant Herbert Gee, Colonel William Hayward, John Clifford Hawkins, Captain [illegible] Marshall, F. C. Morton, Lieutenant D. Reed, George H. Doran, Philip Gibbs, Irvin Cobb, Colonel Bryant [illegible], Lieut. Taylor.

France, January 3, 1919.

Dearest Mother and Sister:

Your letter was received this morning and found me happy and well. I hope that you are still well and enjoying the blessings of life. I had a letter from sister Ethel and you don't know how happy it made me feel. I am with a fine bunch of fellows, all being very manly and Christians. We hold prayer meeting often and the meetings are both interesting and elevating. Ofcourse we are all looking forward to and hoping to be home soon that we may again see our loved ones face to face. I have escaped being hurt in this awful fighting and we thank the Christian friends for their many prayers in our behalf. I am sending my best regards to the Eureka Club and the Y. G. E. I hope to see you all again when I will be able to tell you of the many interesting things I have seen and experienced since I have been in this country. Oh, I can imagine what a jolly time we shall have when we shall all be able to sit around and talk together again. The box mother sent for my Christmas I enjoyed very much. I had a very nice New Years but I did not forget to think about you all at home. I trust that you too had a fine Christmas and a happy New Year. Hoping that it won't be long before I shall see you all and trusting that everything is going well with you,

Your loving son,
Private Elias Washington
Co D, 351 L. Bn.,
A. E. F. France.

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Decorating 15th's Colors With French Cross Shortly Before Returning to America

The colors of the 369th, New York's old 15th Regiment, commanded by Col. William Hayward, was decorated with the French Cross at Ungersheim, Alsace. The decoration was awarded to the regiment just previous to its return to America.

Jazzy Negro Humorists Back From France With Stories of Battlefield

[Special From The Dispatch Bureau]

NEW YORK, Feb 27.

All for one dollar a day:
All for one dollar a day:
Kill 60 Germans before you mess—
You can't get your coffee for killing less—
Count every German you slay!
Each night before hitting the hay,
And when you've done with your cooties
Count up your cooties:
All for one dollar a day.

Sergeant Johnson, discoverer and improver of jazz and director of Johnson's Jazz Band of the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Supply Train, one of 1,100 Negro soldiers who arrived today from Brest on the transport Ulula, hummed the pathetic but tuneful ditty.

Not all the black red, white and blue boys who came home on the Ulula had seen actual warfare, but the Three Hundred and Seventeenth Trench Mortar Battery of 95 centimeter guns was the first Negro artillery to get into the fighting.

Among the officers of this fighting battery are Capt Gilbert Stevens and Lieut William Wise, who, having had many humorists about them for more than a year, brought back quite a few stories of the war. Some are given below.

Five hundred Negro soldiers were standing in the mess line when German planes suddenly made their appearance overhead.

In 37 seconds the mess line consisted of one man.

"Are you jess plum crazy, or don't you know nothing?" the top sergeant wanted to know when they came back.

"No," said Sam, slowly, "but heaven is a long, long way from France, man, and I was never no hand to go traveling on an empty stummick."

In the first line of battle there were 5,000 Negro troops, supported by a second line, some distance in the rear, of 10,000 white Yankees.

Henry, a Negro trooper recently arrived, was plainly nervous. Some of the other boys began to kid him.

Jes' Suppose

"Suppose," said one of them, "suppose, Henry, that ten million billion trillion of them bush Germans suddenly popped up out of the ground here?"

"Well?" asked Henry.

"What would you do?"

"I ain't telling what I'd do," said Henry, "but I know what the rest of you would do and I know the papers back home tomorrow morning would have big head lines."

A Negro doughboy was clad in white pajamas when the camp was surprised by night bombers, and everybody headed for his own dugout.

The dugout was still some distance away when Sam suddenly remembered that in the blackness of night he was wearing white.

"What did you do?" he was asked the next morning.

"Well sir," he said, "it occurred to my mind that the good Lawd had provided me with the best camouflage in the world. I dropped those pajamas right where I stood and made the rest of the trip in my birthday suit."

"What are you so pesky anxious to get back home for?" a lieutenant asked one boy who was plainly homesick. "Aren't you being used all right? Did you ever see such pretty girls in your life?"

His O D Gal

"I'm sure being used O K Boss," said the homesick one, "and the French ladies certainly is easy to look at, but my heart is just naturally crying for the little O D gal I left in Alabam!"

("O D" is army for Olive Drab).

The night of armistice day Clayton went to the nearest town, met up with the most hospitable and hilarious lot of Frenchmen he had ever seen and, on the following morning, was brought before his captain charged with intoxication.

"Clayton," said the old man, "You've got a mighty good record and I am certainly sorry. Have you any excuse to offer for this outbreak?"

"I ain't got no excuse, please, captain," said Clayton, "but I done got a good reason."

"A reason," exclaimed the captain, "what is your reason?"

"Well, captain," said Clayton, "I jest don't know the English for it, but the bunch I met last night at the tavern done called it 'encore.'"

ON THE FIELDS OF FRANCE

WHEN ONE READS of or recalls the victorious achievements and the unexampled bravery of Uncle Sam's "Black Devils" in France in each and every instance where they were brought fact to face with death or put to the test of supreme heroism, one thrills with pride that America was possessed of such true-blue, fearless, all-American fighting men. That danger meant nothing to them is attesed by the fact that in every battle where they figured they put the Germans to flight and were always to be found in the front ranks. Because of the daring and aggressiveness of Uncle Sam's "Black Devils" hundreds of them lie buried on the hillsides and in the fields of France, as much the winners of the war as those who have returned to be acclaimed by the populace.

AND IT WAS BECAUSE of their fighting qualities that the end of the war was hastened, the result of which was that the lives of a full 100,000 Yankee warriors were saved and three times that number saved from wounds and worse. Very little has been written or said about our part in hastening the end of the war, but a real thrill went through the great Carnegie Hall in New York City recently when Col. William Hayward of the 369th told of the fierce, winning fight the boys put up. During the 191 days that these boys were in the trenches there were many weeks when there was nothing between the German army and Paris but this regiment. Likewise there was nothing between them and Berlin but the German army.

SOME DAY truthful historians will tell of the wonderful part we played in the recent struggle, not alone on the battlefields, but in the home trenches, for the firing line at home was just as necessary as the firing line in actual battle. A soldier without ammunition, food, clothing and other necessities is worse than a ship without a rudder. We have responded to every call of our government and will continue to rally to its support in this Victory Loan campaign. We are glad to supplement our patriotism of war with our patriotism of peace, which, after all, is the real test of loyalty.

The Chicago Defender
2-22-19

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First Separate Co., with Other Troops of 92nd and 93rd Division Excluded From "Y" Building

The Life-American
9-21-19

ANXIOUS TO LEAVE NEW YORK CAMP

Men Are Delighted with Idea of Being Welcomed Home. Hold A Farewell Dinner At Camp

Practically all of the 92nd and 93rd Divisions were at Camp Upton, New York, last Monday, with a prospect of staying there a day or two before coming to Camp Meade. The 370th, 371st, 372nd, 369th and parts of the 368th are again together, and probably for the first time, these troops are united again after being brigaded with the French fighters in France.

Such a large number of colored troops speedily overran the colored "Y. W." which has accommodation for only 300 and began to use the white building which accommodates 1200. Following the complaint of white soldiers who have never seen overseas duty, that they were being crowded out, the commander of the camp issued notice that hereafter the colored troops will stay out of the white "Y" as the white soldiers do not wish to entertain their families were co[illegible]

Local men of the First Separate Company immediately sent Chaplain Arrington S. Heim to the lady director in charge of the white "Y". She was very kind and said that she was very glad to have the colored boys for they had always acted as gentlemen.

One of the men remarked to a representative of the Afro-American that "they did not Jimcrow us in France while the fighting was going on." Another said "These white soldiers ought to be glad to give way to us, for they were seeing their folks at home while we were fighting like hell in France."

FAREWELL DINNER SUNDAY.

Sunday the Baltimore boys were given a farewell dinner by Major Johnson, commander of the 3rd Battalion. The menu consisted of chicken soup, chicken, sweet potatoes, white potatoes, tomatoes, celery, mince pie, ice cream, cake. [illegible]pany I, that there is little to add as to the behaviour of our boys overseas. I wish only to state that we have done our duty as soldiers of the United States army and the only reward we expect is that we be treated as men who have done that which is expected of them.

"The time of arrival of the company in Baltimore cannot at this time be stated but you will be notified by telegram of our expected return.

Visitors are allowed at Camp Upton at all times and we would be delighted to have anyone from Baltimore to call, although our stay at camp is only a matter of a day or two.

Party. Several colored men and white officers made addresses.

Chief Cook Diggs, who was with General Gaither on the border presided in the kitchen, ably assisted by "S. S." Spencer.

EVERYBODY TALKS OF HOME

All of the boys are anxious for home, and leaving time cannot come too soon for them. Speaking for the commanding officer of Company I, which is the Frst Separate Company, Supply Sergeant Wm. J. Creditt issued the following statement today:

"Speaking for the company, we are delighted with the idea of our welcome home and thank the people of Baltimore in advance for our reception.

"As a reader of your valuable paper and, in fact, I have noticed in all the best papers of the United States, so much has been truth[illegible]

Dear Mother:

The Sun
9-21-19

I thank you and the girls of the Red Cross [illegible] to me so often that I get them whenever the mail comes in. [illegible] seem much to you but it is everything to me. It is good to have a mother, it is good to have some one who will always look eagerly forward to my home-coming; some one who will never change her love for me. I ask God to bless you every night and permit you to live until I return. I have a thirteen-day leave and am enjoying myself; am living at a hotel here and taking life easy. The government is paying all expenses. The time is going almost too fast. When you write send me the newspaper clipping about our achievements. Do you remember and sing those hymns of mine—"Precious Promise" and "I Will Not Forsake Thee Nor Leave Thee, I am Thine Redeemer, I will Care for Thee." I love them both, and as I can't sing, I hum them all the time. Take care of Marie until I come back.

Your Son,
SERGT. GEO. W. JOHNSTON.

Whites Only Represent U. S. In Big Celebration In France

9-29-19

"Y" Worker Says No Colored Soldiers Were in Line In Great Celebration of July 14th.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 25.—In a letter to friends here J. E. Blanton, half brother of Major R. R. Moton of Tuskegee and a "Y" worker now in France, says that while all other nations were represented in the great parade of the allies in Paris by colored as well as white troops, the United States only permitted white soldiers to march. His letter in part follows:

"I saw the great victory parade on July 14, and I want to tell you—to stand in line and see some 25,000 men, horses and equipage go by is a wonderful experience. I was within 20 feet of Gen. Pershing, Marshals Joffre, Foch, Petain and Sir Douglas Haig as they came down Champs Elysees. We in America do not know how to yell. We need lessons, and had you been in the crowd of 5,000,000 French men and 1,000,000 other people on July 14 for six hours, as I was, you too, would say that we really need lessons!

"England, France, Belgium, the United States, Serbia, Greece, Italy, China, Japan, Portugal and one or two other nations had their representatives in line. England had Canadians, Australians, Scotch, Londoners, Indians and Africans in line. France had Frenchmen, Soudanese, Sengalese, Madagascans, Moroccans, and every other race that fought under her flag in line. Every nation and all the races that fought in the war, except the United States, although there were over a thousand Negro troops here outside of Paris the United States was represented only by white men.

"The French people were very much amazed and put out, for they have not forgotten that three regiments of American Negroes were decorated for bravery by the French Government. The French papers spoke of it, so I guess Gen. Pershing felt as bad afterward as I felt during the parade that they did not have at least one lot of 50 men with black faces in line under the Stars and Stripes. I had not long come from Ronague, where I looked on the graves of several thousand colored men from America, and there were also 200,000 of them [illegible] you can see how we feel about [illegible]

ASKS FAIR PLAY BE SHOWN RETURNING NEGRO SOLDIERS

New York Times
8-8-19

Wilmer Atkinson Appeals Through Armstrong Association for Proper Recognition of Services Rendered by 300,000 Colored Troops When They Resume Civilian Life

IN AN appeal made in connection with the issuance of the tenth annual report of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, Wilmer Atkinson, member of the board of managers, asks recognition of the services to the country of its 300,000 negro soldiers overseas when they return home looking for jobs in civilian life again.

"They should be given fair play by their white fellow citizens, in recognition of their loyal service on the battlefields of France" says Mr. Atkinson, who praises the valor of the colored troops in action. "They fought magnificently," he continues, and quotes from the letter of an officer describing a colored regiment going into battle for the first time: "Bare-headed, shirts unbuttoned or with no shirts at all, with a most unearthly yell, they went at the enemy like caged lions released. They like best to fight with the bayonet, which Fritz enjoys least of all. The stanchest Hun quails and runs before these dusky giants."

Incidentally, Mr. Atkinson calls attention to the work of the Armstrong Association, which endeavors to encourage the negro to adopt a high standard of home and civic life.

During the last year it was active in providing good housing conditions for great numbers of colored families, who came here from the South looking for work. Hundreds were thus able to find employment at Hog Island, as well as in domestic service.

The association secured jobs and placements for colored workers during the year to the number of more than 2000 in twenty-four different occupations. It is supplying home and school visitors to five city public schools, and one in a rural community. These visitors aim to make the schools real centers of family and community improvement, and try to help bind the schools and homes together with bonds of loyalty and interest.

The association conducted one Red Cross Club the last year, and organized three Girl Scout troops, and was responsible for the entertainment of numerous colored soldiers on leave in Philadelphia.

Negro troops will [illegible] reception. The soldiers [illegible] a part of the Three [illegible] Fifty-first Field Artillery [illegible] expected to arrive Wednesday. A meeting was held [illegible] afternoon by the mayor [illegible] committee, and in the evening a committee of 65 Negro citizens met in the Negro Y. M. C. A. 1947 Center ave., to discuss arrangements for a royal welcoming.

At last night's meeting it was decided to hold special thanksgiving services in all of the Negro churches in the city on the Sunday following the men's safe return to their homes. A committee of three Negroes, comprising Frank R. Steward, Rev. Charles H. Trusty, pastor of the Grace Memorial Presbyterian church, and Samuel R. Morsell, executive secretary of the Negro Y. M. C. A., was named to meet with a sub-committee of three of the mayor's general committee to arrange final details for the welcome.

1524 Knoxville, Tenn. Tribune
FEBRUARY 6, 1919

NEGRO SOLDIER IS PLEASED WITH FRANCE

A number of negro soldiers from Knoxville are quartered in warm dug-outs in France, according to a letter from Andrew McFarland, negro, formerly a barber [illegible] member of Company C, [illegible] Pioneer Infantry.

A letter to his mother dated Dec. 28, 1918, and written at Camp Redon, France, follows:

"My Dear Mother:

"I take great pleasure in writing you to let you hear from me. I am very well at present and hope when you get this letter it will find you the same. Dear mother, I received your box before Christmas and was glad to hear from you. I enjoyed the box. It was delicious. I am doing very well and have a fine captain and also a nice lieutenant. The lieutenant is from home.

"We are staying in a dug-out and it is very warm. I don't know just when I will be home but as soon as we can. Give my love to all and answer soon.

"Your son,
"ANDREW McFARLAND."

"P. S. France is fine. I like it very well, but I like home better. Tell all the boys I'm doing fine."

PITTSBURG, PA. PRESS
MARCH 1, 1919

BIG WELCOME PLANNED FOR RETURNING TROOPS.

Pittsburg will welcome its first complete overseas outfit next week when more than [illegible] the city's

5,000 SOLDIERS TO LAND HERE TO-DAY FROM FOUR VESSELS

N. Y. CHRONICLE
FEBRUARY 16, 1919

The Troopship Matsonia in Port after Rough Voyage with 3,345 Troops, Who Will Disembark This Morning—Wives of Thirteen Navy Men to Arrive.

The navy transport Louisville, formerly the American line steamship St. Louis, is expected to reach her pier, at West Twenty-second street, this forenoon, bringing 1,773 officers and enlisted men. Among them are the 351st field artillery, negro troops; a detachment of Company G, 16th field artillery, negro troops, and, according to the advance advices of the port of embarkation, thirteen wives of enlisted naval men. There also are many ill and wounded officers and men on board the vessel.

The transport Matsonia, which arrived in port last evening and will discharge her passengers in Hoboken this morning, brought 3,345 officers and men, including the Sixty-eighth regiment, Coast Artillery Corps, complete, and eleven casual companies, as well as some detachments from various units in France.

The cruiser Huntington, which also is due to arrive at a Hoboken pier to-day, has on board about one thousand soldiers, including the 163d infantry supply company, a machine gun company, as well as detachments of the 161st infantry and 164th ambulance company and two casual companies of Ohio and Pennsylvania troops.

The transport Sixeola is due from Bordeaux to-day with forty-seven casual officers and men, including nineteen officers classed as ill and wounded, but needing no special attention.

The Orizaba on Way with Men from Many States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday.—The transport Orizaba is due at New York about February 24, the War Department announced to-day, with casual companies as follows:—Texas, two; North Carolina, one; Virginia, one; Tennessee, one; West Virginia, one; Alabama, one; New York, one; South Carolina, one, and Marines, one. Also on board is the headquarters company of the 162d Field Artillery brigade, and the headquarters company, supply company and Batteries A, B, C, D, E and F of the 334th Field artillery.

Other troop ships en route home are the West Point, due at Boston February 27; the Florence Luckenbach, due at New York March 4, and the Artemis, due at New York February 26, with a few casuals each.

5,000 Troops Arrie at Newport News Aboard Three Transports.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Saturday.—More than 5,000 troops arrived here to-day aboard the transports Pastores, Madawaska and Antigone. On board the Pastores were 1,007 ill and wounded men, 44 wounded officers, 30 men of the 327th Field artillery, and some casuals and hospital workers.

The Madawaska brought 1,343 men and 47 officers of the Forty-seventh Coast artillery, 152 men and 56 officers of the 326th Field Artillery and 20 wounded men.

On board the Antigone were a detachment of the Eighty-sixth (Illinois) division, 332d Field artillery, 120 men of the Forty-seventh Coast Artillery, a detachment

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from the 325th Field Artillery and 300 casuals.

STORMED METZ GATE

D. C. Negro Troops Fought From Tree to Tree Like Indians.

WASHINGTON D. C. POST
FEBRUARY 18, 1919

250 ARRIVE AT HOBOKEN

Were With 92d Division, Distinguished for Its Valorous Fighting. Bring Stories of Heroism—Many Wear Decorations — First Lieut. Jones Has the D. S. C.

Two hundred and fifty District colored soldiers of the 351st field artillery, who, with a like number of the 368th infantry, made up the two units furnished to the famous negro division of the national army—the Ninety-second—arrived yesterday in Hoboken from Brest on the transport Louisville, according to dispatches received here last night.

Officers and men of these two units, both of which are now in the United States, brought back with them the first stories of the part which the District's colored troops of the Ninety-second division played in the great and successful Metz offensive. To this division of 27,500 colored troops, the District units of which trained at Camp Meade, was given the honor of storming one of the most important and strongly fortified positions of the German army—the gateway to Metz. The last quarter of an hour before the armistice was signed found the gun crews of the 351st artillery smashing the outer defenses of that fortress with a hail of 6-inch shells from their black-muzzled howitzers.

In Infantry and Artillery.

The 500 District troops—both artillerymen and infantrymen—in this national army division set a high mark for stolid courage, while their response to discipline astonished even those who had read of their remarkable record in the war between the states.

Many of these colored fighters wear decorations, while at least one—First Lieut. Edward Jones, 368th infantry of Washington, D. C. — has been awarded the distinguished service cross for heroism at Binarville, France, on September 27.

After training for about seven months at Camp Meade, the 368th infantry and the 351st artillery were mobilized with the other units of the 92d division at Camp Merritt, and sailed from New York on June 7.

The division first went to Bourbonne-les-Bains, where they remained in training until August 12, a period of five weeks. On August 12 the troops of this division moved to a number of towns in the Vosges Mountains not far from the River Meuse.

At the end of a week, during which intensive training for the front was continued, they took over the St. Die sector, a mountainous sector of hostile [illegible] 20 miles in width.

On August 20, they left this sector and were rushed westward to participate in the battle of the Argonne forest, which began on the 26th of September. From there the division moved east taking station on October 10 directly south of Metz on the Moselle River.

In Second Army Corps.

The Ninety-second division formed here the extreme right of the American Second army corps. About the 20th of October, its commander, Maj. Gen. C. C. Ballou, also a resident of Washington, was assigned to temporary command of the Sixth army corps, but retained command of the division of colored troops.

The division immediately entered into aggressive action. The Germans were pretty well established in possession of No Man's Land and patrolled it entirely too freely. Before the end of October this had been entirely changed and the American colored troops had the boches acting wholly on the defensive. They killed large numbers of Germans and took many prisoners, but the Germans had become wary and were rather difficult to catch.

The colored troops were directly in the gateway to Metz, one of the most important and strongly held positions of the entire German line. Aggressive action against them was made extremely difficult.

From this time on until the last battle of the war, which began on November 10, the District men were continually under fire. In this last battle the local troops fought Indian style from tree to tree, the Germans contesting bitterly every foot of the terrain. Everywhere among the trees were mazes of barbed wire entanglements, swept by machine gun and artillery fire, yet both of the objectives assigned to the division were captured and held.

After arriving at Camp Mills, at which they will be stationed for a few days' rest, the District's colored troops will be sent back to Camp Meade, their old stamping grounds, for discharge.

Second Regulars Lead Divisions In D. S. Crosses

The Citizen
Washington, March 1.

Of the total of 3,918 distinguished service crosses awarded for gallantry in action to American soldiers, up to March 1, announced today, 664, or more than double the number given to any other division, went to the Second regulars. The First division of regulars came next with 300 crosses awarded to its members. The Third regulars with 233 was third.

The 26th (New England national guards), the fourth in the list with 229 awards, led all national guard and national army divisions. The

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and then the 30th (Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina and District of Columbia troops), with 177. The 27th division (New York national guard), received 189. The 77th (New York division) received 148.

The other divisions in order from the 80th, which was the sixth in precedence, were as follows:

Fifth, 168 awards; 29th, 150; 77th, 148; 27th, 139; 32d, 134; 91st, 134; 88th, 97; 78th, 95; 79th, 80; 33d, 76; 4th, 66; 28th, 58; 90th, 57; 80th, 42; 42d (Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama troops), 24; 7th, 80; 36th, 24; 92d, 21; 81st (South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida troops), 19; 35th, 17; 6th, 10; 32th, 1.

5,358 SOLDIERS ARE BACK ON THE MAUI

N. Y. WORLD
MARCH 1, 1919

Among them the Only Colored Regiment of Field Artillery in the World.

The transport Maui docked in Hoboken late yesterday afternoon with 5,358 soldiers, who remained aboard all night. Among them was the 350th Field Artillery, the only colored regiment of field artillery in the world.

Other units on the Maui were: Casual Company 258 of New York, 1 officer and 25 men; Casual Company 263, colored, 63 men; Casual Company 1209 of Illinois, 2 officers and 235 men; Casual Company 1210 of Michigan, 2 officers and 243 men; Casual Company 1212 of Iowa and Kansas, 2 officers and 236 men; 13 casual officers, 7 men, and Brest Convalescent Detachments 51 to 58, of 1,043 men.

Col. W. L. Prosser of New Albany, Ind., and other white officers of the 350th Field Artillery sang the praises of the colored soldiers, who saw a month of fighting in the Maubege sector, about twenty miles from Metz.

Capt. S. P. Finkelstein of No. 518 West 143d Street has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

Other officers who returned are Major H. W. Boyce of No. 64 East 199th Street, Lieut. Martin B. Bernstein of No. 35 Mount Morris Park West, Capt. D. S. Gray, Lieut. E. S. Philips of West 73d Street, Lieut. Earl F. Henry of No. 15 West 38th Street, Lieut. J. G. Shipman of Newark, and Lieut. H. M. Burgin of Richmond, Va.

The 15th Infantry Smile

A whole battalion of happy negroes returned yesterday. The smile was typical.

N. Y. C.

Lieutenant Colonel O. B. Duncan, the highest ranking colored officer in the United States Army.

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Soldiers – 1919 323
Asia and Europe.

WHITE ARTILLERYMEN WERE 13 HOURS BEHIND THEIR ORDERS

It Took the Crack 349th Field Artillery Boys to Send Over A Barrage to Extricate the 92nd Division. White Gunners Were Shooting Down Their Own Men

The Afro.

How white artillerymen fell down [illegible] need and how our boys [illegible] came to their rescue is [illegible] in a letter from Sergeant Milton Q. Dorsey to the Afro-American.

Sergeant Dorsey writes: 2-7-19

"Somewhere in France—The infantry outfits went on the front early in August and were soon under the dreaded shell fire of the trained Hun.

The Afro American

Everything seemed to progress satisfactorily until the division was moved from the Argonne Forest to the well-fortified Marbache Sector, which was the gate to Mezt, the strong-hold of Alsace-Lorraine. Then came the arranging of the relative positions of each unit of the Division. Well, all the outfits were ready except the Field Artillery Brigade (167th) composed of two light artilleries (349th and 350th,) one heavy artillery (351st) one Trench Mortar Battery (317.) The latter was attending the French Artillery School, La Courtine, Creuse, France. As the positions had to be filled and the 167th Field Artillery Brigade had not completed its instruction, a white artillery brigade (136th F. A.) was put in its place. Activities proceeded normally until the well placed drive was ordered. It seemed that the 368th became furious and dashed 12 kilometers ahead of its objective. All this time, the 368th Infantry was supported by an artillery fire.

As a matter of fact, the infantry called for a creeping barrage 13 hours before it received the same. Therefore it was not long before the regiment was between the shell fire of the Huns and the creeping barrage of its own supporting artillery. Consequently as death was dealt from both ends, many brave men were cut down. On the following day when a similar order came out, the commands refused to be supported by the white Artillery Brigade. A hoon and a howl went up from the colored Brigade, which was still at LaCourtine. It was not long before the air was burning with the news of the event. The non-commissioned officers of the 349th Field Artillery were called together by their dauntless leader, then Col. Dan L. Moore, in order to give their opinion of the matter. It was unanimously agreed to go to the front immediately and to take over the artillery positions, which had been so ineffective and incooperaitve.

In the next four days we had reached the Marbache Sector, took over the positions and shot 140 rounds of a sweeping barrage. Batteries D and E of which Sergeant LeCompte and Sergeant Chase, both alumni of the Baltimore High School, are instrument sergeants, annihilated an entire division of German Infantry, which had recently occupied a little town in the Lorraine Sector.

From the time, the 349th Artillery took over the positions until the order to cease fire came on November 11th at 10:45 o'clock, the Infantry not only received the barrage when it wanted it, but also laison cooperation in the advanced trenches. In this cooperation the 349th Field Artillery played the largest part, as the 350th and 351st did not get into position until many days afterward.

The 349th Field Artillery is known in the Brigade and the Division as the "crack and spotted regiment." Ordnance Sergeant Milton Dorsey, Hospital Sergeant Marcellus Walker, Sergeant Calvin LeCompte, Sergeant Arthur Chase, 1st Class Private Franklin L. Wilson and Private Signaller Samuel Hall are the Baltimoreans who have won distinction in the 349th Field Artillery. The man who made the artillery possible and perpetuat for our race is Brigadier General Dan T. Moore, former colonel of the 349th Field Artillery.

MILTON Q. DORSEY

MEMPHIS NEGRO REGIMENT WILL RETURN FEB. 15

MEMPHIS TENN. PRESS
FEBRUARY 7, 1919

The 368th Infantry, made up of Memphis negro draftees will land in New York on the transport Leviathan, Feb. 15, it was announced in Washington today. The 368th is a 92d division unit. It trained at Camp Meade.

Headquarters detachment, medical deatchment and companies H, I, K, L and M, of the local negro regiment will return.

The Leviathan is the former German liner Vaterland, the biggest boat afloat.

NEGRO TROOPS FIRST TO REACH THE RHINE

The Daily Herald 2-8-19.

369th Infantry Never Retreated, Never Lost A Prisoner Nor Gave Up A Foot Of Ground

Held 20 Per Cent Of Ground Held By American Army In Champagne District—Will Arrive In U. S. On Monday

Special to The Daily Herald:

The 369th infantry (colored), that is expected to arrive in New York from Brest on board the Stockholm Sunday or Monday, under command of Colonel William Hayward, never lost a prisoner, trench or a foot of ground in a service of nearly a year on French soil, according to information made public yesterday by Major Lorillard Spencer.

The 369th, the first Negro regiment to go into active service on the firing line, landed at Brest on December 27, 1917.

In April, 1918, after initiation to fire in the Champagne district, the the 369th held twenty per cent of all the ground held by the American Army, although numerically less than one per cent of that army.

The regiment was decorated by the French autorities for operations in theoffensive of September and October, 1918. More than one hundred officers and enlisted men received the decoration of the Legion of Honor or the Croix de Guerre for exceptional gallantry in action.

Marching as an advance guard of the 161st Division of the Second French army, the 369th was the first unit of all the allied armies to reach the Rhine after the signing of armistice. The regiment had 191 days in front line trenches and in battle, which is believed to be a record amon American units.

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W Y C MAIL
FEBRUARY 10, 1919

Men of 15th "Tremendously Brave," In Major Spencer's Own Tribute

Colored Regt

Major Lorillard Spencer, of the old 15th Infanry, who accompanied the regiment to France and saw its members in the thick of the fighting, today praised their bearing in trying circumstances, fererring to them as "tremendously brave."

"Late in June the Germans made a raid on my line," he said, "and the telephone wires were cut. It was necessary to make repairs at once and the men did not hesitate to begin the work, although they had to expose themselves to the heavy German fire.

"Twenty-seven times that day the wires were cut, and each time the 15th's men went out to repair them. And each time they faced the German fire."

Major Spencer said that on the same day a German machine gunner was causing the men considerable trouble because of his position, which presented many difficulties in attempts at dislodgement. To gain a better opportunity to fire at the troublesome German a young member of the 15th leaped upon the trench parapet and fired a machine gun from his hip ta the enemy.

The negroes exercised considerable initiative in their efforts to destroy German machine gun nests, according to Major Spencer. He said he recalled one instance in particular in which a corporal leading several privates had crawled for a long distance along the ground until they found a position of advantage from which to drive out machine gunners.

Major Spencer was wounded September 26 last. As he lay on the ground, unable to move because of a machine-gun bullet wound in one of his legs, he saw several members of his regiment hurrying toward the firing line. When asked where they were going one replied:

"We haerd some Frenchmen were in trouble on ahead and we're on our way to help them."

"The men of the regiment were always cheerful," said Major Spencer, although I recall an instance in which their good humor was put to a somewhat severe test. This occurred one day last summer when the weather was unusually warm. We had just completed a long march and were resting and, as I went along the line, I could hear some grumbling on the part of the men.

"When, on my way back, I reached the section in which were the few disgruntled ones, I found every one smiling. The explanation was found in the sight of one of the men who had produced from some part of his kit an old silk hat, which he had put on his head. With the hat on one side of his head and a light stick in his hand he was walking up and down the roadway, 'just like he was in Harlem,' as one of his companions said."

Major Spencer said the negroes displayed great pride of race in the fighting, and that they were apparently stimulated by a desire to demonstrate that their courage and skill in warfare were equal to those of the white men.

Major Spencer has more than ordinary interest in the 369th, for it was he who suggested the idea of a negro national guard regiment to former Gov. Whitman when he was military secretary to the governor. The [illegible] with the

approval of the governor and the regiment was formed.

Several members of old New York families were included among its first officers and its members were recruited from Albany, White Plains and Brooklyn, as well as from Manhattan. Col. William Hayward, the present commander of the regiment, was its first commanded. Major Spencer, when the regiment was first organized had the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

There has been a considerable change in the organization of the regiment since its formation, but the majority of the officers and men who upheld its reputation in France has been connected with [illegible] at its inception.

In the early days of the regiment Major Edward Dayton commanded the 1st Battalion, Major Monson Morris the 2d and Major Woodell Pickering the 3d. Regimental adjutant was John H. Clark. The battalion adjutants were L. E. Shaw, Whiting Kernochan and Horace B. Allen. Capt. George F. Hinton was supply officer and Lieut. H. A. Slingo was assistant supply officer.

The machine gun company was commanded by Lieut. A. L. Baten. Second Lieuts. F. W. Lewis and Edward Walton were also in this company.

The remainder of the regiment was commanded by the following officers: Company A, Lieut. V. W. Tandy and Second Lieuts. Samuel Shethch and W. T. Sattler, Jr.

Company B—Capt. Charles Fillmore, Lieut. Charles Toney and Second Lieut. George Lacey.

Company C—Capt. R. A. Compton, Lieut. Edward B. Burke and Second Lieut. W. R. Lockhart.

Company D—Capt. R. Ferguson, Lieut. R. D. Fox and Second Lieut. H. W. Maloney.

Company E—Capt. Frederick W. Cobb, Lieut. E. Winston and Second Lieut. Durant Rice.

Company F—Capt. Arthur W. Little, Lieut. Harold M. Landon and Second Lieut. R. E. W. Whittlesey.

Company G. Capt. Joseph D. White, Lieut. Charles F. Frothingham and Second Lieut. Richardson Pratt.

Company H. Lieut. Seth B. McClinton and Second Lieut. W. O. Walters.

Company I, Capt. N. B. Marshall, Lieut. E. V. Sied'e and Second Lieut. George S. Delafield.

Company K, Capt. Hamilton Fish, Lieut. James Reese Europe and Second Lieut. Joseph Burden.

Company L, Capt. L. B. Chandler, Lieut. J. O. Outwater and Second Lieut. M. E. Clark.

Company M, Capt. David Esperance Jr., Lieut. J. Castles and Second Lieut. Charles S. Dean. The surgeon was Dr. N. H. Larson and the chaplain the Rev. William Henry Brooks.

Tiny Mascot Here With Two Stripes To Show Wounds

(The Constitution)

Negro Boy, With Most Remarkable War Experience, Deposits Money With Red Cross Before Going Sight-Seeing.

By Loyd A. Wilhelt.

Wearing the insignia of the Dixie division on his shoulder, two shining wound stripes on his right arm, another gold stripe, signifying six months' service in the trenches of France, on his left arm, and with a trench cap set jauntily on his head, Thomas Gray, 13-year-old Alabama negro, the youngest veteran in the American army, was last night detained for a few minutes at headquarters of the city military police until he satisfactorily explained his connection with Uncle Sam.

The little negro, who is as black as the ace of spades, has been official mascot of several military organizations of the regular army, the old national guard and colored units, being most recently of the Dixie division, part of which was mustered out at Camp Gordon only a week or so ago.

"I'm wearing these two wound stripes," he said, in response to questions from Lieutenant John G. Hewitt, commander of the provost guard, "because I was wounded in the knee at Chateau Thierry by a flying fragment of German shrapnel, and because I was later gassed.

Orderly to Captain.

"I was orderly at the time to Captain Hall, of the machine gun battalion of the Twenty-third infantry," he continued, "and our unit was in the front line trenches. The Huns attacked us when the captain and I were in a machine gun emplacement with a crew to man the 'pill box.'

"As the Huns advanced every man in the crew, with the exception of the sergeant, was 'wiped out,' and Captain Hall and I turned in and helped work the machine gun. I operated the gun and killed seven Germans before their attack was stopped and our boys had commenced to advance again. Then a piece of shrapnel took away part of my left knee and I stopped to rest."

The little negro's story was substantiated fully by what he said further, and also by Lieutenant Hewitt, who is personally acquainted with the units and many of the officers whom he mentioned.

The little negro's life has been a strange and an interesting one since the time when he was about five years old. At that time the Richmond Blues, of the old Virginia National Guard, came to Anniston, Ala., to camp. Some of the members of the Blues saw the little negro and took a fancy to him, and when the Blues left Alabama the little coon was mysteriously spirited away.

Officially Adopted.

After remaining for years with the Virginia outfit, Gray was officially adopted by a white truck unit, and with these soldiers he went to the Mexican border and, in 1916 and in 1917 was in Mexico, in the pursuit of Villa.

Returning to the states, he was again adopted by a negro unit of the New York National Guard, and followed its members to France as their official mascot. Training behind the lines with the colored troopers did not suit him at all, so at the first opportunity he went to the front with the Rainbow division.

With the Rainbow men the negro boy saw all kinds of thrilling service, about which he talks in a most intelligent and interesting way. After he finally became mascot of the Dixie division unit, it was ordered back to America, but he joined another unit in the hope of remaining longer overseas.

This unit returned to Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala., Sunday and, in compliance with orders issued, it was obliged to discard its new mascot. Consequently, the unusual sight of a tiny negro veteran wearing all the signs of freshness from the trenches attracted considerable attention at the Terminal.

Put Boy Under Arrest.

Military Policemen Austin and Moore, on duty at the Terminal, [illegible] the boy under arrest just after he had deposited his money with the Red Cross, preparatory to looking over the city untroubled by pickpockets and crooks, and soon the M. P. patrol was flying under full steam toward the depot, manned by M. P.'s Currier and Blankenship who brought [illegible] Lieutenant Hewitt.

When the little negro, his white teeth showing, and standing stiffly at attention, showed the M. P.'s just how to semaphore and wig-wag, named every important sector in France and Belgium and displayed his knowledge of cities overseas and officers well known to all soldiers, the army coppers opened their eyes and began to listen.

Not satisfied, the little negro showed his wounds, named every important camp in America and called their commanders by name. Then he began to name the officers overseas, begining with General Pershing and progressing downward.

"Here, here," interrupted Lieutenant Hewitt, "that's enough; I believe you. You can go if you won't get into trouble."

The tiny veteran raised his arm in a stiff salute.

"Lieutenant," he said, "I leave Atlanta at midnight for New York, where I am going to get back with my old New York guard unit. After I got into the army I found it was the best place in the world for me, and after staying in it eight years, I don't intend to change."

Again he saluted, grinned a cheerful "good-by" and left to get his money from the Red Cross and buy a ticket for the northern city.

[illegible] OF THE COLORED TROOPS [illegible] CHAMPAGNE OFFENSIVE.

The Secretary [illegible]

The part played by the Negro troops in the Champagne offensive is graphically told in a letter recently received by the Church of the Open Door from Edward Bunting, Y. M. C. A., secretary in Frannes. Writing from Paris, Bunting tells of the activities of the colored troops in the Champagne offensive, and the manner in which their efforts were rewarded by General Goybet of the French army.

9-3-19

Excerpts from his letter follow:

"Instead of a large tent, I have a room in one [illegible] huts, which serves as a detachment [illegible] men, as a canteen. Our piano is my pitch-pipe. The library consists of a few magazines which can stand the travel. The Cinema Hall, [illegible] is wherever we can get a bunch of the men together, for entertainment or religious services.

"The men are very religious, and there are several colored preachers on whom I can always depend for religious meetings. Quite often, we get a crowd together in one of the barracks with candle light, as near the fire as possible, and a table covered by a khaki blanket for the altar, with two lighted candles thereon. The singing of the old songs is one of the remarkable pleasures. One of the crowd will start a hymn, and when he is under way, the rest join in, without books. The memories of the men are splendid, and they have a large repertoire of such spirituals as "You'd better run" with a long prolonged n-n-n-n.

"My boys are scattered through the village [illegible] distance of several kilometers, billeted in [illegible] barns and wherever there is room for straw and blankets. My principal job just now is getting supplies of tobacco, cigarettes, candy and miscellaneous stuff from writing paper to safety razors from Division Headquarters, many kilometers distant, by automobile camion. Then I take it out by mule wagon or in a musette bag on my back and distribute it to the lads.

"When the regiment was on the Champagne, where I joined it when I relieved the Secretary who was gassed and evacuated to hospital, the boys did wonderful work. They went up hill in the face of all kinds of fire and nothing stopped them. As a result, we had a remarkable ceremony this week.

"The French General commanding the Division of which my 371st U. S. Infantry Regt. and another Negro regiment were a part, conferred Croix de Guerre on many of our officers and men. We are very proud of our name; 'The Black Tiger 371st.' General Goybet pinned the medals on the men, who were drawn up in a hollow square, and made a speech of thanks and farewell. The usual rain was coming down, but it didn't dampen the ardor of anybody, and the band was not too badly frozen to play the 'Marseillaise' and our own National Anthem at the close of the ceremony.

"I must quote part of his address, delivered in French, and translated into English by one of General Goybets' staff.

"'With a deep feeling of emotion, on behalf of the Division and in my own personal name I come to bid farewell to our brave comrades.

"'For seven months we have lived as brothers at arms, partaking in the same activities, sharing the same hardships and the same dangers. Side by side we took part in the great Champagne battle which was to be crowned by a tremendous victory.

"'Never will the Division forget the indomitable dash, the heroical rush of the American Regiments up the Observatory Ridge. The most powerful defences, the most strongly organized machinegun nests, the heaviest artillery barrages, nothing could stop them. These crack regiments overcame every obstacle with a most complete contempt for danger; through their sturdy devotion the Division, for nine whole days of severe struggle, was constantly leading the way for the victorious advance of the Army.

"'Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I respectfully salute our glorious comrades who have fallen, and I bow to your colors, side by side with the flage of the Regiment of Infantry they have shown us the way to VICTORY."

"Yesterday morning we had another memorable ceremony. Mr. Moton, President of Tuskegee University, the special Ambassador of President Wilson to the Negro troops, visited us, and delivered a message of pride in [illegible] the black race and inspiration and advice for the future, when the regiment returns to America. The Y. M. C. A. men have been asked to stay on the job as long as possible, so I don't [illegible] you all again for some time."

U. S. NEGRO SOLDIERS DRAW GERMAN CROWDS

With the American Army of Occupation, January 4.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Wherever American negroes have appeared in the area occupied by the Americans they have attracted great attention among the civilians. In Treves, Coblenz and other places during the early days of the occupation, crowds assembled wherever any negro soldiers stopped, and it was necessary for the military police to enforce the orders prohibiting gatherings. Even now in Coblenz and Treves, where there are a number of negro soldiers, they attract crowds of German children every time they appear.

The German soldier also regards the negro with great curiosity. According to a discharged German soldier in Rengsdorf, the German army early in the war offered a reward of four hundred marks for the capture alive of each negro. The discharged German soldier said that throughout the war German soldiers lived in great fear and even terror of the negroes, and it was in order to overcome this fear that rewards were offered.

ALBANY N Y [illegible]

FEBRUARY [illegible]

Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., who won distinction in France as a soldier, has returned to this country radiant over the success of his negro regiment. Captain Fish belongs to an old and worthy American family whose ancestors in New York state antedate the American Revolution. Young Hamilton, it is true, is not trying to capitalize his famous forebears in public and military life but he has reason to be proud of them. His father, Hamilton Fish, still living, was speaker of the assembly in [illegible] Republican days of thirty years ago. Those were the days when Tom Platt used the strong arm at State conventions. Fish himself expected to be nominated for governor at one of those conventions but like thousands and thousands of others, who had a peep into the promised land, his hopes were blasted at the last minute. His son, the present Captain, can boast of having retired the invincible Jack Yale, Republican assemblyman from Putnam for many years.

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MORE OF THE 368TH REGIMENT ARRIVE

The Daily Mail
2-17-19

HAVE ROUGH VOYAGE ACROSS—FORTY-FOUR WOUNDED BOYS REMOVED ON STRETCHERS

Members Of 367th Arrive This Morning

(United Press.)

New Yrk, Feb. 15.—After being buffeted by heavy seas for three days the United States transport Harrisburg arrived here today with two battalnons of the 368th infantry aboard. These troos are colored draft men from Maryland, Pennsylvania and Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel T. A. Rothwell, who commanded the troops in the Argonne and Major J. S. Lawrence of Philadelphia were aboard. The total casualties suffered by the battalions during their stay at the front, exceeded 450 according to Colonel Rothwel. About 200 were gassed in one assault in the Argonne Forest.

Forty-four [illegible] on the [illegible] burg were removed on stretchers.

367th Arrive This Morning.

New York, Feb. 17—More than 2,700 soldiers and officers arrived on the transport Rotterdam. They were memebers of the 367th infantry field and staff, headquarters company, medical detachment headquarters troops and companies G, I, K, L and M, (51 officers and 1,484 men—colored); detachment company D, 162nd infantry, Camp Dix; 92nd division headquarters, with Birgadier General James B. Irwin, commander; 92nd division headquarters troops; cement [illegible] company Number 8, Camp Dix; evacuation hospital No. 5; 290 casual officers, 79 civilians and 344 convalescents.

HAYWARD TELLS OF CHAMPAGNE FIGHT

ALBANY N Y PRESS
JANUARY 26, 1919

Colonel of 15th Negro Infantry Describes Great Yankee Attack.

The Brooklyn Eagle

How the Fifteenth New York infantry, negro troops, among whom were Henry Johnson and several other Albany men who won fame in France helped turn the tide of battle, is told by Colonel Hayward in a letter to a relative. He writes:

"Have felt so upset from the "floo" haven't tried to write you or any one else anything like a coherent account of the big battle in the Champagne starting September 26. I note in letter just received you guess us to be with the Yanks over Metz way. Now that we are clear out and in another part of France I can, I believe, without violating censorship, tell you where we were. We attacked in the assault wave of General Gouraud's splendid Fourth army, in which we served continuously from March 12 to recently. We had, concededly, the worst Boche stronghold from Switzerland to the sea, a few kilometers west of Argonne forest, and attacked from practically our own sector, the one we last held, which was such a terror.

"Our French division was composed of two white French regiments, both splendid units, and my regiment for the infantry, with the French artillery and engineers. The division came out of sector, all but two battalions, to be tuned up for the attack several days before the party started. I was glad, because we needed the time and also because it gave us a chance to see the wonderful preparations, the assemblage of shock units of infantry (we were in fast company), of artillery, pontoon trains, aviators, ambulances, etc.

"Ammunition trains and supplies poured in for days, or rather nights, because it was all done under cover of darkness and then everything was hidden by day in groves, ravines and villages. It was a wonderful show to watch going on. It went well and apparently with secrecy until the last day or two, when it got so big it just naturally overflowed into the open spaces and all effort at concealment appeared to me to have been abandoned.

Within Artillery Range.

"All this time we were well within range of the Boche artillery, but oddly enough they let us alone. I did not see or hear half a dozen German shells in as many days, that is on our back areas or roads. This was in marked contrast to their great attack in July, when for days General Gauraud pounded them hard with his big guns. They must have known, too, for their planes were over us all the time.

"Why one day a Boche plane came over, pounced down out of a cloud, set fire to our observation balloon, shot and killed with machine gun the poor observer who leaped from the flaming balloon and was peacefully descending in his parachute. This Boche scoundrel then came still lower and darted over our headquarters so low that some of our men threw stones up at him, having no time to run and get rifles which were a few rods away.

"We attacked in assault equipment, blanket roll, with emergency rations, chocolate, sardines, hard bread, etc., carried in musette bags (like school book satchels) slung over the shoulder. The main burden the men had to carry was ammunition, cartridges, grenades, wire cutters and, of course, the omnipresent gas mask and two canteens of water.

"Well, the fateful day drew near and we finally moved up into position at night and stowed the men away in dugouts, tunnels, boyaux and trenches. Still very little Boche shelling, though our roads were congested with big guns, wagons, motor trucks and every conceivable form of walking or rolling transportation.

"The hours we waited were interminable, or seemed so. The artillery preparation of the French wing was to be for six hours, twenty-five minutes, starting at 1 p. m., the assault to follow at 5:25 a. m. The French general told me we had the greatest concentration of artillery behind our division ever assembled in one spot in the world's history, and when I heard it I believed him. At any rate I know there were literally hundreds of cannons provided for our divisional artillery for the occasion, mobile guns such as we call field or horse artillery.

"You could not have put them in a single line, hub to hub, behind us. They were divided between the three regiments and theoretically each third was under command of the infantry colonel after the jumpoff. Then in addition there was the heavy stuff of the army corps and army, and back of all the monster American railroad artillery with their snouts up in the tree tops, the ones that threw over box [illegible] and cook stoves at Fr[illegible]

"So we waited and counted the minutes which crawled by, made our prayers, nibbled chocolate, looked at a certain photograph, yawned, stretched and tried to appear cheerful and absolutely normal and unconcerned.

"There was the usual sector harassment fire by both artilleries, only a few of our old and long stabilized batteries, however, firing. The great mass which had crawled in night after night remained mute until the hour. There seemed to come a lull even in this desultory fire for a few minutes before 11, and just a few seconds, ten or fifteen maybe, before 11, one big baby away up westward toward Rheims spoke, then another and another and she rolled down our way.

"Suddenly a seventy-five [illegible] which seemed to be at my elbow [illegible] out the [illegible] track [illegible] We all j[illegible] a little, and then [illegible] the world lit up like the Great White Way, and all the [illegible] things in existence began falling on tin roofs. Nature blushed at her poor efforts at earthquake and the party was on.

"I do not think it was the unbelievable volume of roaring sound the guns made themselves, nor yet the more remote but terrible crashing of our shells as they burst on the German lines which made the most impression on me, but the noise they made going over our heads, tens of thousands of the noisy birds, big and little, every one delivering himself of a hundred 'whews' and 'shishes' as he was on his way. They seemed not more than two feet above us. I wanted to stick my cane up and touch them. One could actually feel them in one's hair. The breeze was from the north when it started, but they made the wind turn around and blow the other way. It was a solid, ten million dollar roof of whistling hardware, and not one too many for the chore.

"After an hour or so, we (those of us who could get into a deep sap where the crashing roar was somewhat muffled) went to sleep. I have learned men can and will sleep anywhere.

Assault for Twelve Days.

"At 5:25 the assault was launched, an assault that kept on assaulting so far as our division was concerned, for twelve days, in which we crossed rivers, captured towns, cut and climbed through acres and acres of barbed wire entanglements, stormed slopes and bluffs and ridges and hills for fourteen kilometers, all the way facing stubborn and terribly effective artillery and machine gun fire of the Boche.

"How long was Dante in hell? We were in twelve days.

"I saw so much, endured so much, worried so much I can't remember half of it. Some days and every night it rained. We slept in holes, like foxes, when we slept, or in captured Boche dugouts. It was cold, oh, so cold at night, we wished a shell would come along and end it, and then if the sun came out and thawed us out we were afraid it would. When we crossed the Dormois river, where it widened into a swamp, the Boche was shelling industriously and it looked like a hail storm on the surface of the water. I saw shells break from percussion when they hit the hard ground. Much of the time we had to lean over and shout into each other's ears to be heard, then again it would die away apparently.

"There were many grewsome sights continually before us. I noticed that our men and the French when killed generally cuddled up in a heap. The Boche, however, were all sprawled out. Maybe because we were always attacking and most of the time crouched down. Both our dead and theirs looked like stuffed figures of wax works, except those mutilated by shells. We crossed a small cemetery, used until a few weeks before the attack by the civilian community. Our artillery and theirs had pounded this spot until the graves were literally blown out of the ground. The dead soldiers, just killed, were by no means the most revolting sights at this terrible spot.

"But what's the use? After four days and nights we gained our second set of objectives and surmounted a great ridge which looked down its far slope onto the most wonderful valley and plain dotted with towns, lakes, chateaus and farms. This panorama spread out before us for miles and the sun was as bright as any June day.

"Here we saw what I'm sure no men had seen before. We saw four divisions (twelve regiments) attacking abreast, with as perfect liaison between each other as squads could have. They covered a front of about four miles. My regiment was the center of our division, which was the right center of the four divisions we could actually see. Our guns were close behind their infantry. And what a duel they had—the way artillery generally fight duels—firing on each other's infantry instead of on one another.

Double Belt of Flame.

"This made a double belt of flame, smoke, tossed up men, earth and debris along our whole front. I shall never, never forget it if I forget all else in life. The sky was full of aero duels, battles between great escadrilles of planes and antiaircraft barrages from ground batteries. I saw fifty-seven French planes in one fleet. They looked for all the world like a great flock of wild geese on the Missouri, flying V shaped, point in front. At that, it looked like the Boche planes could come over at will and by shooting off fireworks in the air succeed in jalonning our lines for their artillery to get the range on our men.

"We were almost constantly in an atmosphere of gas, wearing masks, but fortunately it was arsene and phosgene, not the deadlier mustard or yperite, which latter we had but once, I think. I have not gotten over the stuff yet and guess I never will. It took most of the lining out of our nostrils, throats, lungs and all mucous membranes. We cried like onion peelers and sneezed like the worst hay fever victims in the world, and all had whooping cough.

"At the end of our twelve days we came out with our division, what was left of us, which included twenty officers. It wasn't a bit of fun any of the time, and these guys who are chafing in the rear or in the United States just thirsting for gore and glory may have my place next time.

"I enclose a page from French paper which I have marked which shows were we attacked. It looks white enough to be snow, but it is just the chalky clay of Champagne. The town shown on another sheet, or rather the site of the now non-existent town, we captured with cannon and prisoners. It was here Major Spencer was hit six times by machine gun bullets. He is badly wounded and can never return to active duty again I fear.

"The American army constituted the right wing of the great attack and were over to our east, the other side of the Argonne forest. An American general who was there told me they heard our artillery preparation (which was several hours longer than the American) and it sounded, even in the distance, like the end of the world and looked like it too, the gun flashes lit everything up so.

"Of course, it was the only way these terrible Boche positions could have been overcome. And indeed it did practically annihilate his first line but unfortunately not his second, third, fourth, etc., which we later ran, or rather walked into. One goes slowly, ever so slowly, in such an advance. I wanted to go faster. Indeed Colonel Pershing and I, with our group, found ourselves with the leading battalion several times, even ahead of it, and everybody with any sense at all knows that is no place for a well ordered and dignified colonel to be.

No Place for Christian.

"I found no place suitable for a Christian or a gentleman to tarry in anywhere we went and as one could not very well go backward there was nothing to do but go forward, and I wanted to go fast, lame as I was. But the Boche couldn't see it that way. My, how they stuck to every inch of ground!

"Well, it's done and I guess the war's done, i. e., the fighting part of it, or nearly so. I'm not sorry either, believe me! As one of my boys said, 'If I ever get back to Manhattan, if that old lady with the lamp in her mitt wants to see me she's got to do 'about face.' Great numbers of the men and many of the officers received the Croix de Guerre for gallantry.

"Won't I be the happy boy to get back to some other work than manslaughtering! If you didn't know it before I'll tell you now, I'm a lawyer pure and simple, moderately pure, and altogether simple, and once I get my soldier camouflage off, off it stays! This is my second offense of going to war, and while the first (Spanish war) wasn't very serious, the third is going to be even less so!

P. S.—This morning comes the news of the armistice, the terms of which we judge our great commander, Marshal Foch, will have made tantamount to peace. It is the anniversary of our sailing from New York. The Germans in the trenches opposite us are firing rockets, throwing their caps up and tossing away grenades long before 11 o'clock. Numerous red flags are appearing all along their lines. Perhaps socialism was nearer ready to break forth than any of us dreamed of.

HYLAN FAVORS AN ARMORY FOR THE BRAVE 15TH

N Y C EVENING WORLD
FEBRUARY 15, 1919

Comptroller Craig Too Is for The Evening World's Suggestion.

Voicing sentiments similar to those of Acting Mayor Robert L. Moran Comptroller Charles L. Craig believes that the City of New York should provide an armory for the 15th (colored) Infantry, which fought under Col. William Hayward, as suggested by The Evening World. Like Mr. Moran, the Comptroller is a member of the three city bodies which must pass on the question or armories. They are the Board of Estimate, the Sinking Fund Commission and the Armory Board.

"The City of New York should officially recognize Col. Hayward's 15th Infantry," said the Comptroller. "By that I mean that these splendid fighting men should be provided with a meeting place where they could store their relics of battle, where they could perpetuate the fraternity which now binds them, and where their patriotism would furnish a pattern for coming generations of their race.

"Col. Hayward's fighters left everything that was dear to them and bared their breasts to the worst the Boche had to offer. And they beat him at his own game. The spirit that prompted the members of the 15th Infantry to enlist should be fostered."

It was learned at City Hall to-day that Mayor Hylan has often expressed admiration for the patriotism of Col. Hayward's 15th Infantry, and that any plan for the establishment of a home for these fighters from overseas would meet with his hearty approval.

When the 15th Infantry went to France, another colored military organization known as the New York Guard was established at improvised armories in Brooklyn and in Harlem. The Brooklyn "armory" is in an ancient dance hall at Harrison Avenue and Berry Street, and the Harlem "armory" is at 142d Street and Seventh Avenue.

There are about 1,300 New York negroes in Col. Hayward's regiment. Should these men, all of whom have been on the firing line, request the State and city officials to designate them as the 15th Infantry, their request would be promptly granted and suitable quarters provided for them.

TOUCHING LETTER TO PARENTS

The Bremen

Mr. E. Wilson, 413 E. Perkins Ave., Guthrie, Okla.:

My Dear Father—It was quite a surprise to me to be called on the carpet by the Battalion Commander to answer for the fact that you have complained that you have not had but one letter from me since I have been in this foreign land. The same being surprising in that I have written you many times and have felt that you had ought against me when I was not given to receive from you the so much desired and coveted letters. Doubtless the deplorably bad system of mail service in this country is to an extent responsible for the state of affairs. There has been a recopstruction of the system, and I dare hope that you have received at least one letter from me long ere this.

There has been quite a sensational change in matters and the general run of things, as might be expected, since the armistice. You will be surprised to know that the people are another set in appearance and general makeup. And well they might be. Just think of a nation suffering for nearly five years the oppression of a nation so heartless as that Hun tribe. Can you wonder at the rejuvenation of their spirits? The population looks upon us as deliverers, and think nothing too good for us. Our division is the best liked of the whole A. E. F., due to the fact that these people appreciate the man, not the color.

It is quite a pleasure to be able to tell you that I am well, with the exception of the ever present homesickness. This is not to be easily overcome. But the latest development of affairs sound a great deal like home and mother, father and sister to me.

Love to all. Tell them that I am coming home real soon now, so do not be surprised to see me at any time now. Lovingly yours, Willie E. E. Wilson, One of the 92d, A. E. F. France.

ROANOKE VA NEWS
JANUARY 4, 1919

A Letter of Appreciation to The World News From Overseas.

Co. C, 326th L. B. O. M. C.
American Expeditionary Forces,
France, Dec. 2, 1918.

Editor The World News:

Upon my arrival in camp after a long hike through the Vosges mountains I found my weekly batch of World News on my desk. Reading each page carefully I saw your timely editorial entitled, "No Such Animal As Pro-German American," and am taking this liberty to thank you for the stand that you have always taken when such questions arise. I am sure that no one can truthfully accuse the World News of being connected with such an infamous lie. I trust that the daring deeds performed by, and the negro soldiers' conduct during the war have proved to the world that there is not a single drop of pro-German blood in his veins.

It is very unfortunate that while we are here striving to make the world safe for democracy, and democracy safe for the world, that some insignificant Liberty bond slacker and German sympathizer should agitate such a question. Have we not suffered enough during the past fifty years? As a race, are we not entitled to the liberty and justice and pursuit of happiness awarded us by the Constitution of the United States? Will there ever come a time when we shall be

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despicable slackers who cannot sleep at night for grieving over the two-bits invested in War Saving Stamps? America left it to us to exterminate every Hun this side of Berlin, and we have done it. Now it is up to America to exterminate all enemies to the American flag. We have driven Prussianism and Kaiserism out of France and have made it a decent place to live in. Chateau-Thierry can well attest the valorous deeds performed by the negro during the recent drive there.

During the recent Liberty Bond drive America joined shoulder to shoulder with her Allies, and made it a success. Every ounce of patriotism was put to the test and America went over the top. There still remains another drive, in which I trust every Liberty-loving American will do his bit, and make it a success. In this drive we will exterminate all enemies who are now in hiding under the protecting wings of the American Eagle. Then and not till then will we be able to sing in unison our national anthem, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty." Then will America be safe for democracy, and democracy safe for the world.

Yours very truly,
HERBERT S. HARRIS.

N Y C TIMES
FEBRUARY 12, 1919

OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS.

In the Revolutionary War, in the War of 1812, in the Mexican and civil wars, and in the war with Spain, the American negro soldier always distinguished himself by bravery, fortitude, and loyalty; and, properly led, he has compared well with the white soldier. When more than 4,000 negro soldiers who had fought in France returned to the United States on Sunday the story of their gallantry in Flanders, in Champagne, and in the Argonne Forest was an old story retold. It would not be fair, of course, to compare the performance of the 92d Division with that of the 1st and 2d Regular Divisions, the 77th, the 27th, the 30th, or the 28th. These divisions, including National Guards-men and National Army troops, saw more fighting and more critical fighting, and their losses were, in consequence, greater; but in what the negro soldiers were called upon to do, whether individuals or units be considered, there was the same valor and invincible spirit. In the Champagne the 369th Regiment, attached to the 161st Division of the French Army, commanded by the Lion of the Argonne, one-armed General GOURAUD, showed its mettle in 191 days of campaigning. Says Major L'ESPERANCE;

> The heaviest fighting was on Sept. 26, when we went into action with twenty officers and 700 men in our battalion in the morning, and at the close we had seven officers and 150 men left. Our boys advanced steadily like seasoned veterans, and never lost a foot of ground they had taken or let a prisoner escape.

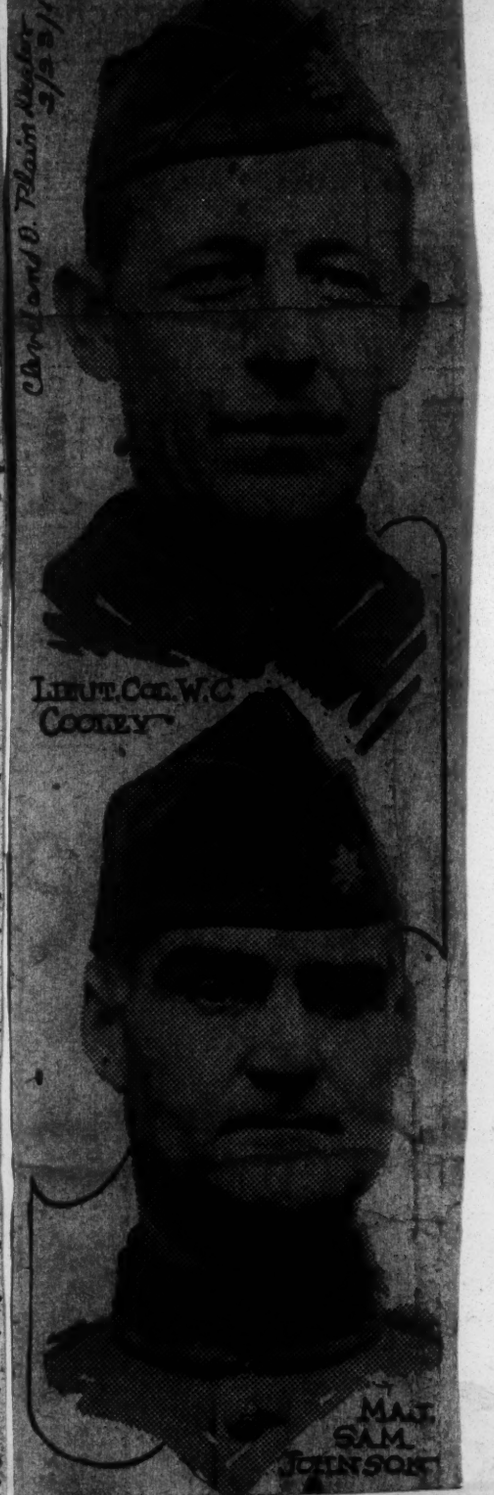
These negro soldiers had gone straight from a training camp near St. Nazaire to the battlefield. They had never been under fire before, and General GOURAUD was not the man to spare them. The honor fell to the 369th to be the first American contingent to reach the Rhine, at Blovelsheim, on Nov. 18, after a forced march from Thann, in Alsace. This "black regiment," a description that GEORGE H. BOKER immortalized in the most stirring of civil war verse, was identical with the old 15th New York, a regiment organized, in the face of opposition that now seems puerile, not long before the great war. It is worthy of note that most of the regimental officers of the 369th were negroes, although it used to be said that negroes must be led by white men to stand the ordeal of fire and to advance [illegible]. But the 369th stopped the Germans, who learned by bitter experience to class them with the dreaded French Colonials from Africa.

The old 15th should not, however, be singled out as meritorious beyond other negro regiments. The 370th, of whose 123 officers only three were white, and which was commanded by Colonel T. A. ROBERTS, a cavalryman of the Regular Army, also made a fine record. "I have been commended," says Colonel ROBERTS, "for the fighting qualities and general bearing of the men, who were actually over the Belgian border when the armistice was signed. One of my battalions was the most advanced unit of the French Army with which we were co-operating at the time."

The negro soldiers who returned home the other day have a great many decorations, French as well as American, to prove their title to the designation of first-class fighting men. The 1st Battalion of the 367th Infantry, "Buffaloes," enjoys the distinction of having won the Croix de Guerre for heroism in the drive on Metz, in which it received its baptism of fire. According to their opportunities, the American negro troops in France never failed to share the glory of battle with the French, or with their white American comrades. In all that makes the soldier, bravery, intelligence, endurance, and, particularly, good nature under hardship and privation, the negro soldier excels. He is never downhearted, and usually he is gay and full of humor. No American army would be complete without the familiar and historic negro troops.

Officers in Command of Ohio Negro Troops

Cleveland Plain Dealer 2/23/19



LIEUT. COL. W. C. COOLEY

MAJ. SAM JOHNSON

HACKENSACK [illegible]
MARCH 1, 1919

LOCAL NEGRO BOY CITED FOR BRAVERY

Private George Frederick Himmel, son of Charles Himmel, of 27 Terhune place, who fought with the famous negro regiment of "Hell Fighters," has been cited for bravery, and his relatives are correspondingly happy and proud.

Soldiers - 1919. 325

Asia and Europe

Our Soldiers

COMPANY B, 808D PIONEER INFANTRY, VANVINAY, FRANCE

Athletics

Company B, the "pride" of the 808th, has organized a roaring and hashy football team, known as the "Box Barrage" (formerly Barrage), Lieut. Harold Worth and Athletic Director Lieut. Thomas Hartman), and have met and defeated many of the A. E. F. elevens. Saturday, Jan. 11, on the gridiron of the Box Barrage eleven a hard and well fought game was played with Company A of the same regiment, the latter winning by a close score of 6-0 after losing in the early part of the game our star tackle, Sergt. John Dean, a former star of the "old 25th Infantry," through injury. Corp. Earl Ross, Private Harry Jones, former high school players of Chicago, and Private Herbert Chenault of Evanston starring for the Box Barrage. Sergt. Ernest Johnson and Private Fred Smith, former players of the Lincoln Athletic Club, played a great game for the visitors. Sergt. Chester Gaskin, former All-Kansas High School quarterback, is captaining the Box Barrage eleven and has played wonderfully the entire season.

Amusements

Corpa Louis G. Brooke and Private David Putter, well known vaudeville performers from Chicago, are entertaining the A. E. F. with their melodious voices and well timed jokes and anecdotes. The Company B quartet is known throughout the A. E. F. as the "Harmony Four." There is no doubt the fame of our regimental band has reached the States by now, having traveled and entertained over the greater part of England and France.

Educational

The educational program is progressing rapidly under the direct supervision of Lieut. Prescott C. Buffum, a graduate of Yale University. We are having daily classes for those who were unfortunate not to finish their elementary education. The men are grasping the opportunity with enthusiasm and great concern. The enlisted faculty are representative of some of our largest educational institutions.

Killed in Action

Private Noah Goodwin of Company H, 370th Infantry, formerly a member of the "famous Eighth," lost his life on the battlefields of France in September, 1918. This hero formerly lived at 2428 Wabash avenue. He leaves a widow, Mrs. Nellie Goodwin, 217 East 32d street, and a host of friends.

Private Goodwin.

Sergt. Joseph in France

Sergt. Luther J. Joseph, 829th Co. 808th Bn. T. Corps, according to his last letter, was at Bodeaux, France in December. He has three aunts here in this city—Helen, Elizabeth and Katie Joseph—and would like to hear from them. He says the "boys" have "made good" and hopes to be home by Easter. By hard work he arose from private to sergeant and expects to go higher.

Sergt. Joseph

Awaiting "Homeward Bound" Call

Sergt. Frank Coleman, Chicago, is a member of Co. B, 808th Pioneer Infantry, A. E. F., and from a letter dated Jan. 14 was at Nantes, France. He states that most of his "boys" are Indiana men, with possibly 200 from Chicago. He says, now that the war is over, they are waiting for the command of "Homeward bound." He looks forward to the time when he can hit the "Stroll" in the "Windy City." One of the great pleasures it gives him is when he can come across the Defender.

Sergt. Coleman

BUFFALO DISPLAYS REAL WARMTH IN WELCOMING COLORED FIGHTERS HOME.

Thirty-four Members of 349th Regiment, Home From Firing Line Bearing Praises of Pershing, Cheered as They Parade Through Lines of Citizens—Colored Folk Leave No Doubt of Feelings as Heroes Assemble—Council Heads Parade and Assists in Welcome—Auditorium Crowded With Soldier Relatives and Friends.

(From Buffalo, N. Y., Courier.)

Back from the trenches of the Toul sector in France, from the shock of the greatest artillery duel the world has ever known; home again after hand-to-hand battling with the Hun at the spot where he thought he was going to "break through," thirty-three of Buffalo's colored soldiers marched down Main street yesterday afternoon, the first of the colored troops to return cheered and welcomed by their fellow citizens, colored and white—and the colored welcomers were not a whit more proud of their [illegible]

A welcome that will linger long in the hearts and minds of the soldiers and their Buffalo parents, sweethearts and friends, was tendered Buffalo's first contingent of colored soldiers. All down the line of march cheers rang, hats and banners waved and at the Broadway auditorium more than 3,000 persons pushed, squeezed and shoved each other in a mad effort to get a closer glimpse of the boys who fought so nobly for the cause of liberty.

When the band struck up "America," at the Auditorium the scene was almost indescribable. The people broke into song, with the zest and spirit that only persons who see their loved ones safely home can show.

The contingent arriving yesterday was made up of members of the 349th artillery, most of them of Company C, which was composed entirely of Buffalo boys. There were about seventy-five, including the escort, who also were members of the 349th.

Formal Welcome in Speeches.

Due to the fact that the boys were anxious to get back to their respective homes, not having been there since the fall of 1917, it was decided not to have any lengthy speeches. E. Robert Bennett presided. The Rev. J. Edward Nash, in a brief and stirring address, welcomed the boys in behalf of the ministry of Buffalo. Gerard Miller represented the citizens and paid high tribute to the colored boys in the tremendously patriotic spirit that they have maintained throughout the entire fight. Dr. C. Frank Bruso, chairman of Division 3 and the associated draft boards, was introduced and commended the efforts of the soldiers. He told how proud Buffalo was of its colored sons. The Rev. J. Echols offered prayer and every head was bent in reverence.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Wilson pronounced benediction and at the close every one of the soldiers was immediately surrounded by relatives and friends and started for home, each with a cheering crowd of followers.

The men arrived over the New York Central at 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Dr. C. Frank Bruso of draft board No. 3, through which most of the boys were inducted into service, and Lewis A. Wilson, chairman of the Third Division, honorary committee, were in charge of the arrangements and there was a large delegation waiting in the train shed to greet them. Only the officials were permitted in the train shed.

Welcoming Committees.

Mayor Buck and Councilmen Heald, Malone and Kreinheder represented the city, and there were members of the associated draft boards, the Colored Business Men's Association and others to bid them welcome.

As the train pulled up there was a real enthusiasm manifested and as the first khaki overseas cap appeared at the window there was a deafening uproar that continued until the parade started.

The boys lined up smiling and expectant. The first charge was on the station lunch room, where they partook of the first real Buffalo meal. As one of the smiling faces, revealing a double row of perfectly good, sound, white teeth explained: "Gee doesn't this seem good. I'd almost fight all over again, just for the feeling of being back again."

Top Sergeant Clarence Harper of No. 350 Walnut street was in charge of the contingent. Following their meal the men donned their steel helmets and headed by the band went to Exchange street, where they formed in line with the escort that awaited them. A. B. Wright was marshal of the parade.

One section of the line was devoted to casual and other demobolized colored soldiers, who have been coming back individually in the last few weeks. Two bands furnished music for the marchers. One was the result of a hurry call to Mayor Buck, another was the gift of Howard A. Forman, who, when he heard no music had been provided, told Dr. Bruso to get a band at all costs, and he would pay the expense.

The first official appearance of Chief Higgins at the head of a parade was seen yesterday. The police escort marched with shotguns ashoulder and presented a decidedly military spectacle. Then followed relatives of the men, members of the Camp Dix Girls, an organization of sisters and sweethearts of men who trained at Camp Dix; Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, members of the Afro-American Civic Association. Mayor Buck and the councilmen led the overseas contingent.

Tae parade moved aloag Exchange street and as it turned into Main street bombs were fired, flags were waved and cheers echoed all along the line. The parade proceeded to Niagara to the city hall, then up Church street to Main to Broadway, and thenie to the Broadway auditorium.

Commended by Pershing.

The members of the 349th field artillery were personally complimented by Gen. Pershing for superiority in marksmanship, according to Sergt. Harper, one of the men of the famous Negro fighting command. "He said that no better fighters could be found than the 349th men," continued Harper.

Sergt. William L. Jones of No. 437 Michigan boasts six wounds, but the Negro soldier is optimistic, for he said:

"Say, boys, this here welcome is worth it all. That ol' arm will be better in a couple of weeks an dI'll be rolling my own as well as any other boy in the 349th."

Apropos of the outlay of "eats," consisting of chicken soup, rolls, bacon and eggs, baked potatoes, olives, pickles, pie and chocolate and cigarettes. Sergt. John R. Marshall remarked that "I'm not a-gein' to get up to march until I've eaten everything in sight."

The 349th regiment of which the Buffalo boys were a part, was formed at Camp Dix in October, 1917, of the first drafted colored men from Buffalo. It trained at Camp Dix until June 12 when it moved to Hoboken and on June 15 sailed from Hokoben to France. Arriving there June 27, the regiment stayed at Brest for four days and was moved to a rest camp two and a half miles back for four weeks at Montmorin, France.

Then the regiment was moved to La Cantigne, France, where it was given range firing drills under direction of the French, for seven weeks. On October 18 it was moved up to the firing line in the Toul sector and was "fighting away to beat the band" at that point on November 11 when the armistice was signed.

Following are the names of the Buffalo men who returned:

Sergt. Clarence Harper, commanding officer, No. 350 Walnut street.

Corp. L. B. Hall, No. 250 Elmwood avenue.

Private Albert Kane, No. 561 Franklin street.

Private Walter Davis, No. 125, William street.

Sergt. William E. Kellar, No. 765 Michigan avenue.

Private Louis Jackson, 921 William street.

Private Rufus Hamilton, No. 172 E. Eagle street.

Sergt. Harry Brown, No. 494 Clinton street.

Sergt. Ray Dickinson, No. 73 Walnut street.

Private Irving McCullough, No. 393 Jefferson street.

Wagoner Edgar Harter, No. 761 Walden avenue.

Corp. Henry Walker, Silver Creek, N. Y.

Cook Nat Brown, No. 12 Arsenal place.

Corp. Frank Smith, No. 488 Michigan avenue.

Private (first class) Mack Otterbeary, No. 59 William street.

Sergt. John R. Marshall, No. 2[illegible] Union street.

Private Henry Schuyler, Lockport, N. Y.

Private Julian Sulcer, No. 47 Clinton street.

Private John Wellings, No. 198 Clinton street.

Private John Hopkins, No. 273 Kensington avenue.

Private Leon Guthrie, no home address.

Private Elmer Sylvester, No. 167 Elm street.

Private Fred D. Taylor, No. 392 Clinton street.

Private (first class) Merle Harper, No. 350 Walnut street.

Private Elcas Mead, No. 433 Michigan avenue.

Private Levy Givens, No. 18 William street.

Private Charles Hill, No. 21 North Pine street.

Private Louis F. Morris, No. 71 William street.

Corp. William White, No. 27 Union street, gassed.

Private Maynard Johnson, No. 156 Pine street.

Private Arthur Lawlor, No. 27 Union street.

Private Walter Smith, No. 47 Clinton street.

Hughes Lauds Negro Warriors as Union Club Receives Flags

[illegible] MARCH 15, 1919

"Buffaloes" Return Colors Carried Through Argonne and Vosges Battles; Soldiers, On Parade, Cheered

The 367th Infantry, Colonel James R. Moss's "Buffaloes," yesterday returned to the Union League Club the colors they had carried through the Argonne and the Vosges. Thus the negro fighters redeemed the promise of Colonel Moss when he received the colors from the club on March 23, 1918, to "bear them bravely and ultimately to restore them."

"These colors are at once a memorial and pledge," said Charles E. Hughes, in receiving them for the club from Major Charles L. Appleton, of the first battalion of the regiment. "They are a memorial of the redemption by America of its pledge to the spirit of democracy."

Led by Lieutenant Jim Europe's band, a detachment picked from all units of the regiment marched behind Major Appleton from the Pennsylvania Station up Fifth Avenue to the Union League Club at Thirty-ninth Street. These men had remained in Camp Upton in order to return the colors. A crowd lined the curb on both sides of Fifth Avenue to cheer the fighters.

Colors Are Returned

As they reached the stand in front of the club where Mr. Hughes stood the color guard wheeled to the right and Major Appleton said:

"Sir, a little less than a year ago the Union League Club generously gave to the 367th Infantry these colors. Colonel Moss on receiving them promised that they would be brought back to the club after having been gallantly defended.

"Upon me has fallen the honor of giving back these colors, and in doing so I am able to say that the 367th Infantry has always fought valiantly and have brought back a record of which we all are proud."

Borne by Sergeants Nimrod W. Young and Harry H. Thornton, and guarded by Sergeants Charles A. Wynkoop and Abner R. Gaither, the colors were carried to the stand. Mr. Hughes saluted them and said:

"These colors represent the performance of a sacred duty, and while we greet you to-day of the 367th Infantry we see in you, first, the representatives of the millions of American men who responded to the call of their country and have added glory and distinction to American arms which have been borne in defence of the sacred cause of liberty.

Memorial of Gallantry

"These colors, however, are a memorial of the distinctive service of the 367th Infantry. It is impossible for us to express our appreciation of your fidelity and loyalty, of your heroism, of the unselfishness and fortitude with which you have gone forth in this service, counting even life itself as naught if you could worthily uphold the flag that is the emblem of the liberty and power and potency of the United States of America.

"And so these colors come to us as a memorial of the loyalty, bravery, sacrifice, and splendid patriotism of the men of the colored race. They have come forward in this battle side by side with their white brethren, and that devotion to our country can never be forgotten. This is not only a memorial, as I have said, but it is a pledge—a pledge which we make to you as our colored brethern, and we shall not forget the service which you have performed."

Among those on the stand with Mr. Hughes were General Daniel Appleton, Colonel William Hayward, Bert Williams, Irvin S. Cobb, and Philip Gibbs.

NEGRO SOLDIER'S HAVE TOO MUCH NERVE FOR LIEUTENANT

The Eagle [illegible] 3-16-19

[illegible] who commanded the 369th Infantry (Negro) in France told these two stories of his men after their great parade in this city:

"I cannot say too much of the fight the Old Fifteenth put up during these four days. And I would not attempt to tell the scores of instances of individual heroism which they displayed. [illegible] had displayed previously.

"Everyone has heard, of course, of the exploit of Henry Johnson, who really first put the regiment on the map, that time he did up half a company of boches with his comrade, Needham Roberts, who was wounded early in the game. Henry was one of our star performers as New York realized when it saw him last week riding alone in an automobile with his medals and flowers. New York decided that Henry wasn't one of those modest heroes. And he isn't.

"Not long after Henry had got the Croix for his killing of four and wounding of a score or more of Germans, he was walking about one night with his medal pinned to his cap, so everyone could see it. A new white lieutenant approached him and said:

"What do you mean by that violation of the regulations? Take that medal off your cap at once.'

"Henry saluted politely and said: 'I guess you don't know, sir, who I am.'

"'No, I don't! Who the hell are you? Take that thing off.'

"'Why, I—I'se Hen-ner-y Johnson!' said the medalwearer. And (without removing the Croix) he saluted again and did an about face, leaving the lieutenant speechless.

"Then there was the time a German raiding party captured one of our lieutenants and four privates back in August in the Champagne and was carrying them off when a lone Colored man Sargt. William Butler, one of those 'indoor chauffeurs,' or elevator men, covered them from a shell hole. He calmly spoke to the lieutenant and the other lieutenant spoke back to him. Then the lieutenant signalled to the four other prisoners to make a run away from the Germans. As they started to flee Butler yelled,

"'Look out, you Bush Germans! Here we come!' and he let go with his pistol. He killed one boche officer and four privates and our men escaped back to our position. Later we captured the German officer who had been in charge of this raiding party and also got his written report. In this he had said—the lying scoundrel—that he had been obliged to let his prisoners go because he was attacked by an overwhelming number of blutlustige schwartzmaenner!' This overwhelming number consisted of Elevator Operator Bill Butler alone.

369TH INF. CAUGHT BETWEEN 2 FIRES

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE FEBRUARY 16, 1919

Own Barrage Did Almost as Much Damage as Enemy—Men Fought Bravely.

(Special to The Eagle.)

Camp Upton, L. I., February 15—Snake Hill is not so widely known yet as Argonne or Chateau-Thierry, but as soon as 1,000 Brooklyn colored boys, members of the 2d (Brooklyn) Batt. of the 369th Inf., are mustered out and return to the borough, in Brooklyn, at least Snake Hill is going to assume a place of prominence in the annals of the war. Snake Hill is the scene of the 369th Regt.'s fiercest fighting, near Sechault, a little town on the Champagne front. Here, on September 26, 27 and 28, the 369th counted the cost of its victory in hundreds. Here, also, was where the Croix de Guerre was awarded to the regiment and where nineteen Brooklyn soldiers received the Croix de Guerre at one time.

The story of the part played in this fight by the "Brooklyn Battalion," as it is still called in the old 15th, although its emptied ranks have since been filled with replacement troops from Texas, is one that Brooklynites may well be proud of. Sgt. Allen B. Cooper, Co. F, of 1036 Atlantic ave., tells how the battalion behaved from the evening of September 25, when the word "Zero, 5:45 a.m.," was passed down the line, until four days later when a bare skeleton of each company lined up to answer roll call on Snake Hill, as follows:

"We started across at 5:45 a.m. A cannonading had continued all night and both sides knew that our attack was coming. From the minute of our start we proved to be able to move entirely too fast for the schedule arranged for us by the French. We were due at the 'jumping off place,' the German front line trenches, at 7:30, and we were there at 6:15. The thunder of the guns continued as we waited for our schedule time to go into the trenches.

"At half past seven on the minute in we went. Nothing was there. The Dutchmen had already gone. Next we came to the second line, and then the third line, and still no sign of the Boches. The ground was plowed up so we could scarcely identify such a thing as a trench or a dugout, and it had probably been evacuated early the night before.

Prisoners Are Captured.

"When we reached the first line of the reserve trenches our luck changed. Seventy-five prisoners were captured, and from then on there was no kick coming on the amount of fighting we found. We cleaned out all three of the reserve lines and stalled around until 11 o'clock to allow that slow schedule to catch up with us again. The enemy was still hammering away with his Austrian 88's and howitzers, and as we proceeded things got so hot that we moved off to the left to catch our breath in a little valley.

"But not for long. Pretty soon Dutch planes began circling overhead. Then they were gone and in a few minutes shells began dropping on us. After about ten of the men had been killed and about a dozen wounded, we had to move out. But we kept moving toward the enemy.

"At 2 o'clock we moved into Fountaine, which had been abandoned by the Germans that morning. The French regiment working with us had captured a lot of prisoners and machine guns. Even then we saw nests on three little hills behind the town, and we set out for them. We flanked the nests and made them retreat. We followed. All this time we were moving faster than called for by the schedule. You see, the French only gave us seven and a half kilometers to go in two and a half days.

"Suddenly our barrage stopped. The creeping or rolling fire that had followed us since we left our dugouts had ceased. Then we realized we were out of range of the guns and they were moving up to help us. But it was a most unfortunate moment, for we were facing Snake Hill.

"The next few hours were plain hell. We were infantry, we had no artillery support, we were facing a hill of 45 degrees, and the enemy was sweeping us with machine gun and artillery fire. We were raked to pieces. The officers were wounded or killed, sergeants were leading companies and it looked like a death trap, sure. I didn't expect to leave there alive.

Own Artillery Opens Up.

"Then came the biggest disappointment of the war to this outfit. Our own artillery opened up to resume the barrage and it had miscalculated. It was short; we were between our own fire and that of the enemy. Not only that, but our own barrage was doing almost as much damage as the German. No wonder the men were nearly panic stricken. Who wouldn't be? It seemed as if everything was lost. We fought on, but there wasn't much hope left.

"Suddenly a plane appeared overhead. It looked something like an angel to us. We signaled and in a few minutes the fire from our artillery ceased and at least one of our troubles was gone.

"Then came an order from the French to retreat. We retreated what few we had left. Down in the valley we drew up our lines and prepared to advance again when the word should come. In one company there were twenty-two men to answer roll call, in another about thirty. The first battalion came up and we joined ranks with them, as there wasn't enough left in the Brooklyn battalion to make a decent company. And we advanced again, this time with our artillery laying a barrage ahead of us. And we took that hill.

"There was a few miles more of the fight. Sechault was still to be taken and we succeeded, but in this fight Maj. Cobb was killed and Capt. John Harley Clark of F Co. took over the battalion. Capt. Clark is a Brooklyn man. He got the Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Honor out of that fight. The regiment got the Croix de Guerre and nineteen of the men in this battalion were also awarded the Croix de Guerre."

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Asia and Europe

CHATTANOOGA TIMES SPONSORS GOOD MOVEMENT

The Nashville Globe 3-7-19

ABLE EDITORIAL IN ONE OF TENNESSEE'S LEADING DAILY PAPERS FOR JUSTICE TO THE RETURNED SOLDIERS

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE LEADING PAPER OF THE LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN CITY OFFERS MOTION TO HONOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Readers of newspapers in the various sections of the state this week are taking off their hats to the Chattanooga Times for the able editorial that appeared in their issue of Sunday, March 2nd. Coming just on the verge of the great publicity given to the President's League of Nations and his appeal that the peoples of the world be given their freedom and that the nations recognize nations as such and peoples as such, it has attracted wide-spread attention. Hundreds of letters have been pouring in upon the manager of the Chattanooga Times, congratulating him upon the manly stand he has taken for justice to the Negro, whether soldier or civilian. The editorial is given in full:

WELCOMING NEGRO SOLDIERS.

"New York, with singular and sincere enthusiasm, the other day welcomed the returning Negro soldiers who gave so good an account of themselves in France. Hundreds of thousands of people—black and white—thronged the streets and cheered the black men in khiki as they paraded the great thoroughfare of the city, forgetting, for the moment at least, the color of the skin of the marching soldiers. Among the paraders were members of units that had won the admiration and praise of the greatest soldiers of Europe. There were in the parade whole companies—several of them—that had been cited for extraordinary bravery and coolness in the most desperate encounters. There were officers and privates wearing the French croix de guerre and the American medal for distinguished service, and there were still others who had borne the brunt of battle and had performed their duties under fire without the slightest fear or regard for danger. And the whole city did its part to honor and to show appreciation for what they had done. Hamilton County and Chattanooga sent a large number—we do not know how many—Negro soldiers to the colors. These men will be coming back soon and whether they had an opportunity to prove their courage and fighting qualities or not we all know they had both and that with the cheerfulness of their race they would have unhesitatingly faced death for their country if they had had the opportunity.

We are not sure that the war department is going to give us the opportunity of welcoming and cheering these colored soldiers of ours in a body on their return home. Something or somebody seems to have been "asleep" so far as the claims of Oglethorpe as a demobilization camp is concerned; but whether these Negro soldiers shall be demobilized here in a body or whether they shall just drift in from other camps in groups or singly, Chattanooga ought to arrange some sort of recognition of them so that the white people as well as those of their own race may have an opportunity to welcome them home and express public appreciation for their loyal intentions.

In this connection it is but just and right that we of the south take note of and fully substantiate the statement of Maj. Moton, the president of Tuskegee Institute, who said in a public speech the other day that the "Negro is loyal to his country and his flag;" that "he is tractible and the most susceptible human creature in being to kindness and good treatment;" that "there is no hint of treachery, of bolshevism or any other ism except Americanism in his make-up," and that therefore "he is entitled to fair treatment and recognition for all that he is worth." These things, candor compels us all to admit, are true and justice and fair dealing demand of us that we manifest in some public and emphatic way our full endorsement of what Major Moton has said and our appreciation, at least, for these virtues we are all ready to admit the colored people possess."

...by several experts. They reported the basal difficulty is instability of character, caused by living conditions which were morally and economically far below par. As a war measure the government, with full local co-operation, undertook the correction of the conditions which were so undermining character and efficiency. The industries and citizens subscribed $200,000 for a three-year program of community betterment, the most comprehensive yet planned in America.

The War Department sent a staff of experts last fall, and appointed a committee of fifty citizens, representing both sexes, all religions, both political parties, capital and labor, and white and colored. The twenty sub-committees include those on Law Enforcement, Patriotism and Thrift, Education, Recreation, Housing, Industrial Welfare, Sanitation, Neighborhood Work, etc. Both sexes of both races are represented on a committee on Social Problems: but all the committees plan for the welfare of the whole community on a common human basis. One community centre has already been erected, and three more are to go in in the spring. An appropriation provides for co-operation with the Urban League for Improving Conditions among Negroes, a national organization composed of Northern and Southern whites and blacks, which is at work in a number of Southern cities with substantial local white co-operation. Work is carried on among Negroes, as among white boys; colored women, like the white ones, are taught home economics and management; and night schools for colored pupils are opened. All this is being done under common auspices by way of serving the common interests of an entire community.

It may sound like a Sunday morning sermon; but it is really Uncle Sam going after efficiency in production. He must have it, and he thinks he can't get it out of conditions which foster greed, injustice, or mob violence. East St. Louis expects its experiment in stabilizing character to pan out in production both of wealth and of human happiness, among all classes and races.

PRODUCTION AND THE MOB SPIRIT

Government Investigation Reveals Unsatisfactory Conditions at East St. Louis

The Journal + Guide

East St. Louis, Ill.—The inadequate production of East St. Louis plants caused a government investigation last

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MANY DECORATIONS ARE BANNED BY U.S.

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE MARCH 5, 1919

Service Ribbons, Gold and Silver Stars and Sam Browne Belts Must Go.

(Special to The Eagle.)

Camp Upton, L. I., March 5—If the Upton soldier heeds the list of dont's on wearing insignia that is given him today, families and friends back home will be considerably relieved from the arduous duty of trying to remember the meaning of every little ribbon, stripe, chevron, star and trinket that decorates his uniform. War Department instructions transmitted to the enlisted men say that quite a few decorations must go until more authority than personal tastes come out.

The first decoration banned is the service ribbon for the war in Europe. No "overseas service" nor "service with the Allies" ribbons are authorized. The pretty red, white and blue ribbons must go. A service ribbon for Mexican border service has recently been authorized, and also a bronze button for this war, which is soon to be issued to each man discharged.

The silver and gold stars worn on the sleeves are unwarranted. Many discharged soldiers are wearing the gold star as indicative of the first hundred thousand in France, and a silver star, for a volunteer. The order states that a silver star is the insignia of a general officer, and cautions privates against wearing it.

Officers are again advised that the Sam Browne belts worn in this country are against regulations. The unit insignia is authorized only when the soldier is with his organization and not when he returns as a casual. The fouragere or citation cords worn across the breast and shoulder is contrary to an order by Gen. Pershing. It is a French decoration and not an American insignia.

Armistice Stopped "Buffaloes."

Supply Sgt. Nelson Whitney, 1872 Dean st., tells how his Co. F, 367th Inf., the "Buffaloes," had its first over-the-top experience nipped in the bud by the armistice. After travling along the lines from August to November, waiting for an opportunity to go over, an inconsiderate enemy stepped in, or rather out, just in time to block the glorious adventure. The "Buffaloes" were billeted in Ivoux, in the St. Die sector, from August 23 to September 20, and received its baptism of fire there. Co. F was with the reserves in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and later with the First Army Corps.

"Finally, in the Marbache sector, we thought we were going to go over," said Sgt. Whitney. "November 10 looked like any other day to us, just another day of wait until an order came. However, early in the morning, 4 o'clock, drizzly, cold and dark, an agent brought the order. Mobile packs were to be carried, that is the over-the-top pack, a blanket and reserve rations.

"Everybody was either happy or doing his best to appear happy. We sang, told jokes and kidded everybody while we waited. Naturally, we were thinking of it as the big event of our lives and we were going to make a good show, even if a lot of them did reckon heah's wheah mah wife c'lects ten thousand dollahs.

"Then the order was held up for some reason, the hour postponed. So we sat up waiting all day and all night and the next morning until 11 o'clock, when every gun stopped and one man actually thought he had gone deaf from the terrific cannonading that had been going on for two days. That's how we nearly but didn't go over the top."

Pasker Thompson of 434 Chester st., in the same outfit, did not let his failure to get at a German rob him of his desire for a real souvenir. He got his, a metal match box with an iron cross on it, from the body of a Hun found near their lines. The German had been dead about three weeks, but so fierce was the fighting that the troops that had previously occupied that portion had not been able to bury him.

Charles Jordan Harrison, 388 Carlton ave., was at the Army Candidate School at Langres, France, when the armistice was signed. No more commissions being given, he was returned to his company, where he was first sergeant.

Brooklyn Men in Company.

Other Brooklyn men with Co. F are: Courtlandt Burdett, 14 Bancroft pl.; Mitchell Evans, 499 Carlton ave.; Charles Cartwright, 651 Washington ave.; James H. Williams, 91 Lexington ave.; John D. Bullock, 1642 Bergen st.; Leon Harris, 194 Johnson st.; and John M. Pierre, 375 Cumberland st.

The 18,000 men and officers, the 70 per cent. of the 27th Div. scheduled to come here for discharge, according to Maj. Nicholls, camp personnel adjutant, will be mustered out at the rate of 5,000 a day, the capacity of Upton's discharge machinery.

The first 5,000 will begin leaving for home two days after arrival here. That time is needed to check records, complete physical examinations and wind up other details of "paper work." It is possible that the remaining 30 per cent. may come here also after the parade and be transferred to their destination camps from here.

BOSTON HONORS NEGRO TROOPS

BOSTON MASS HERALD FEBRUARY 25 1919

Big Audience in Symphony Hall Pays Tribute to Their Value

DR. MOTON ASKS FOR JUSTICE FOR RACE

A great audience gathered last night in Symphony Hall to pay tribute to the patriotism and valor shown by Negro soldiers in the war, cheered repeatedly as Dr. Robert R. Moton, recently returned from a special mission to France, asked justice for the Negroes.

"They fought one fight to get into the war," said the principal of Tuskegee Institute, "they fought another in the war

itself. They won the first fight, and they won the second, and now I believe they are going to win the third. We are asking no special privileges and no special opportunities. All we are asking for the Negroes in this country is an absolutely equal chance with every other American citizen. In the name of God, after what I have observed over there, after what you have observed, after what these colored men have done over there fighting for democracy, and after what they have suffered to make the world safe for democracy, I don't see how any group of nations or any group of men can ever withhold from them right and justice and an equal chance with other human beings."

Soldiers Applauded

Fifty members of company L of the old 6th Massachusetts regiment were enthusiastically applauded as they marched through the crowded gathering to their places on the platform. Seated there were about 100 members of the choral classes from the Robert Gould Shaw House, who gave selections at intervals throughout the evening under the leadership of Troy P. Gorum. The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity Church, presided.

Emmet J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, told of the Negroes' part in winning the war. "It is highly significant," he said, "that although eight per cent. of the total registration, 15 per cent. of the total number of men who were called to the colors under the first draft were members of the Negro racial group. These facts and figures not only show the negroes' eagerness to serve as a soldier, but dissipate the ancient yarn about the black race being a deteriorating or decadent people for the draft law called for men who were physically fit.

"During the recent war, the American Negro was represented in practically every branch of the army. Whether brigaded with French troops, or fighting as an American division (the 92d and 93d for instance) our men met the tests of bravery, fortitude, loyalty, intelligence—and endured hardships and privations with good nature and even good humor."

Dr. Moton began his address by declaring that in the shadow of the monuments to Crispus Attucks and Robert Gould Shaw there was no need of proving the valor and courage of the Negro soldier. "This nation," he proceeded, "has never seen a finer demonstration of loyalty and patriotism than was manifested by the Negroes who, during the great war gave freely of their money, of their energy and efforts to the end that the war might be waged to a successful conclusion. I doubt if there is a parallel in history of similar efforts put forth by a people in a similar situation, in order that they might have the privilege of placing their lives at the service of their country."

The meeting was brought to a close with the singing of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

BAKER SAYS ~~NEGRO~~ DID NOT LACK VALOR

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 8, 1919

Minimizes Reports That They Fled from the Firing Line in the Argonne.

~~SPENDS WHITE OFFICERS~~

368th Regiment Faced Intense Fire Over Difficult Ground—Poorly Equipped He Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, today took formal cognizance of widespread reports reflecting on the courage of negro troops in the battle of the Argonne. He issued a statement that reviewed charges affecting the 368th Regiment, a unit of the 92d Division, the company officers and all enlisted men of which were colored. The field and staff officers were white. There have been repeated reports that troops of the 92d Division broke and ran while on the firing line. A number of the officers of the 368th Regiment recently have been tried by courts-martial on charges growing out of their participation in the Argonne operations. The verdicts of these courts, not yet made public, are before the President for action.

Secretary Baker minimizes the reports reflecting on the behavior of the negro troops of the 368th Infantry, and accusations of bad judgment against white officers of the regiment. His statement is authorized, he says in it: "In order that justice may be done to the officers, white and colored, and to the men of this regiment, and in the hope that a recital of the facts may make prejudiced and distorted discussion impossible in the future." He calls attention to the fact that "many colored officers, and particularly three in the battalion here under discussion," were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism under fire.

Following is the Secretary's statement in part:

French Officer in Command.

The 368th Infantry went to France as a part of the 92d Division. Its company officers and enlisted personnel were negroes. The field and staff officers were white. About Sept. 23, 1918, this regiment was detached from its division and became part of a mixed brigade commanded by a French officer and forming part of the French division, and thereafter throughout September it participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

On the 28th day of September the 3d Battalion, consisting of Companies I, I, K, and L, continued the advance of previous days, and parts of it reached a position known as the Dromadaire trench. About 12 o'clock noon its line broke and a retirement in some confusion was made. The line was re-established, but again broke at about 6 o'clock in the evening, and, with the exception of certain elements of the battalion, retired again to the position of the supporting company.

These two withdrawals gave rise to a series of courts-martial trials the result of which have not as yet received the final action of the President, and therefore cannot be commented upon in this statement. A number of reports found their way into the newspapers of the country based upon these withdrawals, which have been assumed to show general unreliability in battle on the part of the negro troops.

[illegible] in this country, particularly those printed for circulation among negroes, highly colored accusations have been made in regard to the treatment of this regiment from the time it left the United States, alleging generally, (1) that its spirit and morale were broken by race discrimination; (2) that its white field officers fell short of their duty in the field; (3) that the regiment was inadequately equipped with maps, wire cutters, and signalling devices, and (4) that the withdrawals in question were effected under orders.

I directed the Inspector General of the Army to make a searching investigation into the whole situation covering all the allegations which have from time to time appeared in the press on the subject. I have before me the report of the Inspector General. The report is exhaustive and shows the following facts:

Declares Segregation Unnecessary.

The allegations of race discrimination are based upon the assignment of state rooms, dining rooms, and deck space on board the George Washington on the trip to France. In fact, the state rooms assigned to colored officers were equal in character and location to those assigned to white officers of corresponding grades and were no more crowded than the latter. While by this arrangement white and colored officers were given like accommodations, this separation was unnecessary.

The ground over which the 368th Infantry advanced was extremely difficult. Originally it was largely a dense forest. This forest had been blasted away by four years of fighting, and the undergrowth which had grown up made it in many places a dense jungle. Throughout this jungle were masses of wire entanglements of all kinds and numerous trenches. The action in which the regiment was engaged developed at times intense shell, machine-gun, and rifle fire.

The regiment was not fully supplied with wire cutters, maps, and signalling devices.

The general nature of the task of the 368th Infantry was such that exact and definite orders as to objectives were practically impossible, and it had to be left to the judgment and initiative of unit commanders.

Holds Unit Commanders Blameless.

There is little ground for criticising the action of battalion commanders. Possible errors made by them were no greater than normal.

The charge that there was a lack of proper artillery support apparently grew out of the fact that there was no general artillery preparation for the advance of the 368th Regiment, it having been the expectation of those in command that the advance of the forces in the east and west would cause the withdrawal of the enemy in front of the 368th. This apparently did not happen, and the regiment therefore found more serious opposition than had been anticipated.

From the foregoing it is clear that the incident arose in the midst of the battle in which the 3d Battalion was advancing under most unusual conditions, and where the judgment of officers untried in battle, however well trained, might easily err; and as to the withdrawals, there is strongly supported evidence that orders from some quarter were carried forward by runners directing the withdrawals, although the investigation showed that no such written order had been issued.

The circumstances disclosed by a detailed study of the situation do not justify many of the highly colored accounts which have been given of the behavior of the troops in this action, and they afford no basis at all for any of the general assumption with regard to the action of colored troops in this battle or elsewhere in France.

TROOPS BOUND FOR NEW YORK.

[redacted] MARCH 6, 1919 (Has 27th Division).

DUE TO-DAY.

LEVIATHAN—From Brest, Feb. 28, with 1,[illegible] men, including Brest Convalescent Detachments Nos. 72 to 80, inclusive, 1,173 enlisted men, all sick or wounded; 60 casual officers and 56 nurses. Reported by wireless would arrive at Sandy Hook at 8.30 A. M. to-day; dock at Pier 4, Hoboken, about 11.30 A. M.

MONGOLIA—From St. Nazaire, Feb. 23, with 4,408 men, including 338th Machine Gun Battalion, 15 officers and 661 enlisted men, of whom 1 officer and 116 enlisted men are for Camp Upton and 19 officers and 220 enlisted men for Camp Dix; 355th Machine Gun Battalion, 16 officers and 585 enlisted men, of whom 13 officers and 354 enlisted men are for Camp Dix; 324th Machine Gun Battalion, 10 officers and 347 enlisted men, of whom 8 officers and 137 enlisted men are for Camp Dix; 316th Trench Mortar Battery, 3 officers and 160 enlisted men, of whom 1 officer and 52 enlisted men are for Camp Dix; 116th Battery Trench Artillery, 3 officers and 178 enlisted men, of whom 1 officer and 25 enlisted men are for Camp Upton; 104th Battery Trench Artillery, 4 officers and 172 enlisted men, of whom 3 officers and 132 enlisted men are for Camp Dix; Meteorological Detachment Signal Corps, 6 officers and 115 enlisted men, of whom 3 officers and 43 enlisted men are for Camp Upton; 801st Aero Squadron, 4 officers and 134 enlisted men; 468th Engineer Pontoon Train, 3 officers and 142 enlisted men, of whom 1 officer and 53 enlisted men are for Camp Upton; 482d Aerial Construction Squadron, 5 officers and 142 enlisted men; 467th Engineer Pontoon Train, 4 officers and 135 enlisted men, of whom 1 officer and 42 enlisted men are for Camp Upton; 401st Pontoon Park; 3 officers and 133 enlisted men, of whom 1 officer and 41 enlisted men are for Camp Upton, 10th Anti-Aircraft Sector, 7 officers and 237 enlisted men; Special St. Nazaire Casual Company No. 177, St. Nazaire Convalescent Detachments Nos. 56, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77, 51 officers and 946 enlisted men, all sick or wounded; 149 casual officers.

CARONIA—From Brest, Feb. 25, with 3,905 men, including 317th Engineers, complete, 42 officers and 1,545 enlisted men (colored), of whom 32 enlisted men are for Camp Upton and 63 for Camp Merritt; 317th Engineers Train, 2 officers and 56 enlisted men (colored); 366th Machine Gun Battalion, complete, 25 officers and 655 enlisted men (colored); Batteries E and F of 349th Field Artillery, 16 officers and 367 enlisted men, of whom 16 officers and 276 enlisted men are for Camp Dix; Company H of 367th Infantry, 7 officers and 182 enlisted men (colored), of whom 5 officers and 88 enlisted men are for Camp Upton; 368th Detachment Infantry, 2 officers and 138 enlisted men (colored); Casual Company No. 270, Fort Jay, New York, 5 enlisted men; Casual Company No. 288, Illinois; 92d Division Detachments, 11 officers and 703 enlisted men (colored); 16 casual officers and 44 nurses. Reported by wireless arrival at Sandy Hook at midnight; dock at Pier 56, North River, about 9 A. M.

MAURETANIA—From Brest, Feb. 28, with 348 men, including Casual Companies Nos 1,460, 1,461 and 1,559; Southamtpon Convalescent Detachment No. 8, 7 officers and 17 enlisted men, all sick or wounded; 57 casual officers, 56 nurses and 4 naval officers. Reported by wireless would arrive at Sandy Hook early this afternoon; dock at Pier 54, North River.

PLATTSBURG—From Brest, Feb. 26, with 2,325 men, including Casual Companies Nos. 923, New York, 2 officers and 144 enlisted men; 927, New Jersey, 2 officers and 146 enlisted men; 930, Connecticut, 2 officers and 143 enlisted men; 921, Ohio, 923, Wyoming; 925, Illinois; 926, Idaho; 1,014, 1,015 and 1,016 (colored); 49th Aero Squadron, 9 officers and 168 enlisted men; Detachments of 5th Machine Gun Battalion; St. Nazaire Convalescent Detachment, Liverpool Convalescent Detachment No. 15 and Brest Convalescent Detachments Nos. 81 to 93, inclusive, 6 officers, 1,533 enlisted men and 3 nurses, all sick or wounded; naval complement, 3 officers and 187 enlisted men. Also 25 soldiers' wives and 20 sailors' wives. Reported by wireless would arrive at Sandy Hook at 1.30 P. M. to-day; dock about 4 P. M.

CHICAGO—From Bordeaux, Feb. 24, with 1,060 men, including 338th Infantry Field and Staff, Headquarters First and Third Battalions, Headquarters and Supply Companies, Sanitary Detachment, Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and I, and 13 attached officers, Camp Dix, 46 officers and 1,000 enlisted men; 13 casual officers.

ORIANA—From Brest, Feb. 28, with 1,038 men, including 351st Machine Gun Battalion, 24 officers and 709 enlisted men (colored), of whom 19 officers and 75 enlisted men are for Camp Upton; Casual Companies Nos. 929, Pennsylvania, and 277; Detachment Class D Casuals; 76 casual officers. Reported by wireless would arrive at Sandy Hook this morning; dock at Pier 42, North River.

COMFORT (Hosp.)—From Bordeaux, Feb. 20, with 406 men, including Bordeaux Convalescent Detachments Nos. 57, 88, 102, 103, 104, 112, 119, 120 and 121, 12 officers and 390 enlisted men, all sick or wounded. Dock at Pier 42, North River.

EL OCCIDENTE—From Bordeaux, Feb. 21, with 90 men, consisting of 86 casuals, with Medical Detachment of 1 officer and 3 enlisted men.

MOCCASIN—From Brest, Feb. 20, with 33 casuals. Docked at Pier 9, Hoboken.

MALDEN—From St. Nazaire, Feb. 5, with 21 casuals, including 17 officers.

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Asia and Europe

DOUGHBOYS OF OLD 15TH, HOME ON LEAVE, TELL HOW THEY BEAT 'BUSH-GERMANS'

EVENING WORLD FEBRUARY 11, 1919

Many Colored Men Wear French War Crosses Won For Bravery in Action

RECORD FOR SERVICE.

All New York Negroes Bring

...e 369th United States Infantry—the famous old colored 15th New York commanded by Col. "Bill" Hayward—broke records and the German line alike in France and the neighborhood of 135th Street and Lenox Avenue in Harlem and the "San Juan Hill" district further downtown are going to find out all about it.

More French war crosses than New York ever saw before will also greet the eyes of the residents of these sections, for many dusky doughboys of the regiment are wearing them. The first of the colored soldiers began coming home from Camp Upton to-day on leave, while the Third Battalion of the regiment, which arrived Sunday on the French liner, ...a, France, is being held at the camp awaiting the arrival of Col. Hayward and the other battalions which are due to-morrow on two ships.

France is a fine place, and it's nice to wash your feet in the Rhine, but there is no place like little old Noo Yawk, these colored fighters say.

"Not a darn thing in France that I want," exclaimed one Harlemite as he plodded up to the mess room at Camp Upton. "Look at that moon. Over there it even rains with the moon shining. This would be daylight when it's good and foggy. It rains every day and sleeping in mud gets tiresome. Fighting is all right, but believe me we got our share."

The Third Battalion began arriving at Camp Upton at 6.30 P. M. Sunday. The "laundering" process for the men began immediately and most of the ...000 were ready for their first trip ... the city to-day to tell how they made the record for the entire Amer... Expeditionary Forces with 191 ...utive days in the front line, ... it as part of a French di...

...daylight to tell how ... "Bush-Germans" and ... upheld their motto, "Don't ... on me," which went with their ...signia of a coiled rattlesnake. They glory in the name of "Hell-fighters" conferred on them by the French.

There are two wearers of the American Distinguished Service Cross in the battalion—Sergt. Elmer McKowin, whose exploits were recorded in The Evening World yesterday, and Corpl. Elmer Earl of No. 53 Fulton Street, Middletown, N. Y. On Sept. 20 in the Champagne he was leading a squad forward when they were shelled. Under fire he dressed wounds of two of them, and later carried one man badly gassed and two others who were wounded forward. He explained it was easier to go toward the German trenches than back to his own because there was a knoll which protected him from bullets and he ... the men there to comparative safety.

OFFICERS AND MEN BOTH WIN FRENCH DECORATIONS.

The Third Battalion has all white officers and there are honor men among them. Lieut. Gorman R. Jones, who is from Decatur, Ala., leads the thrillers. With a combat group he moved forward on the night of Aug. 18. The men were surrounded by Germans, who captured the entire squad and were conducting them to their lines when they ran into a Germ... ...p. ... portune moment Lieut. Jones turned and ran, shouting to his men to do the same. In the confusion the Germans got mixed up and were trapped inside their own wire entanglements. As they had to leave through a small gate, they fell when Sergt. William Butler was on the job with a rifle. He mowed the Germans down as fast as they ran through the gate. Lieut. Jones was awarded the Croix de Guerre.

Capt. J. O. Outwater, who lives at No. 36 Gramercy Park, was awarded an individual citation and French War Cross for his act of bringing into the American lines from no man's land a wounded German lieutenant. Much information was secured from him.

Lieut. E. A. Nostrand, whose home is in Shelter Island, L. I., but who admitted having lived in Brooklyn for several years, also won the French Cross.

"All he did was to charge two German machine gun nests, toss in hand grenades and capture both guns and save the lives of a lot of his men," said one of the lieutenants. Lieut. Nostrand, who is a huge fellow, strolled away, smiling.

Among the negro doughboys who won French War Crosses were Corpl. Frank Harden of Company K, who lives in Goshen, N. Y. He won the decoration on June 12 in the Argonne. He commanded an automatic rifle squad, and refused to budge when the Germans swept forward, turning back the attack of the enemy by his determined stand.

Sergt. Eligha Mitchell of No. 151 West 132d Street won the decoration on Sept. 29, when he led his platoon to safety under shell fire after Lieut. Howey had been wounded.

When a German attack in the Argonne on June 12 was launched Corpl. Reginald Bean of Company L, who lives at No. 114 West 132d Street, was in charge of a squad of eleven men with a machine gun. They were supporting the front lines and Capt. Leslie Shaw of New York was in command of the sector. Under a barrage fire Corpl. Bean received orders to move forward to support the men in the lines and he successfully guided his men to the objective and helped to frustrate the attack. He received the French War Cross.

"LAZARUS" WON CROSS FOR SAVING MEN UNDER FIRE.

Sergt. Lloyd Thompson, better known as "Lazarus," who lived at No. 4 East 133d Street, won an individual citation on Sept. 24 at Minaucourt. He had a detail of 100 men when a "Heinie" shell exploded, hitting five men. Two were killed and three wounded and Sergt. Thompson brought three of them back to the lines under shell fire.

Private Arthur Billings, a Harlem boy, was in the squad led by Corpl. Joseph E. Collins of No. 421 West 52d Street. They were moving forward on Sept. 29 at Sechault in the Vosges Mountains when Collins was wounded in the shoulder. Billings picked up Collins and started him going again, after he had killed the German who had wounded Collins. As they went forward Collins was again wounded, this time in the leg. He still refused to quit and was pushing on when he was suddenly pushed down by Billings. He had seen a machine gun and took a quick move to save himself and Collins. The French awarded him the French Cross for his work on that day as he also twice saved the life of his commanding officer.

First Sergt. Bert Smith of No. 56 East 132d Street, was gassed July 14 in the Champagne. He was trying to locate two lost platoons when a shell exploded near him, rendering him unconscous and knocking off his gas mask. He was found by comrades in a German trench and later got back in the September drive when he commanded 168 raw recruits who hauled up artillery for the French "Genies" (engineers). Sergt. Smith was awarded an individual citation and Croix de Guerre for notifying officers that a German aeroplane, which was hovering over the men disguised as a French machine, was dropping bombs. Several of his men were wounded by the shells before Allied airmen drove the plane off.

The first New York negro soldier to go "over the top" was Sergt. William Minnis of Company I, who lives at No. 59 West 140th Street. He was near the French troops on April 8 and got the jump on his comrades by going up out of the trench just as the Frenchmen did. He was gassed and shot in the right shoulder later in the Champagne drive.

Sergt. Jerry Hart of No. 66 West 138th Street commanded a platoon of 48 men, all raw recruits, when the colored fighters were first brigaded with the French Army. He attributes his good luck to a rabbits foot he carried. He admitted he had rubbed most of the hair off it wishing for good luck.

Thirteen is a lucky number for Private Paul Golden of No. 4 East 133d Street, a member of Company L. "Thirteen times over the top and not a scratch," he said.

Sergt. Augustus Staggs, of No. 101 Lawrence Street, Brooklyn, on Aug. 5 commanded a platoon of thirty-eight men and checked a German raid after the French trops had evacuated their part of the sector. The barrage lasted three quarters of an hour and many of his men were wounded.

Corpl. Elmer Hoskins, of No. 339 West 35th Street, was in a raiding party in the Champagne on June 12 when the famous "million dollar barrage" was sent over. The shell fire was said to have been the most intensive at that point and on that day of the entire war. He escaped but brought back a German identification tag to show he got his man. It is number 123.

Sergt. George Gurley of No. 142 West 140th Street was gassed near Thann, in Alsace, in the Vosges Mountains while going on a raid.

Sergt. Archibald Franklin of No. 151 West 142d Street was with the Sanitary Train and in the movement from Fontaine to Charlonge lost his comrades, but made it safely the following night. He was with Private John Pratt when a shell struck him, cutting off his leg. He died in the hospital.

The signing of the armistice on Nov. 11 saved the lives of a number of Harlem boys, Sergt. Rosseau Simmons, of No. 14 West 136th Street believes. He got three machine gun bullets in the leg but was in the fighting at the end.

"We had orders to go over and capture German barb wire entanglements on Nov. 11," said Sergt. Simmons. "There was a big cable in the entanglement charged with electricity (this was in the Vosges mountains) and the Fritzies had machine guns everywhere. The trip meant almost sure death to most of us. We got word of the armistice just in time."

COMPLAIN ABOUT DELAYS IN BEING PAID.

The negro fighters were complaining about not being paid promptly. They did not get to see many places in France, as they did not have funds and could not ask for passes unless they had sufficient funds to bring them back to camp from a trip.

"We went over Nov. 17, 1917, and got paid up to April and May," said Private A. J. Harris of No. 88 West 134th Street. "That is, some of the boys did. Personally, my last pay arrived on March 31, which is over ten months ago. I have had an awful time getting 'fags,' and had to sell some of my Rhine pebbles to get some smokes coming home."

All the doughboys declared they had not received any pay since early last summer and had been on the move most of the time. As a result souvenirs of all kinds were sold, blankets, helmets and other articles also being exchanged to the Frenchmen for tobacco and French money.

There wer many protests because the 369th Infantry was paid off just before it sailed for France on the same ship with the 3d Battalion men of the 369th. The 369th was formerly the colored 8th Division National Guard, and it is also at Camp Up...

ton, waiting to be sent to Chicago.

Privates John Cooper and William E. Cooper, who live at No. 114 Maple Avenue, Montclair, and wear French war crosses, were particularly peeved.

"How can we step out if we are broke?" wailed the Coopers. "We want our friends to see these little ribbons on us."

John was gassed and wounded in the right shoulder, William had a French helmet shot off his head and a ttlescope broken in his hands, and yet escaped injury.

A pathetic tale of Christmas was told by some of the men. They were in Banvilars, five miles from Belfort, and it was cold. They were so hard up for tobacco they had to smoke coffee grounds and tea wrapped in tissue paper for cigarettes. A few days after Christmas they got cigarettes.

EVERY MAN BRINGS HOME SOUVENIRS.

Every man brought home souvenirs, everything from dented helmets to pebbles picked u pon the Rhine and German Iron Crosses. Sergt. Rosseau Simmons of No. 140 West 136th Street had the largest collection. He took a real Iron Cross from a German Lieutenant, who screamed "liked pig," he said, when it was removed from his uniform. It bore the Hohenzollern coat of arms on a gold bar, the black cross hanging from the bar, the initial "W" being in white on a black enamel background on the cross.

He also had shoulder straps from the 124th, 119th and 130th German Regiments, and gray shoulder straps from a member of the famous Prussian Guard. Rings which the boys declared they got by cutting off the fingers of dead Germans had the colors of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria on them. A German officer's belt was valued at $20 by its owner.

SALVATION ARMY DOUGHNUTS FINE, THE MEN DECLARE.

The colored boys admitted the Salvation Army doughnuts were good, and while some complained of Y. M. C. A. treatment in a few instances, others reminded them of the fine movies they had seen almost nightly in the Y. M. C. A. huuts.

"Sometimes they gipped us for stuff," said Sergt. James L. Hobbs, known as "Gunboat" bbecause he was formerly in the Navy. "But most of the time we got things at the same prices everybody paid."

All had high praise for the Red Cross and the French people. Asked how they had been treated they all shouted in unison, "Fine."

"The only time you knew your color in France was when you looked in a mirror," exclaimed Corpl. Hartman Turner of No. 721 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. "Everybody treated us fine."

"How do you like the French girls? Did any of you New Yorkers marry a Frenchwoman?"

"The 'froggies' are all right, but gimme the highbrows up in Harlem," shouted one doughboy, and they all laughed. None would admit they had fallen in love with French girls.

HONOR DECORATIONS FOR 92ND DIVISION

With the American Army in France, March, Dec. 8.—By command of General Martin, Commanding the 92nd Division, General Orders have just been issued commending a number of colored officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 365th Infantry for meritorious conduct in action at Bois Frehant, near Pont-a-Mousson, Nov. 10 and 11, during the drive on Metz. Those named in this General Order were Capt. John H. Allen, First Lieutenants Leon E. Stewart, Frank L. Lyre, Walter Lyons, David W. Harris, Benj. F. Ford, Second Lieutenants George L. Gaines and Russell C. Atkins, Sergeants Richard W. White, John Simpson, Robert Townsend, Solomon G. Colston, Ransom Elliott and Charles Jackson, Corporals Thomas B. Coleman, Albert Taylor, Charles Reed and James Conley; Privates Earl Swanson, Jesse Cole, James Hill, Charles White and George Chaney.

In the same General Orders the following were cited for bravery in action: Sergeant Isaac Hill, bravery displayed at Frapelle; First Lieut. John O. Lindsey for bravery at Lesseux, both of the 366th Infantry, and First Lieut. Edward Bates of the 368th Ambulance Corps, and Sergeant Walter L. Gross of the 366th Infantry, for distinguished service near Hominville.

In another General Order Second Lieutenant Nathan O. Goodloe of the 368th Machne Gun Company, was commended for excellent work and meritorious conduct. During the operations in the Forest D'Argonne Lieut. Goodloe was attached to the 3rd Battalion. During the course of the action it became necessary to reorganize the battalion and withdraw part of it to a secondary position. He carried out the movement under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy. General Martin said: "Lieut. Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men." General Martin, the new commander of the 92nd Division, also cited for meritorious conduct near Venne le Chateau, Tom Brown, a wagoner, who displayed remarkable courage, coolness and devotion to duty under fire. Brown hauled his wagon, even after his horse had been hurled into a ditch by shells and despite his own painful wounds, worked until he had extricated his horses from the ditch, refusing to quit until he had completed his work, even though covered with blood, from a painful wound.

Entire Units Cited For Bravery.

The entire first battalion of the 367th (Buffaloes) Infantry has just been cited for bravery, and awarded the Croix de Guerre, thus entitling every officer and man in the battalion to wear this distinguished French decoration. This citation was made by the French Commission because of the splendid service and bravery shown by this battalion in the last engagement of the war, Sunday and Monday, Nov. 10 and 11, in the drive to Metz. This battalion went into action through a valley commanded by the heavy German guns of Metz, and held the Germans at bay while the 56th regiment retreated, but not until it had suffered a heavy loss. The 1st Battalion was commanded by Major Charles L. Appleton, of New York, with company commanders and lieutenants colored.

In the 92nd Division, 14 colored officers and 43 enlisted men have been cited for bravery in action and awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. This is a splendid showing, and especially when it is considered that prior to the drive on to Metz, Sunday morning, Nov. 10, the division, with the exception of the 368th Infantry, had been in no big engagement. Up until November 10, with the exception of the 368th, which got into action in the Argonne, the 92nd had to content itself with making daily and nightly raids on the German front line trenches to capture prisoners. This, however, required daring and courage and, in some ways, was more trying and more dangerous than being in a big engagement. A total of 57 citations for meritorious service, with report from one brigade not yet in, is a splendid showing for the 92nd Division.

Comparatively Small Casualty List.

The total casualties suffered by the 92nd Division since being in France have just been obtained by me. The Division suffered a total of 1,478 casualties. Among the killed were six officers, and one officer died from wounds received in action, while 31 enlisted men died from wounds. Forty enlisted men died from diseases; 28 enlisted men were listed as "missing." 16 officers and 543 enlisted men were wounded; and 39 officers and 661 enlisted men were gassed. The division's number of gassed is unusually large. A reason is, perhaps, that the colored soldiers in the front line trenches of this division were unusually daring in making raids into the enemy's territory.

Considering, especially, the desperate advance the colored soldiers of this division made out from Pont-a-Mousson the morning of Nov. 10, through a valley swept by the heavy German guns of Metz, and nests of German machine guns, the casualty is slight, for on the

350TH HOME, CLAIMS THREE BIG RECORDS

Had Smallest Casualty List in Hottest Fighting and Fired Faster Than Any Other Unit

Colored Regiment's Band Played So Well That Even the President Was Moved to March Behind It

The 350th Field Artillery, composed of colored troops from New York and New Jersey, reached Camp Upton at noon yesterday from overseas, following an early morning landing at Hoboken. The regiment enjoys a unique record in the history of the war.

Colonel Walter E. Prosser, commander of the regiment, inspeaking of the achievements of his command, said:

"We have three records we are mighty proud of. In the first place we enjoy the smallest casualty record of the army, and with that goes the best health record. In the second place, we fired the French 75s faster than any artillery unit in any army in Europe. And in the third place, we claim to possess the biggest and best military band in any army to-day.

"CHARMED 350TH."

"Among the expeditionary forces we were called the 'Charmed 350th,' because of the fact that while we were under fire day and night for thirty-three days in the Metz sector, firing 50,000 shells and having 60,000 shells of all sizes fall in our area, we went through it all without suffering a single death. Our total casualties were five men wounded, none seriously. That is one of the greatest records in the history of the war.

"The other troops account for this record by claiming my men all carried rabbit feet into action. Luck was with us, but we also claim the Germans never knew just where we were, because of our methods of camouflaging our pieces and our incessant changing of position.

"Our health record is just as good as our casualty record. Although in the service a year and a half, we have suffered only two deaths. One of these occurred aboard the transport while bound for France and the other on our way back from France, both from pneumonia.

KNOWN AS SPEED MANIACS.

"Among artillerymen we are known as the speed maniacs by reason of the fact that we fired the the French 75s faster than they had ever been fired before. My men reached a speed of firing thirty-four shells a minute. The best previous record claimed was twenty shots a minute.

"Lieutenant J. Tim Brymn, the leader of our band, is the composer of 'Please Go 'Way and Let Me Sleep,' 'Josephine, My Joe' and a hundred other famous song hits. Tim is a most prolific writer and is liable to write at any time at any place. For instance, he compo[illegible] going. Heinie ev[illegible] railroad shells falling in [illegible] an hour. But as far as Tim w[illegible] concerned, that strafing was simply 'atmosphere' for his artistry.

"The band is composed of seventy colored soloists gathered by my predecessor, General Fred T. Austin, from the four corners of this country. He located the best colored artists and personally saw to their enlistment. New Yorkers will remember that our band led the great Red Cross parade down Fifth avenue last June when President Wilson, hearing it, stopped his car and, stepping out to lead the parade on foot, remarked, 'I simply must march to that music.'

"Because of the unstinted praise and of the many requests we have received for concert engagements, the band will immediately start upon a concert tour, taking in every State in the Union.

"That the American soldier stands out all by himself in the war was due to the fact that he absolutely knew no fear. The doughboy didn't even wait for artillery support to take machine [illegible] went in and fairly took them with his bare hands.

"The people of New York City should never forget the glorious record made by the 77th division. That record is the talk of the entire expeditionary force. The record of no division excells that of the 77th or drafted division from New York City."

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349TH FIELD ARTILLERY ARRIVES FROM FRANCE

Comprises Part Of First Brigade Of Negro Troops Ever Organized By The United States Government

The Daily Times
3-4-19.

(United Press.)

New York, March 3.—More than 1,000 officers and enlisted men arrived here today on the transport Great Northern and the cruiser Frederick, both from Brest.

The organizations on the Great Northern were as follows: 349th field artillery, 58 officers and 1,023 men, comprising the field and staff, headquarters and supply company, medical detachment and batteries A, B, C and D, men from Camps Dix, Meade Lee, Jackson, Gordon, Pike, Custer, Taylor and Sheridan and the regular army; 18 detached officers of the 54th C. A. C. (Camp Devons), two casual companies, five casual officers and 1,291 sick and wounded soldiers.

The 349th field artillery ecame a part of the 16th field artolliery brigade, the first brigade of Negro troops ever organized by the United States. They were engaged for about three weeks before Metz when the armistice was signed. They came home in command of Colonel John O'Neil, Newburyport, Mass. Corporal Joseph E. Martin of Trenton, N. J. was cited for decoration for repairing reaks in telephone lines under heavy fire. Nurses of the Boston unit assigned to base hospital 51 in Toul sector returning, included Helen Snyder, Scranton, Pa.

THE HELL FIGHTERS.

The Richmond

The Jewish Daily News made the following comment on the home-coming of the famous Fifteenth New York Regiment from the fields of France:

Planet, 3-8-19

Yesterday, New York citizens acclaimed the home-coming of the 369th Infantry, the former Fifteenth National Guard Regiment, composed exclusively of colored men. The story of their bravery—"Hell Fighters"—they were called, will live forever in the annals of America. And when the story of the Great War will be told, the achievements of the 369th Infantry will stand forth as one of the greatest acts of bravery of the boys who formed the American Expeditionary Force.

The regiment originally was 2000 strong. Of the original unit only 1200 remain. Men of the Regiment have gained the Croix de Guerre, the Distinguished Service Cross, and very many of them have been cited for deeds of valor.

When the heart is white the color of the skin is of no consequence. This the war has established for all time. For the time being the colored soldiers are receiving the plaudits of the populace. These Negroes have helped to win the war. Let us hope that their unflinching courage in the face of death will be remembered and that there will be fewer lynching parties in this country.

Prejudice is not easily eradicated. There is always the sentiment expressed in the old doggerel,

"I do not like thee Dr Fell;
The reason why I cannot tell.
But this I know and know full well,
I do not like thee Dr Fell."

To the majority of people that is sufficient. Prejudice is unreasoning. You hear people say, "We don't like the niggers." They don't know why. They just say it. If they would only stop to think. But far too many people either lack the brains or are too lazy to think. It is much easier to be swayed by one's preconceived notions.

Yesterday as Col. Hayward's "Hell Fighters" marched up Fifth Avenue on their way to Harlem the air rang with the hurrahs of the thousands who lined the streets. It was a mighty fine welcome.

When the men of the 369th Regiment apply for a job, we hope that the welcome will be just as hearty, and that the fact that the color of their skins is not white will not mitigate against them being given employment.

FROM OVERSEAS

The Richmond
1-31-19.

Lieut. E. A. Morris Writes Again, Has Thrilling Experiences in Europe.

Dr. Jos. A. Booker,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

Dear Dr. Booker:—

Your letter dated November 7, 1918, has just reached me. It was several days late getting to me, because I have been continually on the "hike" from my last sector, to some point either in France or England preparatory to boarding ship for the U. S. A. I am now in a little town (Maron) a few miles from the historic city of Nancy. We will be here for a period of ten days, then start towards the coast again. Before reaching this little town, we had to "hike" 44 kilometers, and you know I was some tired the night we camped here. I had just returned from Metz, the greatest fortified city in the world, when I found orders to leave from where we were stationed.

My company was occupying Pont-a-Musson a once fair and beautiful city, but today a wrecked and horrible looking city. Port-a-Musson is about 22 miles from Metz, and all of the big guns of the Germans seemed to have spilled one shell each into it, for you can hardly find a building that has not been hit by a shell.

I spent one day in Metz, and I met both French and Germans, and they seemed to be happy. In fact the people of Metz did not appear to have suffered any from the war. It is a very large city, and business houses

they were hundreds of miles from the front.

Will tell you more of my trip into Germany when I see you.

The armistice came just a few hours too early—we had been ordered "over the top" at "zero" hour, and I had just inspected my men to see that each one had the required amount of ammunition, and had moved up to the "jumping off" place, when the "buzzer" at my P. C. brought the news that the Germans had accepted the terms. Maybe it was fortunate for me, but we did want to take another town. I went over to the town of Epby the following day, and from it vacated by the Boche. From the emplacements, mines, etc. I found there, am sure we would not have had an easy time of it.

No doubt you will be surprised to know that the Germans always kept their best troops in front of us. (The Prussian Guards.) It is reported that the Germans had 27 "subs" out looking for our convoy after we sailed from America, and that after failing to find us, always put the Prussian Guards to battle against us. But you know they all looked alike to us—and I am sure that no German soldier could beat them running once we started them. On one occasion one company of our brigade advanced 3 miles farther into the German lines than they were supposed to, and orders had to be sent them to "retreat," or come back and get in line with the rest of the division. I wish I could tell you in this letter all that was done by our boys, but that is impossible. We even made daylight raids, and accomplished our mission. We changed the name of "No Man's Land" wherever we were. Because we would occupy it all night, and no German would dare come into it. It was our land. I am sure that we will be home in a

possible to see you soon.

Much love to the family, I am. Very truly,

E. A. Morris

COLORED SOLDIERS PUT WITH BRAVEST

COLUMBUS JOURNAL
JANUARY 2, 1919

Ralph W. Tyler Says They Showed Absolute Fearlessness at Front.

Saved Regulars Caught in Pocket—Won Praise of French.

"The American colored man proved himself one of the ablest fighters of the war; he was second to none," yesterday said Ralph W. Tyler, colored, former Columbus newspaper man, who has returned from four months overseas on the staff of the committee on public information.

In the trenches, or hand to hand, colored troops showed absolute fearlessness, Tyler said. He spent a month in the Metz region with the Ninety-second Division.

Tyler said the Germans had great fear of colored troops. The first question Germans asked American prisoners, he was informed, was how many Negro troops America had in France.

He told of work of the Three Hundred and Seventy-second Regiment, including the Ninth Battalion from Columbus, of which one of his sons—he has three overseas—is a member.

Praised by French.

The regiment, with two other colored regiments, was brigaded with the One Hundred and Fifty-second French Colonial Division in the Metz region. Tyler has copies of two citations from General Garnier Duplossis, commanding the division, lauding the American troops. The general declares they showed "admirable ardor and indomitable tenacity."

More than 100 individuals in the Ninety-second will return with either French war crosses or American distinguished service crosses, Tyler said. Sixty-six members of one regiment in the division were recommended for the croix de guerre.

Colored men were unsurpassed as trench fighters, Tyler said. Their morale he put at practically 100 per

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front. One regiment, after being in the trenches 48 hours, begged not to be taken out, the men declaring they wanted to stay.

Saved Regulars.

In hot fighting near Metz a regiment of the Ninety-second saved a regiment of United States regulars, he said. The latter were caught in a pocket near Pagny and were being cut to pieces by German machine gun fire. The colored regiment was ordered to the village and made it in such quick time that it was able to cover the retreat of the regulars.

When the Ninety-second took over the Marbach sector it drove out the Germans in six weeks, Tyler declared, after French divisions had failed. Tyler said that the colored men made raids in daylight.

Colored stevedores at service and supply stations deserve the greatest praise, Tyler declared. As an example of how hard the colored men worked he said they unloaded and reloaded the Leviathan with lighters in 58 hours.

Tyler left for France Sept. 18 last. His home is at 175 South Champlon Avenue.

JOHNSON PROVED TO BE A MODEST HERO

Glad to Be Home Again, He Declared at Dinner and Reception in His Honor

ALBANY N. Y. TIMES UNION
FEBRUARY 27, 1919

Courageous and audacious as he proved himself to be in his battle with the Huns, when he slew four and wounded over 30 others, Sergeant Henry Johnson, wearing his French and American decorations, proved to be a modest hero at the dinner and reception which was given by the Colored Republican club in his honor last night at Republican headquarters on State street.

"I am awful proud to be here to-night," he said, when it came his turn to speak, "and I am awful glad to be back in this here town again alive, face to face with you, my friends. I didn't go to France to get any honors. They put me in a wide, wide field and told me they wanted me to fight. I wanted to fight and I fought. That was all there was to it.

"My pal was being attacked by them Germans and I knew if they got him they would get me. I didn't know whether the Heinies could fight any better than I, but you know I had a little experience, and so I sailed in to do the best I could and they found out whether I could fight or not.

"I sure am glad to be here to-night. I want to meet you again when I am rested up and not so hoarse, and then I will tell you more about my experiences over there. I thank you for this reception."

Upward of 300 Present.

Gun company and is supposed to [illegible] of 300 men and women attended the reception, including a score or more of members of Sergeant Johnson's company who have returned to their home in this city. Albany city and county officials and ward presidents of the Republican organization also attended. The principal speaker was Assemblyman John Clifford Hawkins of New York.

Joseph Hawkins, the presiding officer of the meeting, said he was proud to be there to welcome the boys whom the country honors for their heroism, and was proud to see so many bearing emblems of courage and sacrifice. He referred to the heroism of the Ethiopians of old and said the modern descendants had demonstrated that they were of the same stock of fighters.

Referring to the guest of the evening he described in part his work on the battlefields of France, saying that he had taken part in 191 consecutive days of fighting and although wounded in both hands, in the hip, neck and feet, managed to get out alive, and that when "the smoke of battle cleared away four dead Germans were found and 32 wounded, showing that he had given a good account of himself."

Speech by Mr. Hawkins.

Assemblyman Hawkins, in a brief speech said that it was a great occasion which called the people together to honor the boy who had done his part to save democracy for the world. He said democracy would be forthcoming if we worked for it and that no one could share in democracy who didn't think it worth having. He referred to the work of his race in the recent war, said that they honored the race by their heroism and complimented the boys in uniform and the guests of the evening upon the courage and self sacrifice displayed.

He warned the folk that the growth of Socialism would depend upon the liberality of our laws and the method with which we handled the subject of class liberty.

John W. Thompson, chairman of the Johnson home committee, announced that the subscriptions to the fund already gave assurance that Sergeant Johnson would be presented with a home.

After the speaking solos were sung by Johnson and Tucker. Mrs. Joseph Hawkins, wife of the chairman of the meeting, sang "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

Other Heroes Present.

Occupying front seats with their wives or women relatives were the following Negro soldiers, some of whom wore distinguished service medals and two the Croix de Guerre: George A. Jackson, 369th infantry, 166 Third street; James H. Harder, 355th battalion, 166 Third street; Cornelius Banks, "C" company, 66 Third street; Robert Lodge, 23 North Park street, B. T. Freeman, "C" company, 15th infantry; Arthur E. Smith, 15th infantry; Robert D. Greene, 15th infantry, "C" company; Corporal John H. Dixon, 83rd Pioneer infantry; David W. DeFreest, 64 Irving street; A. S. Johnson, 180 First street; Sergeant A. L. Tucker, "C" company, 15th infantry; Corporal Robert Watkins, 15th supply company; Corporal William Thomas, 15th supply company, and Sergeant George Walker.

The woman's committee who served the refreshments and acted as ushers at the reception, many of whom were in Red Cross uniforms, were: Mrs. Martha Molson, Mrs. Olavia B. Hall, Mrs. William Bronk, Miss [illegible] Parker, Miss Grace Wilson, Miss Susie [illegible], Miss Jennie Jackson, Mrs. Eva Bedell, Mrs. Rose Molson, all of the Red Cross; Mrs. Ida Evans, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Mary [illegible], Mrs. Anna Blackshear, Mrs. Felton and Mrs. Anna Oliver, of the Ladies Auxiliary.

ALBANY VICTROLA CHEERED THE

ALBANY N. Y. TIMES UNION
FEBRUARY 23, 1919

Killea's Victor, Battle-Scarred But Still Playing Jazz Music That Delighted The Famous Colored Troops, On Exhibition On So. Pearl Street

After traveling around the world for more than a year and seven months the Victrola loaned to the old Fifteenth Infantry is back in Albany. On August 21, 1917, W. J. Killea, Albany Victor Victrola dealer, loaned to Company C, old Fifteenth Infantry, now the 369th Regiment, then stationed at Chadwick Park, between Troy and Albany, a Victrola, to be returned when they were discharged from the army. Shortly afterward these soldiers who were to prove themselves among the most wonderful fighters in the world's war, were moved to an embarkation point and sent overseas. This was the first leg of the journey of more than 10,000 miles and the first of the two trips it took across the Atlantic ocean.

If this Victrola could only sing or talk of what it had passed through! Some of the names of villages, right in the heart of the heaviest battling, where this war relic played for the negro troopers, were given to Mr. Killea by the supply company, now stationed at Camp Upton. The names are given as they were spelled out by the troopers: St. Nazaire, Nemilly, Harpecourt, Marfacourt, Jezzecourt, Tours, Valmy, and the embarkation port, Brest. Just study the French war map and you can get an idea of the famous fighting zones where these negroes fought side by side with the French poilus. It seems a miracle that the Victrola could last through such a journey. Every member of the regiment received the French war cross, and the French people idolized them.

Mr. Killea returned from Camp Upton this morning with the pieces of the machine. Springs were broken several times, and one ingenious trooper had kept on using one spring again and again by heating the end of the spring and boring new holes to hitch the spring, until it was so short that it would play only a half record. The sound arm looks as though it had been in the very center of a box barrage, and the sound box needle screw was lost, and the soldiers held the needle in place by stuffing paper in the needle socket. At St. Nazaire, Mr. Killea was told, they were going to salvage the remains of the Victrola, but decided to return it to America as they had agreed. After the machine has been shown on exhibition in Killea's show window at 74 South Pearl street, it will be put together and the people of Albany may call and hear it play the jazz music that delighted and comforted these brave colored boys, and to show Albanians that the enemy could not lick an Albany Victrola.

Corporal Kilner, an Albany boy, one of those in charge of the Victrola, Mr. Killea was told by troopers at Camp Upton, had been commissioned a lieutenant in another regiment. They also said that Henry Johnson had accepted an offer to go with the Universal Film company, to become a movie actor. A member of the 369th named Going, from New Brunswick, N. J., [illegible] through. This boy was not mis-named. It was a case of "Go, Go," after the Germans until they were "going, and gone" with him and the rest of the 369th chasing them. Another soldier Mr. Killea met was Sergeant Charles Wright, of the Surrogate's Court, New York. He was rightly named, too, as there was no doubt he was "right" after the Germans throughout the long campaign. One of the troopers called out to Mr. Killea: "Are you the snake man?" This was a phaser until it was explained by a sergeant that they wanted to know if he sold the little felt snakes, a rattlesnake coiled, ready to strike, being the emblem of the 369th. He was told that it meant, "Don't tread on my tail or I'll sting."

Needless to say the Victrola from overseas is not for sale, Mr. Killea intends to keep it and make it one of the show sights in his new store, 35 South Pearl street, where he will locate, after May 1. The Victrola is now on exhibition at his present location, 74 South Pearl street.

325th Field Service Battalion Had Much War Service

The Daily Herald 3-14-19

Special to THE DAILY HERALD

The 325th Feild Signal Battalion, composed for the most part of men from Negro Universities in various parts of the country, is preparing its record in France before demobilization. The Battalion, which arrived here Thursday on board the transport Ulna, is at Camp Merritt, N. J.

Through a misunderstanding, it was stated yesterday that the 325th had not seenaction during its stay in France. The organization has been in much fighting and aided materially under fire in infantry and artillery action. The 325th arrived in the trenches August 15, last year, in the Vosges district of lower Alsace. It was enflaged in work in the communicating trenches of the front line there until September 28. For a time it was on outpost duty in the Argonne Forest, attached to the Ninety Second Division. It was on outpost duty on the right flank of Metz and under heavy fire from Novemer 8 to 11. The organization was six weeks in the Metz district.

March 3, 1919, Camp Merritt, N. J.

E. EVERETT LANE,
Co. B, 325th Field Sig. Bn.,

DECIMATED CO. "G" ARRIVING

The Nashville [illegible] 3-7-19

ONE BY ONE THE BRAVE BOYS ARE REACHING NASHVILLE

CITIZENS HAD HOPED TO GIVE BE MATERIALIZED LATER—ROYAL WELCOME—PLANS TO BIG RECEPTION PLANNED.

Scarred and torn, with the ranks decimated, all that remains of Company G, the famous Nashville military organization, began to arrive in Nashville this week. One by one they came in on different trains and from various directions. One by one they were given a big-hearted, cheerful reception among friends, acquaintances and towns-people. One by one each in his turn was the lion of the occasion, the cente rof attraction. These decorated heroes, first to arrive in the city from the scene of action, from the battle frone, from the trenches, from t hevicinity where the shrapnel flew thick and fast only confirmed the newspaper reports of how the American soldiers fought, bled and died that the world might be made safe for democracy. The citizens of Nashville had planned to greet them upon their return home, but all efforts to get in touch with the Company and its movement proved futile. The wires ewre hot, the mails teamed with letters and even long distance telephones were put into service, but is seems that they had practically lost their identity or had been lost somewhere on the road between New York and the demobilization camps. It seems that the splendid material that this company contained was detected by the War Department, and those who led it from Nashville were transferred to other importan posts and promotions from the rank were made to fill many vacancies. Some of the members of this Company who left to ansewr the first call of the Government will never return—they lie yonder in France, some perhaps in unmarked graves, some may be among the ten thousand unaccounted for soldiers that the report says have been lost by the War Department as indicated in several Washington dispatches. But whether the individuals be living or dead, their names go down into history with those of the immortal. The Nashville citizens through their various organizations are planning a city-wide reception when all who are left shall have reached home. Music, beautifully-gowned women and eatables galore will be some of the features of Nashville's reception for Company G.

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EIGHTH ILL. REGT. DUE HOME FEB. 10

The St. Louis Times

Fifteenth New York To Arrive On Lincoln's Birthday. Both Units Have Big Casualty List. St. Louisans Among Troops of Famous Fighting Heroes. War Department Gives Out Casualties By Regiments.

2-7-19.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 6.—The transport Stockholm is due at New York February 12, with headquarters and Companies A, B, C and D, Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry. The units of this regiment will be distributed through Camps Upton, Taylor, Lee, Gordon, Travis, Funston, Sherman and Meade. The ship is also bringing 375 casual officers.

The transport La France, due at New York February 10, has the Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry, complete, approximately 3000 strong, for demobilization at Camps Grant, Dix, Gordon, Funston, Logan and Meade, and at San Antonio, Tex.; the machine gun company and Third Battalion, Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, from the same camps; 282 casual officers and about 500 enlisted casuals, including sick and wounded.

Two Famous Colored Regiments.

The 369th Infantry was formerly the 15th New York Colored National Guard, and was the first Negro unit to enter the trenches. The 370th Infantry was the 8th Illinois Colored National Guard. There are a number of St. Louis volunteers in the latter. Both units were brigaded with the French and were the first American soldiers to cross the Alsace-Lorraine border. They have experienced the most violent and fiercest fighting of the war and many have paid the supreme sacrifice for Democracy, and their remains lie in the soil of France.

There are a large proportion of casuals among the returning heroes. Some are hopelessly maimed for life, but all are happy that they fought and bled for their country's cause.

Government Gives Out List of Casualties by Divisions.

In a summary of the American Army's casualties by divisions, given out by the War Department February 1, the Ninety-second Division, Colored drafted boys, is listed as having 109 killed, 50 died from various causes, 47 missing, 5 prisoners; a total of 211. This is not a complete statement of the real loss suffered by the division, as it does not include the hundreds of maimed and crippled, some of whom are coming home, but many are suffering in hospitals of France. There is danger in the people overlooking these heroic cripples.

Lieut. Fearing Reported Injured.

It has been reported that Lieut. Chas. H. Fearing, 4444 West Bell, formerly a St. Louis insurance man, was gassed and shot in the left arm November 11, the day the armistice was signed. Lieut. Fearing was commissioned at Camp Dodge.

Fred Howard, 2511 Goode, is reported to have died of disease in France.

TELLS OF NEGROES' VALOR UNDER FIRE

PHILADELPHIA PRESS
JANUARY 1, 1919

Private MacNeil, of Philadelphia, Describes Valiant Work of Colored Troops in France.

Camp Dix, Dec. 31 (Special).—Hanging on in poorly sheltered trenches under three days of continuous barrage, beating back repeated German attacks and then counter attacking with the French division with which they were brigaded, early in July, the 369th Colored Infantry, formerly the famous 15th New York Infantry, which completed its training at Camp Dix, gave the world its first demonstration of the valor of the American negro under fire. Private Isaac MacNeil, 1619 Pine Street, is the first of this regiment, every officer and member of which now wears the shoulder straps of French citations for bravery, to get back to Camp Dix, convalescent from wounds received in that historic struggle near Champagne. MacNeil is a member of a detachment of colored heroes, all from specially cited regiments, who were today transferred to the Overseas Convalescent Development Detachment here for further treatment prior to discharge.

MacNeil's experience was especially harrowing. With several fellow-soldiers killed by shrapnel, he and two companions lay for six hours in a shallow trench before they could get to a dugout because of the terrific fire. All the time their position was flooded with gas and they had to keep their masks on despite the heat of the day. As they at last made a dash for the dugout, MacNeil was wounded in the legs by shrapnel.

A dream saved the life of Private William Gahee, former middleweight champion boxer of Camp Meade and known to the sparring public as "Fighting Gahee." Gahee is a member of Company M, 388th Infantry, another famous colored regiment. The introduction of his company to shellfire was was dramatic. As they were advancing to the front, on October 10, "Big Berthas" hit simultaneously each side of the road, the concussion knocking down the entire company, killing and wounding several. From then on for several days the regiment was under almost continuous shellfire from the enemy.

"We had been assigned to a row of barracks in what we thought was a sheltered position," says Gahee. "We were so tired we could have slept on the ground with no shelter when the order came to relieve us. It was along toward morning when I woke with a start. A voice had told me to put my helmet, which I was using for a pillow, over by head. I can just remember doing it when there was an awful crash and I was blown clean outdoors. The Huns had found our position and a boche shell had hit within thirty yards of our barracks. Several of our men were killed and others wounded.

"If I hadn't been told in that dream to move my helmet, I'd have been buncked, too. Fragmets of shell tore to pieces my hob-nailed shoes in the pack a few inches over my head. Another bit of shell nearly scalped me, but the helmet stopped the worst of it."

Loss of memory as to dates, due to shell shock, is a peculiar phenomenon encountered in several cases here by officers endeavoring to ascertain records upon which wounded men now under treatment may procure at once their long overdue pay. Under a new regulation of the War Department, soldiers whose pay cards or service records have been lost or destroyed are permitted to make an affidavit as to the amount of wages due them. While many soldiers have completed the affidavits and are being paid, shell shock victims in several instances have been unable to give the needed information.

General Scott has issued full holiday orders for tomorrow, when nearly 30,000 soldiers here will celebrate the arrival of the New Year. Many furloughs have been granted to men who were unable to get passes for Christmas and short leaves will also be granted to hundreds of others who have been invited to be guests of individuals and organizations in nearby towns.

Among the numerous New Year's Eve festivities tonight was a reception and dance in Company No. 1, of the Overseas Convalescent Detachment, at which members of the Girls' Civic Club, of Mount Holly, were the guests.

COL. HAYWARD TELLS THE STORY OF HIS BLACK BOYS OF THE 15TH

N. Y. EVENING WORLD
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Not Soldiers, He Says, but Just Plain Americans, Who Went in to Win.

'Twas the night of July 14, 1918, the French national holiday, that the Germans selected as the time for their huge "push" which was to crush the Allies. Opposing the crack Prussian Guard on a front of five kilometres at Maffrecourt, in the Champagne sector, in the front line trenches, stood only sixteen men, chosen negroes of Col. "Bill" Hayward's New York 15th—sixteen men awaiting the onslaught of thousands of Germans bent on world domination.

Wise Gen. Gouraud, commanding the French 4th Corps d'Armee, had caused these men to be left there. Gouraud ordered all his command to leave only enough men in the front lines to send up rockets and throw grenades, so the enemy could not tell the troops had been withdrawn. All the rest had been taken back to the intermediate positions. But let Col. Hayward tell it. He learned of the coming drive and hobbled on crutches to resume command of his regiment.

"The Germans thought, of course, that our men were in the front lines and they sent over a barrage which fairly rocked the earth, reducing the trenches to shambles," he said lighting a cigarette. "It was a fact that a lot of Frenchmen were drunk and the Germans knew this. The sixteen men of the 15th had their instructions and kept tossing grenades and shooting to keep the Germans aroused. When the barrage finally lifted and the infantry of the Kaiser's best regiments moved to attack, they did their work. Up went signal flares, and our men knew the foe was coming. Those signals told the artillery of the French to let go on their own first line trenches. The outpost men, having sent the signals, scampered for safety.

"As a result the Germans piled into Allied trenches only to find them empty. The dugouts were full of mustard gas, not men. As they arrived the French barrage shells also arrived. To complete the action when the barrage was lifted the Allied troops swept down on the bewildered Germans, many of them wounded and helpless. It was awful, but the line on the Fourth Army sector held and we knew two days later that Germany was whipped.

"For two days men were slaughtered and six kilometres to the east of us the Rainbow Division and the marines made history. The line broke there and the Germans poured through, only to be stopped and turned back by the Americans at Chateau Thierry. When that battle ebbed I wrote Gov. Whitman that the French General knew the war was won, the Boche had failed. It might take two months or two years, but they said Germany was done. It came true."

HAYWARD'S HELL FIGHTERS FORMED 65 POST COMMANDS.

Fighting of that kind won for Col. Hayward's men their "Hell Fighters" sobriquet. The "black rattlers" later went down to the Vosges and, as the war ended, into Germany. From the time they left Brest until they returned there on their way to America, the 15th established sixty-five post command stations, which means they moved that many times.

Under the little verse:

"The number of hikes we've made
Is awfully hard to tell;
But we'll not hike in heaven,
For we've done our hitch in hell,"

is given the route of the famous New York colored soldiers, whom New York is welcoming home to-day with open arms.

The U. S. S. Pocahontas sailed into the harbor of Brest with New York's dusky warriors on Dec. 27, 1917, after they had tried three times to start. A broken engine, fire and a ship collision held them back for weeks. From Brest to St. Nazaire on Jan. 2, 1918, began the travelling of the Hayward legions. They helped build docks and barracks until March 17, when they entrained for Givry, in the Argonne. Up to this time the men had not been issued guns and were not drilling.

Here the hiking began—into Noirlieu, St. Mard and Remincourt; then to Herpont and Herpine, where on April 7 Col. Hayward was first under fire. The next day the negro men—they were not soldiers yet, for they had drilled only twenty-two days—got their baptism of fire, at Main-de-Massiges. On April 15 they hiked to Death Valley and got their first gas. At Vienne la Ville and Bois d'Hauzy (edge of the Argonne Forest) on April 16 they took over their first line trench, brigaded with the French.

Continuously, from that time until Oct. 7, they were responsible for front line trenches, two battalions in and one back resting, but always in the sound of guns. On May 2 came a hike to Maffrecourt and June 6 to Charmeresse and June 10 back to Bois d'Hauzy.

BLACK BOYS OF HARLEM TREK THROUGH THE WOODS.

Trekking through the woods of France the black boys of Harlem and roundabout turned up at Maffrecourt on July 3, anticipating a German attack on July 4. It did not come until July 14, when world's history was made and the New York 15th did its share. Then came a lull when the men established new camps and

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trained at Haut Chevenu, Wilson (named for President Wilson), Villquin, Charlesmagne, Leland (named for the son of Col. Hayward) and Whitman (honoring Gov. Whitman of New York), the men hiking around until they turned up at St. Martin on Aug. 12, going in motor trucks to Courtesols on Aug. 26.

Further training and fighting occupied August and well into September. The negro troops were at Sarry, Vatry, St. Ouen, Gravelins and went by truck back to St. Martin where, at Camp Wilson, the Germans dropped a heavy barrage and attacked, but failed to gain. This was on Sept. 11, and on Sept. 22 they were at Camp Rougan. The big offensive started Sept. 25, the 15th being at Wargemoulin, moving to Minacourt the next day and into Villquin and

369TH, 'MID CHEERS, STEPS OUT TO GERMAN DRUMBEAT

'Twas a Drum Captured by Dusky Warriors in the Champagne Fight, and How the 'Old Fifteenth' Did Step Along to Its Cadence.

German drums played Colonel "Bill" Hayward's "Hell Fighting" Fifteenth New York, alias the 369th United States Infantry, up Fifth avenue to-day in the city's first review of a returned combatant unit.

With bayonets fixed, with battered and rusted trench helmets on their heads, the Fifteenth moved up the avenue from Madison Square to 145th street and Lenox avenue in company phalanx formation.

And how Lieutenant "Jimmy" Europe's regimental band did play. "Over there" the Fifteenth's band taught the French what they know about jazz, but there was no jazz in the throats of Jimmy's slide trombones to-day. Instead, he taught New York how French martial music might be played. Most of the instruments were new, borrowed for the occasion, but back among the drums was a dirty, patched snare. On that snare drum Willie Webb, a Louisville, Ky., Nego, beat such a tattoo that the [illegible] Fifth avenue shops rattled with the echo. It was a German drum that Willie Webb lambasted, captured in the Champagne fight.

From the Champagne, the Vosges, the Aisne, Bellevue Ridge, the Ardennes, and many lesser scraps they came. To their regimental colors, that fluttered ahead of the essecond battalion, was affixed the Croix de Guerre. That same French war cross or the Legion of the Honor, or the Distinguished Service Cross was pinned on the breasts of 171 of the officers and 2,902 men that passed in review.

Wore Solemn Look.

Black were their faces—almost as black as the hearts of their enemies. But for the pigment in their skin they might have been Indians. There was none of the laughing and skylarking one expects of veterans back among their own. They took themselves seriously—as seriously as the Germans took them at the Aisne. "Solemn looking blokes," Kipling would have called them. For they looked neither to right nor left at the throngs of waving, shouting, shrieking blacks and whites, and hid their white teeth behind set lips. Only a smouldering laugh in their eyes and the expansion of their chests told that nothing was escaping them.

They left the foolishness to the sick and wounded who came behind in motor cars. There men waved their crutches and flapped empty sleeves with abandon. Others stood in the cars and bowed and clowned and caught the flowers that were thrown to them.

Though no Negro who wanted to see was denied a place, there were more whites than blacks in the crowds. The proportion of Negroes increased further north.

Many Looked in Vain.

Many a face they searched for was missing; for a regiment doesn't stay in the front lines for 191 days without leaving many of its best in French soil. In their places were Negroes who never saw or dreamed of New York until the war. They were boys from huts in the bayous of Louisiana, cabins in the Georgia hills, from the Mobile levee, and Arkansas cotton fields, who went across in casual companies and filled up the holes in the Fifteenth. But no spectator could have picked them from the Brooklyn, Bronx, and San Juan Hill boys, and no one ever again will call them "country niggers."

"No wonder them Ger@mans quit," said one Negro woman to all in earshot range, as they tramped past thirty-first street.

No one gave them a "bigger hand" than their fellow veterans of the army, navy, marine corps, and the allied forces. "They're no surpirse to me," said a regular army man, "for I've seen the Tenth Cavalry and other Negro regulars and know what kind of soldier the black man makes, but I'll bet they're a surprise to those who haven't seen them since the summer of 1917."

To French Music.

A big crowd was waiting at the Thirty-fourth street ferry when the first boat load arrived in Manhattan from Upton. Before 11 o'clock the entire regiment was drawn up in Madison avenue facing south, ready to move, but it was not until 11.20 that a shrill blast of a whistle set the police outriders and the police band in motion. The line swung around into Fifth avenue by way of Twenty-third street, the police band followed by a squadron of mounted police, then the field officers of the Fifteenth, Colonel Hayward and Lieutenant-Colonel Pickering walking together in the lead, behind them the non-commissioned staff, then the

ment moved by companies.

Jimmy Europe's band started with "Hommage au Peuple" and "The Queen's Own," "Sambre et Meuse" [illegible] "The National Emblem" march and other martial airs, almost all French, followed at one minute intervals. Lieutenant "Jimmy" was out to show New York what a band is like and how many brass men cracked their lips and drummers palsied their arms did not disturb him. One minute breathing intervals were long enough.

The march was hardly under way when Mrs. William Kessler of 118 west Twenty-eighth street, pushed through the crowd at Twenty-eighth street and pressed an armful of flowers into Colonel Hayward's arms. He smiled and saluted and passed the flowers to an aide.

"Eyes Right!"

The first of the two reviewing stands was at Sixtieth street, but on the balcony of the Union Leaue Club was a large group of hih officers of the army and navy and allied armies.

"Eyes Right!" came the command from the head of the calumn and the eyeballs of 3,000 men clicked, as the story has it.

The further up the avenue the denser the crowd became. Many shops had turned their upper windows and balconies over to friends and relatives of the Fifteenth, and at Sherry's and other places where the help is colored, the waiters had the best places and the patrons saw as best they could from behind.

The head of the column reached Fifty-ninth street at noon. In the Plaza was as densly packed a mass of people as ever were squeezed into the subway. On an outstretched arm of the bronze figure of a nude woman which is the central piece of the fountani sat a Negro doughboy with silver chevrons on his overcoat.

92ND PLANTS 3 AMERICAN FLAGS IN METZ

Various [illegible] have been published by [illegible], throughout the country, [illegible] the Ninety-second Division. Many of the statements have been [illegible] and have not given true credit to these brave Colored drafted boys. The Argus has printed several true articles, describing their deeds of valor. These have been authentic and have given a fair idea of the glorious part our boys played in the great war. The following article written by Sergeant Milton Lee Smith, whose St. Louis home is 4452a Easton, should dispel any doubt and serve to stamp out any false rumors:

BY SERGT. MILTON LEE SMITH.

(Special to The Argus.)

METZ SECTOR, Dec. 3, 1918.—The 92nd Division was holding, at the time of the greatest battles, the hardest and most important places on the western fronts from the Argonne Forests to the Metz sector. The German prisoners were greatly astonished when they were taken back of our

were the ones who were holding them.

Took Objectives Without Barrage.

There has been times when certain battalions have been ordered over the top and succeeded in taking their objective without a barrage, something which no other units did or would think of doing. Our various artilleries have made good. The 349, 350 and 351st were on the Metz sector, backing up the infantry and machine gun boys, when the armistice was signed. The 92nd was out and over the top, making a great drive on Metz, when we got word to cease firing for two hours so the German armistice delegation could cross the lines.

Had Prussian Guards on Run.

Our Colored boys had a whole German division on the run, including the great Prussian Guards, and on the last day, Monday, November 11, were only eight miles from Metz and driving like the devil.

Never Retreated a Yard.

There were places where the French said it would take one year to run the Huns completely out, that the 92nd division cleaned up in seventy hours. If they took a yard of ground they held it and knew no retreat, they refused to be taken as prisoners, it was win or die.

Armistice Robs them of Victory.

When the 365, 366 and 367th "went over" Sunday, November 10, they told all that "we are going out to win, no commands go and don't send us any food. Just let the 317th ammunition train through and when we get in Metz we will then call for food." The armistice robbed them of their victory as they were called back when they lacked about one hour of being in Metz.

367th Loses Heavily.

The 368th went into the Argonne Forest and stayed three days without artillery protection and had no other weapons but the infield rifle and machine gun, and when a certain unit relieved them, with their own artillery, it only lasted one half day. The 368th went over the top without a barrage and lost a great number of boys. The casualties were not the fault of the battalion, but because the artillery was not backing them up yet, when help came, they were fighting to the last.

Plant Flags in Metz.

The 92nd Division planted the three American flags in Metz. The 365th took Hill 403 at Pointmonseon Front without a barrage.

I only write this to answer the various editors who may be getting rich by writing up this division of which I belong. Their lies that we were called from the front line trenches by our Commanding General on account of neficiency of our division is unjust of one of the Greatest Divisions in France.

rained at Haut Chevenu, Wilson (named for President Wilson), Villquin, Charlesmagne, Leland (named for the son of Col. Hayward) and Whitman (honoring Gov. Whitman of New York), the men hiking around until they turned up at St. Martin on Aug. 12, going in motor trucks to Courtesols on Aug. 26.

Further training and fighting occupied August and well into September. The negro troops were at Sarry, Vatry, St. Ouen, Gravelins and went by truck back to St. Martin where, at Camp Wilson, the Germans dropped a heavy barrage and attacked, but failed to gain. This was on Sept. 11, and on Sept. 22 they were at Camp Rougan. The big offensive started Sept. 25, the 15th being at Wargemoulin, moving to Minacourt the next day and into Villquin and

support of troops there on Sept. 27. This battle was bloody, the 15th losing two battalion commanders, Capt. F. W. Cobb being killed and Major Lorillard Spencer being wounded, and many men "went west."

But they won. On Sept. 28 the "black rattlesnakes" moved on to soil occupied by the Germans for four years. An attack, with Sechault as the objective, was launched Sept. 28 and for three days troops fought back and forth through the village, but the black battlers would not be downed and they held the town on Oct. 1. Relieved by the French Oct. 7 they went into support at Minacourt.

This took them out of the Champagne sector, for on Oct. 8 they went in trucks to Arrigny and by train to Belfort, in the Vosges mountains of eastern France. From Hoppe they rode through the hills to Villers and Kellerman, and were preparing a monster attack from Camp Coliani-elle when the armistice was signed.

Then came the peace-time hikes, following the retreating Germans to the Rhine. They started on Nov. 17 for Parnay, were in Wittlesheim, Eisenheim, passed in review through Blodensheim, Fessensheim, and stopped at Balgan, Germany, on Nov. 18, being the first Allied troops to reach Germany.

Ordered to Brest, the old 15th returned through Fessensheim, Eisensheim, Feldkirch, Bourback la Haute, Fountaine, Argissane, Hericourt and to Le Mans Terre, the forwarding camp to Brest, arriving there Jan. 3, 1919.

Hiking from Le Mans, the troops reached Brest Jan. 29, sailing from that port Feb. 1 on two vessels and landing in New York last week. Honors are being showered on them to-day and beginning to-morrow, discharge papers will turn the negro men whom the Germans grew to term "bludiustige schwartzemaenner" back into civilians.

"These boys could hardly be called real soldiers even now," he said. "They have not had training such as was given to men in Europe early in the war before the Germans began the holocaust; they are just true Americans, who went in to win, did the best they could, and won. We had replacement troops come into our skirmish lines who had been in France only six days and were only six weeks off farms in Alabama and Mississippi. The Harlem boys had to shew them how to put cartridges in their guns under fire. That is what these fellows have done and they deserve every bit of praise they have received."

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WAR CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES CELEBRATION OF DELIVERENCE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

The Dallas Dispatch 1-18-19

Paris, France, Nov. 17, 1918.

Rev. Henry Allen Boyd,

Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Sir: The seventeenth of November has been indelibly written upon the pages of French history. The signing of the Armistice released the people of Alsace-Lorraine from German rule, under which they had lived for nearly fifteen years. To day France and particularly Paris, celebrated this freedom in almost every conceivable manner.

The people, as usual, attended early mass, but immediately thereafter the streets were crowded with thousands seeking places from which they might view the parade which started at 2:30. The start was announced with the bombing of cannon and the flight up and down the line of march of great numbers of aircraft.

As I stood on the velvet carpeted platform upon which was seated the President of France, Marshall Joffre and other prominent Frenchmen, and gazed with amazement at the sea of humanity, I was greatly impressed with the enthusiasm which everywhere fairly efferverseced. Everybody was happy, not only because Alsace-Lorraine was now free, but also because in securing her freedom she had helped greatly in the protection of the rights of men everywhere. No one who witnessed this celebration could, if he would, erase it from the blackboard of his memory.

In the parade there were flower girls from Alsace-Lorraine, "Blue Devil," Poilus," all the Mayors from the towns of Alsace-Lorraine, French, British, Australian, Canadian, Italian and American soldiers, and bands of all nations playing patriotic airs. In addition there were many Red Cross and Knights of Columbus men and women and about 400 Y. M. C. A., workers. Notwithstanding the immense crowd I saw many wounded white and Colored American soldiers, some with heads tied up, others with their arms in a sling and many walking with the aid of crutches and canes. One Colored soldier, who walked with the aid of crutches and whose insignia told me he was a member of an artillery organization, impressed me very much with his clean-cut manly qualities.

Thousands of automobiles were over loaded with people and the tops of numbers of massive stone monument in the Tuilleries and the Palace de la Concorde were crowded with American soldiers on leave, who had climbed there in order to see. Even the artistic and extraordinary tall lamp posts supported onlookers, one of which took pictures from his uncomfortable but useful seat.

As the parade passed a greater number of airplanes than before flew over the marchers, but now they performed all kinds of stunts—tail-spining, flying upside down, racing over tree tops, etc., all for the purpose of making the day more impressive; and incidentally reminding the people that it was the ability of airmen that greatly assisted in bringing the war to an end. It was like watching a three-ring circus—so much to see at once. I know what I saw and how I felt but a description of my feelings is impossible.

After the parade had passed President Poincaire, Marshall Joffre and many other leading men, including a refined-loking, well-dressed, silk hatted Colored gentleman, walked from the grand stand and passed through a sort of court of honor made up of soldiers who saluted them as they walked. The Colored gentleman, I am told, is a member of the House of Deputies which sits at Paris.

After the parade I started for my hotel. For a while I got along fairly well, but when I reached the Rue Royale I found myself in the middle of the street and in the midst of the greatest crowd of people I have ever seen in one square. I did not dare get on the sidewalk for there one was in danger of having his life crushed out against the massive stone buildings. I shall not attempt to describe the size the crowd or how difficult it was to get through. Suffice it to say that for a half hour I struggled and pushed and shoved and when I did get through I found that I had traveled just one square.

At seven o'clock I had dinner and immediately thereafter took a walk along the Boulevard Des Capucines.

There again I struggled with the crowds. Up and down the streets passed all kinds of small parades—French, Italian and Armenian societies and boy scouts. One such crowd I saw was made up of soldiers of all the Allies. At the head of it was a canon, which had been taken from the exhibit of thousands of captured German airplanes, cannon and machine, guns in the Tuilleries which was pulled by a great number of men and on it was seated an American soldier waving the Stars and stripes and yelling for all he was worth. Confetti was being thrown by hundreds of people and soldiers of all nations kissed the girls, a privelege which I was told was reserved for the soldiers only. Once a girl was caught, no matter how she screamed and struggled, she was released only when she had been kissed.

On many street corners were musicians singing and playing beautiful songs dedicated to the Allies and the President of the United States.

At one corner I saw two young women carrying an American soldier who continually greeted the people with "Vive La France." When I reached the middle of a square, on my way home, I suddenly found myself encircled with several young women and some soldiers who for a few seconds ran around me and sang while I stood in the center.

In a short while I reached my hotel. I was very tired and intended to retire immediately. As I opened the door I was greeted by a happy host of French, English and Belgian people who insisted that I join in the celebration. This I did retiring at midnight "all in."

Such was the celebration of the deliverance of Alsace-Lorraines.

Respectfully,

WM. STEVENSON.

AT THE FRONT AND AT HOME.

Greensboro (N. C.) Daily News.

As Kipling would say: "Lest we forget," at least some of us, permit me through your valuable paer to call the attention of its readers to two instances of the many laudable patriotic acts of heroism which members of the Negro race in this country have displayed during the very recent special crisis.

The first instance is where the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle cites when it publishes a letter from one Capt. W. R. Richey, of Laurens, S. C., in which he tells in detail of the capture of the famous Argonne forest and the part the North and South Carolina Negroes played. Captain Richey commanded a company in the 371st regiment, and was

ral assembly, when he entered the service. His company is composed mostly of the Carolina Negroes. As the letter is rather long, I quote only a few paragraphs from it:

"On the afternoon of September 26 we received orders to move forward. We slept that night in a French communicating trench. I say slept, but really there was no sleep, as it was raining and the noise from the guns would not let one sleep. The French had gone over the top and were pursuing the Huns. * * *

"On Sunday morning my company went over the hill. We arrived at the position the attack was to start from at 7:30, after having a deadly artillery barrage on us over the hill. At 10 o'clock Sunday morning we were ordered to advance up the valley, but in the meantime an enemy plane flew down low, discovered our position and signalled his artillery, which opened on us and every minute seemed to be the last one. However, by rifle fire we brought the plane down, killing the pilot and observer. * * *

"Long before we reached the village we could see the cowards running up a steep hill beyond, leaving lots of machine guns to stick out, and, believe me, when we reached our objective and rounded up the machine gunners the Negroes made quick work of them. The Huns held up their hands, but no quarter for the men; they killed them unhesitatingly and I did not try to stop them. * * *

"In all, during the two days, Sunday and Monday, our battalion advanced about five miles without the aid of a single friendly artillery shot or any other help. We killed lots of Germans, captured lots of them and captured any quantity of material and the six big guns.

"I am proud of all my officers and of all my men. The whole regiment fought like veterans and with a fierceness equal to any white regiment. This was the first time any of them had been under aimed shell and machine gun fire and they stood it like moss-covered old-timers. They never flinched or showed the least sign of fear. All that was necessary was to tell them to go and they went. Lots were killed and wounded, but they will go down in history as brave soldiers."

The second instance is that, when the senate committee was investigating German propaganda in the United States last week, Special Detective Bielaski stated what he knew regarding the efforts of the German government to influence the Negroes in the United States and especially in the South. Said he, "Efforts of the Germans to create pro-German feeling among the Negroes of the South proved entirely unsuccessful. Stories were circulated there to the effect that the Negroes were descendants of the Indians and that they were rightful owners of the land instead of the white people. Another story designed to create feeling against the English, was a perverted account of the aid given the South during the Civil war.

"The Negroes didn't take to these

Money spent in the South for propaganda was thrown away."

My reason for mentioning the above two commendable acts is in the hope that they, as well as other similar deeds and conduct by the colored race in this country, during the late unusual crisis may appeal to and influence our fair minded white friends in their relationship with and in their treatment of their "brother in black," not only in the present, but also in the years to come.

Chas. H. Moore.

ANOTHER DECORATION GIVEN SAVANNAH BOY

Four southerners, including a Georgia boy, have been decorated for bravery on the battlefields of France, according to information received in the city from the war department Saturday. Lieutenant Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, of Savannah, who is now in France with the American air service, has won five decorations for bravery. He was recently cited for bravery near Verneville, France, in September, for driving off seven Hun airplanes unaided, after bringing another to the ground. The citations follow:

"First Lieutenant Frank O'Driscoll Hunter, air service, One Hundred and Thirtieth Aero Pursuit squadron. For the following act of extraordinary heroism in action near Verneville, France, September 17, 1918: Leading a patrol of three planes, Lieutenant Hunter attacked eight enemy machines. He then returned to the fight and succeeded in destroying another and driving off the others. Home address, John H. Hunter, father, 216 East Gaston street, Savannah, Georgia.

"Sergeant Edgar C. Davis, Company H, Sixty-first Infantry. (A. S. No. 2387703.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Dun sur Meuse, France, November 5, 1918. Sergeant Davis voluntarily advanced alone against an enemy machine gun which was holding up his platoon, capturing four prisoners and the gun. Later he led a few men into a dugout and captured thirteen prisoners. He then continued the advance until the day's objective had been reached and the platoon's position organized. Home address, James E. Davis, father, Louisburg, Tennessee.

"Private Mody A. Weeks, Company F, Seventh Engineers. (A. S. No. 1542711.) For extraordinary heroism in action near Brieulles, France, November 3, 1918. Private Weeks showed extraordinary daring and nerve in helping place cables across the River Meuse for a pontoon bridge and later in placing cables across the Est canal for the same purpose. The position was under direct observation of German machine gunners and snipers. Home address, C. M. Weeks, father, Crews Depot, Ala.

"Lieutenant Colonel John W. Leonard, Sixth infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Romagne, France, October 14, 1918. Lieutenant Colonel (then major) Leonard personally led the assaulting wave in an attack under severe shell and machine gunfire from the front and flanks. Upon reaching the objective he directed the organization of the position, and by his example of fearlessness rallied his men and kept his line intact. Home address, Mrs. John W. Leonard, wife, 303 Kirby avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn."

BOY SCOUT SPACE SEC'Y. BAKER

The Cleveland

ALBANY, Ga., Jan. 26.—Secretary Baker is responsible for placing Colored and white troops in the same units abroad will be called to account by the war department and the Color line will be drawn in all cases in the army, according to information furnished Senator Bankhead by Peter Harris, Adjutant General.

The announcement followed a petition circulated here recently signed by several thousand Morgan county citizens requesting that the races be segregated in the

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Omaha's Colored Fighters Honors in Argonne Forest

OMAHA NEB HERALD
DECEMBER 24, 1918

Harry Trimble, With Y. M. C. A. of Ninety-Second Division, Tells How Negro Troops, Distrusted by Allies, Won Everlasting Fame in Driving Boches From St. Mihiel Sector.

"Omaha's colored fighters in the world war won their way into fame by bravery and fighting ability unsurpassed by any other of America's heroic fighters," declared Harry R. Trimble, 204 South Twentyfifth, who returned Sunday from five months as a Y. M. C. A. worker with the Ninety-second division of the American army in France.

The Ninety-second is made up of colored men and white officers. Most of Omaha's colored volunteers and draft soldiers are in the Three Hundred and Sixty-Seventh battalion of the Ninety-second. Other Omahans are scattered throughout the division. There are several hundred of them.

"I met many from Omaha," said Trimble, who was transportation director for the Y. M. C. A., with that division. "After meeting in huts men would come to me, say they lived out near Twenty-fourth and Lake, and we would talk about the tornado. They were crazy for something to read, and when my first letter came, I passed it on to them.

"America's colored fighters did not get their chance in this war for months. The allied commanders were afraid to trust them. The French colored fighters had fled under shell fire.

Harry R. Trimble.

"When that hell broke loose on the Argonne forest, where my division fought, we were all scared. Some of the men sang; others cursed; others prayed, and my knees shook so I could hardly stand up.

"But when the fighting began, those Omaha boys, with the others along with them, made history. During the last half day of the war more negro soldiers fell than were killed during the entire war.

"German prisoners came back of the lines with the fear of death in their hearts. They shuddered as they told about when those black men, every tooth in their heads shining, came over the top at them.

"The Omaha men said they didn't think much of their rifles; they would rather fight with their automatic pistols and with their knives. They used their rifles as clubs."

Trimble, as he told his experiences this morning, was in the Trimble Brothers fruit and vegetable commission store at Eleventh and Howard.

The Treacherous "Kamerad."

"You've heard a watermelon go 'plop' when it fell on the cement walk outside?" he asked those about him. "Well, that is just the kind noise I heard as one of the Omaha soldiers, in the Argonne forest fighting, would use the butt of his rifle on a German's head."

Trimble mentioned particularly Jesse Green, formerly a bootblack in Omaha, who lives near Lake, on North Twenty-fifth street. "Jesse was a captain's orderly, and highly liked," said Trimble. "He went everywhere with his superior officer, and must have seen most of the American front. He was a regular fountain of information for his friends."

Jesse was with the Four Hundred and Eighty-sixth battalion.

"Those Omaha colored men, after they got a chance, didn't give their officers alarm over whether they would fight. But they did alarm their officers with the fear they would go ahead too fast. One battalion did push ahead too fast, and was in imminent danger of being flanked and annihilated, when it was ordered to retreat. I never saw men, white or black, who were so disappointed."

Omaha homes are yet to hear of the deaths of many of its colored fighters, said Trimble. Only during the last days of the war, he said, did the colored men get a chance, and it was during those days so many were slain.

Next Sunday night, at the First Christian church, Mr. Trimble will [illegible] the front.

What Germans Say.

"Titus Lowe and those who returned by last June did not see the war, so far as the Americans are concerned," he said.

"But those who were at the Argonne front did. I only wish the father and mother of every Omaha boy in that battle could have seen how our soldiers fought—and died. It was glorious.

The Germans Know.

"The Germans know who won this war. They say to the French, 'Why do you cheer? You were defeated until the Americans came.' They say the same to us.

"One German officer told me he had gone over the top in his four years fighting against every one of the allied armies, but the Americans were the fiercest fighters he met.

"It was late in September, when the Americans, after insisting and getting a fighting sector for themselves, facing the Argonne forest, began their famous seventy-two-hour barrage. Some of the colored men, under the strain of the shell fire, cursed; others sang, and others prayed. I'll admit my knees knocked together, and I was scared stiff.

"When the fighting started, it all changed.

"America does not yet know the extent of the casualties we suffered. The loss was awful.

"The men first encountered the German trenches at the foot of the mountains. These trenches were floored with tile; deep dugouts were cut into the side of the mountains, with rock fireplaces, rock tables and seats. The Germans expected to stay there all this winter.

"In the mountains the fighting was terrible. Americans, badly wounded, would keep on fighting. I found two colored boys, one with his leg shot almost off, dragging himself along, pulling his pal after him by the hair, and carrying his automatic gun, looking for another German to kill."

Trimble entered Metz, one of the first with the vanguard of the army of occupation on November 15. "German soldiers were still in the city," he said, "but they withdrew to the western section of the town. The people were overjoyed to see us, laughing, crying, and treating us like saviors.

"We had an inkling the armistice would be signed. We also had a lot of unused ammunition, some cannon, and a hatred of the men who had slain our comrades. Up until the last minute those guns roared, the men working faster than ever.

America At Front Line.

"On the eleventh hour—11 o'clock, on the eleventh day of the eleventh month—the fighting ceased and we dragged a little organ right up to the front line. There the men, from the highest officers to the lowest privates, held a song service, singing 'America' again and again.

"The men are gla dthe war is over, of course. And they all want just [illegible] cross, back to God's country,' they call it.

"The morale of our men is marvelous, especially when you consider what they had to face. The women on the streets of French cities are forward to a disgusting degree, hesitating at no action or saying to induce our boys to go wrong. Booze shops are thick as fleas. The everyday habits of even the best people in some of the cities where we stayed were far beyond what would be considered proper here.

"It was the appeal made by their commanding officer, and the love the boys hold for him, that kept them straight more than anything else. He told them not to forget they were gentlemen, and America's reputation was in their hands.

"We talked to the boys, of course, in our hut meetings. We did not preach; we just talked common sense to them, and they listened.

"We wore our guns. The Germans shot women and children, and they also would shoot a Y. M. C. A. secretary. It meant instant death if we, as non-combatants, were caught by the Germans while carrying a gun, but we took the chance.

"The comradeship between the colored men and their white officers was splendid. During the hard fighting at the front the men and officers were the same. Saluting was dropped. Everybody was covered with mud; all wore great coats that covered up any insignia of office they wore."

Trimble started home December 4. He was in charge of the Y. M. C. A. transportation with the Ninety-second division of the United States army, and had gone to Paris to get together machinists to go to the front and bring back broken down Y. M. C. A. trucks. While in Paris he was ordered aboard the transport Moewe, which carried hundreds of soldiers, with no Y. M. C. A. secretary to send aboard.

On the return trip the boat encountered a fearful storm that tipped it to an angle of thirty-five degrees. "I didn't get sick, but the few of us who were able to reach the dining rooms had to eat under difficulties," he said.

CITY NEGRO UNIT TO BE HOME SOON

First Big Quota of Philadelphia's Fighting Men Expected

PHILA PA LEDGER
JANUARY 10, 1919

HEROES OF MARBACHE

Members of Race Here Are Planning Demonstration of Welcome for Boys

The first big quota of Philadelphia fighting men to arrive home will consist of the men in the 368th Infantry Regiment, a negro unit trained at Camp Meade.

These veterans of the Marbache sector are due to arrive in this city early in January, and their friends in Philadelphia will extend a royal welcome.

Pastors of negro churches, officers of fraternal organizations and leaders in the South Philadelphia and Germantown colored sections will get together this week to plan a celebration.

They will be aided by the city officials and organizations having in charge the work of welcoming home the veterans of the world war.

Sent 4000 From Here

"It is difficult to estimate the number of men we sent into the service from this city," said Andrew F. Stevens, "but it is certain that the number will exceed 4000. Our men proved themselves 100 per cent efficient when sent to the firing lines, and scores of them have been selected for special honors."

Stevens is a banker and prominent among members of his race. He is active in the work of organizing the reception committee and promises that the soldiers will get just as warm a welcome as their white brothers.

"Most of our men," continued Mr. Stevens, "served in the Ninety-second Division and that organization has been selected to come home. We expect the boys early in January and a reception worthy of true and gallant Americans will be given them."

Besides contributing hundreds of men to the 368th Infantry, the city sent a big number of negro soldiers to the 350th Field Artillery that trained at Camp Dix. Among the negro officers from this city who served in these units are Lieutenant Hilier Johnson, former policeman, and Captain Alonzo Myers, of 1322 Wharton street.

The Ninety-second Division, after its arrival in France, took over the Marbache sector and participated in heavy fighting. The division drove the boche from the Belle Farm, Bois de Frehaur, Moulon Brook and several other towns in that sector.

First to Leave Meade

The 368th Infantry had the honor of being the first regiment to leave Camp Meade for France, for it pulled up stakes in the Maryland cantonment late in May, or six weeks before the Liberty Division.

When the Camp Meade soldiers marched to Baltimore and passed in review before President Wilson the negro regiment was given the place of honor in the line and won the warm praise of President Wilson for its splendid showing.

In the second Liberty Bond campaign the regiment won first honors, not only for the number of individual bonds sold, but in the grand total of subscriptions.

MUCH DECORATED NEGRO ARRAIGNED [redacted] DUP MAN

[redacted] MARCH 8, 1919

The most lavishly decorated uniform seen in those parts for some time was on display in the Flushing police court yesterday when Charles Mosely, twenty years old, a negro more than six feet tall, was arraigned on charges of highway robbery and attempted felonious assault.

An overseas service stripe, two wound stripes and a regimental citation cord enlivened Mosely's khaki blouse. In addition he wore a mourning band with a gold star for his brother, James, who died fighting with the old Fifteenth regiment, of which Charles also was a member. Charles was discharged three weeks ago.

Mosely was charged with holding up James Rizzo, a grocer, of No. 44 Fairview avenue, Corona. Two policemen arrested him after a long chase through the Corona meadows. Magistrate Miller held Mosely for the Grand Jury.

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THOUSANDS CHEER PRANCING TROOPS AND "JAZZ" BAND

N Y C TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Avenue of Parades Packed Tight with Admiring Throngs Eager to Welcome Colonel Hayward and His Medalled Negro Hun Conquerers—First City Unit to Return.

With their faces glistening in the bright sun beneath their "tin hats," their equipment perfect, the black warriors of the 369th Infantry, the negro volunteers of the old Fifteenth New York, marched between sidewalks jammed with tens of thousands up Fifth avenue to-day, carrying the first battle flags that have been shown in New York by the troops who chased the Germans.

New York has never seen better fighting men than those that Colonel William Hayward, who despite his wounds, led up Fifth avenue to-day. In the outer files in every platoon marched the men who won the Croix de Guerre or the Legion of Honor. There were several scores of these dark heroes, but many of the 171 who won these decorations will never march again. Those who came back with the regiment badly wounded had a place of honor in the parade, motor cars having been provided for them.

The men who marched to-day behind Colonel Hayward and Lieutenant "Jimmie" Europe's famous "jazz" band, which the French took for about the very last word in military bands, stepped high and carried their chins high as they swung along with a stride that only a negro regiment following one of their own bands ever could touch. There is nothing quite like that step of the negroes, which hats the ground up and yet has a freedom that no white troops can attain. One almost expects to see the ranks break into a joyous dance.

Governor Smith Reviews Them.

Mayor Hylan is away down at Palm Beach, but all the other high city officials, the Governor of the State and many of the highest army and navy officers about the city gathered to do honor to these men. New York's own "hell fighters," whose insignia is a rattle snake with the sharp warning, "Don't tread on me."

The official reviewing party left City Hall in thirty automobiles and went to the official reviewing stand at Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue. In the party which left City Hall were Governor Smith and his staff, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Catherine Smith, the Governor's mother; Acting Mayor Robert M. Moran, Rodman Wanamaker, Grover A. Whalen, Charles S. Whitman, Governor Smith's predecessor, members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome and William Randolph Hearst.

It isn't Fifth avenue alone that honored the "Hell Fighters" to-day, for Harlem, which is the home of so many of them, made huge preparations to welcome them and do them honor. There was a reviewing stand there, too—the one erected at 135th street and Lenox avenue.

The regiment came up from Camp Upton on four special trains to Long Island City and then was ferried over the river to Thirty-fourth street. From there they marched to Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, where the parade was formed. Even this preliminary march was a great ovation, as they went by with their colors flying, the old State flag emblazoned with the inscription which told of the regiment given the colors by General le Bouc commanding the Sixteenth French Division, with which the regiment fought and marched to the Rhine.

For a while it looked as though the famous jazz band might have got lost, for it was the last to arrive, but it finally caught up with the troops and swung into its place in line. When the parade started, the first burst of music from Lieutenant "Jimmie" Europe's bandsmen was a piece written especially for the occasion, "Homage aux Peuple."

Mingled with the good American tunes which followed in the parade up Fifth avenue were the famous marching song of the French, "Meuse et Sambre" and the "Salute to the Eighty-fifth," the latter played in honor of the French regiment with which the 369th was quartered.

A Surpassing Demonstration.

Every great parade in Fifth avenue in recent months has seemed to eclipse in enthusiasm the one preceding, and the march of the old Fifteenth to-day was no exception. But in all the exhuberance which greeted the regiment, particularly in the upper stretches of Fifth avenue, where their own people began to predominate, there was a dignity as well as an enthusiasm to be noted, which was fitting in a reception to the first of New York's men to meet the public on their return from the battle front.

Sidewalks were impassable, stoops were crowded and shop windows filled with spectators when the regiment started on its march. Everywhere flew the American colors and gay bunting. One significant thing was to be seen—that, for this day, at least—New York forgot all thought of class or color distinction, for the windows of many of the most exclusive of the Fifth avenue shops and important business offices were given over to the use of the families and friends of Colonel Hayward's men, that all might have a good opportunity to see them on this day of welcome and rejoicing.

Bloc kafter block through the tumultuous crowds the regiment swung steadily on up the avenue of parades. When they reached the reviewing stand and the officials there rose to salute the passing heroes the welcome reached its climax.

Colored Notables Look On.

Besides the City and State officials, members of the bench and the bar, the men were reviewed ther by some of the most prominent leaders of their race in the city. Among these last were Assistant District Attorney Ferdinand Morton, Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Carr and Dr. W. G. Griffen. An interested spectator in the reviewing stand was Assemblyman Clifford Hawkins, whose district is in Harlem. The army and navy wer represnted by Major General Thomas H. Barry and Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves and their staffs.

Past the reviewing stand the men contiued their march north, with men and women standing precariously packed on top of the park walls and men and small boys clinging in the branches of the trees along the avenue.

The Harlem home celebration centred at 135th street and Lenox avenue. Immediately the parade was to disband and the regiment to go to the Seventy-first regiment armory for a chicken dinner, vaudeville and boxing show. The return to Camp Upton will be made in the early evening and to-morrow the discharge of the trops from the regiment will begin.

Colored Notables Look On.

Among the stars who volunteered to appear to entertain the famous fighting unit at the armory are Johnny Dooley, the comedian of "Listen Lester;" Tom Wise, who is starring in "Cappy Ricks;" Ted Lewis and his famous jazz band and Walter Scanlon, of "Somebodys' Sweetheart" company. Some of the bouts arranged for the entertainment of the principal guests are Harris Wills vs. Jamaica Kid, Panama Joe Gans vs. Leonard West, Leo Johnson vs. Eddie Dorsey, Joe Jeannette vs. Sailor Roberts, Smoke Kelly vs. Robertson, Billy Hill vs. Tressy Haynes. These will bring together the best negro talent available.

A quartet of white boys who have earned national reputations by their skill and popularity, will box. oJhnny Dundee will go three rounds with Matty Herbert and Jack Britton will try his luck with Knockout Joe Daly.

GALLANT COLORED SOLDIERS GIVEN HEARTY WELCOME

COLUMBUS DISPATCH
FEBRUARY 24, 1919

Thousands Thronged Downtown Streets Sunday to See Veterans of Big Battles.

LAUDED IN ADDRESSES

Adjutant General Roy E. Layton Praises Distinguished Services of Dusky Troops.

Attired as they were when they gave the Huns the scrap of their lives at Verdun, the Argonne, Champagne and other fronts, 890 colored soldiers marched through the streets of Columbus Sunday afternoon and received the homage of the capital city, which is the "home town" of many of the stalwart, brown-skinned battlers.

No finer body of troops has ever been seen in Columbus. This is the testimony of those who witnessed Sunday's parade and ovation. The returned veterans are members of the Three Hundred and Seventy-second infantry, of which the "Old Fighting Ninth Battalion" is a part. It was the first overseas unit to march through Columbus in a body. Besides the Columbus boys there were others from Cleveland, Springfield and Dayton. Thousands thronged the streets to welcome the soldiers.

Many affecting scenes of joyful greeting were enacted on Columbus streets as the dusky heroes, all of them wearing tin hats, came to a rest on East Broad street after the parade. There had been plenty of welcomes shouted and kisses thrown from the sidelines as the braves strode down the thoroughfares in martial array and to the thrilling strains of several bands, but these boys never forgot their military training while the parade was "on." They kept splendid ranks and the way they marched gave some hint of how they kept the boches on the run over there.

REFRESHMENTS SERVED.

At the Union station, after the parade, the veterans were given the real treat, when hundreds of relatives and friends crowded into the yards before the train carried the fighters off to Camp Sherman, where they are to be demobilized. Here the women of the Red Cross canteen service brought gallons of hot coffee, sandwiches, apples, doughnuts, candy, cigarets and popcorn in unlimited quantities. The Red Cross women were assisted by wounded men at the canteen hostess house. On the rear of one of the coaches, "Condy," the Italian wolf-hound mascot of the Ninth, barked a greeting to his new-found country to the joy of the onlookers.

Among the nine white officers of the regiment were Major Samuel M. Johnson of Athens and Lieutenant Harry Loar of Sunbury, the only Ohio officers in the outfit. Major Johnson wore the Legion of Honor emblem, the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service cross. He paid high tribute to the valor and morale of his splendid troops.

As the soldiers entered the city, a citizens' committee of colored people, headed by J. J. Lee, extended a hearty welcome. Leading the parade were John P. Bowles and his aides, John Finch, Captain Albert Mayo, J. H. Waldropp, Isaac Farley, S. P. Elestock, Major Charles C. Caldwell and Colonel William Ferguson.

OLD GUARD IN LINE.

The first division was composed of a platoon of policemen, Second Regiment band, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias; Columbus Patriarchs, Spanish war veterans, Old Guard Drum Corps, discharged soldiers in uniform and the Ninth Battalion.

The second division, led by Col. N. J. Clark, included the colored Y. M. C. A., Columbus branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Red Cross, church, school and fraternal organizations. The line of march was south on High to Main, countermarching to Broad, where the veterans rested facing the north entrance to the statehouse.

Here Henry A. Williams, president of the Chamber of Commerce, introduced Adjutant General Roy E. Layton, who spoke in behalf of Governor Cox.

TRIBUTE TO FIGHTERS.

"The history you have made is written in blood, but it has helped to set us free," said General Layton. "You went out to get the Huns and we all know what you did to them over there. I feel a special interest in you because my regiment in the Spanish-American war was brigaded with colored troops and I know how you can fight."

Mayor Karb welcomed the men on behalf of the city, and Wilbur E. King spoke as representative of the colored citizens. Former Governor Campbell closed the ceremonies with an eloquent appreciation.

Gale Scrambles Po'k Chops and Black Fighters

N Y C TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Jests Turn to Prayers as

331

the Louisville Lists Badly in Heavy, Rolling Seas

351st Boys Glad to Land

Negro Artillery Commended by General Pershing for Valiant Work at the Front

"It's all off with us. There goes that signal, 'Abandon ship.' I told you long ago that if the Germans didn't get us the navy would." These words, uttered by a colossal negro of the 351st Heavy Field Artillery, threw terror into the ranks of his comrades at noon Thursday when a cumulative wave dropped solidly on the transport Louisville and nearly put her over on her beam ends.

The men were at mess. Pork chops and hot corn bread were on every plate, but that cumulative wave just spoiled everything. Plates, knives and forks and the midday meal were hurled to the ceiling and piled up on the low side, and with it all lay supinely the first homebound contingent of the 351st. Chatter and jests on the lips of every man a moment before gave way to the hymns of revival camp meetings and right then and there everybody put himself in the hands of the Lord.

The Louisville was in command of Captain Herbert Ardley "I've seen her dip many a time," he said, "but never has she taken such a sea as that one. She quivered and held over for just a second, but it must have seemed a year to those boys below. They were all right when she righted herself, but it certainly piled things up below."

Signal Was an Accident

The signal "Abandon ship" was given through an accident. Investigation showed that the big switch which sends out this emergency alarm had been thrown into place when the ship listed. The main switchboard became deranged and the lights went out, adding to the confusion.

A heavy sea which had prevailed throughout the forenoon became more vicious, and the terror stricken soldiers wondered what more was in store for them. They climbed over the greasy chops and general débris of the meal and clung to one another braced for the next "bad one."

Hardly any one spoke for ten minutes. If he did his voice was lost in the din of hymns and prayer. When a quarter of an hour had passed without another dreadful visitation from the deep the men began to smile and joke about what had happened.

"Well," said one of the negro fighters to a sailor, "I sure am here, but my appetite has made its flight to heaven. I won't want to touch nuthin' till I get back home."

"You'd better get ready with your prayers for the next one," interposed a comrade, "because those waves come in [illegible] officer told me so, and he crossed his heart he never seen it fail."

Colonel Wade H. Carpenter, a West Pointer, came over in command of the men in place of Brigadier General John H. Sherburne, the latter having been detained by General Pershing to bring back the 51st Field Artillery Brigade.

"There is nowhere in France a finer organization than this brigade of negro artillery. [illegible] is the only brigade of its kind organized. I cannot speak too highly of their discipline, their courage, esprit de corps and general ability as soldiers. They were selected from the best of their race and the majority of them are men of splendid mental training."

The artillerymen saw service in the Marbache sector on both sides of the Moselle River, south of Metz. According to Colonel Carpenter, the negro artillery had built an enviable reputation for itself. When the brigade was reviewed by General Pershing in January at Le Mans he commended the men highly, and informed them that they had been picked for a prominent part in the offensive which was to have begun after November 11, with twenty French and six American divisions investing Metz and pushing east through Lorraine.

Two Women Stowaways Aboard

When the Louisville docked yesterday it was learned that two English working girls, Isabelle Smith, who is fair, and her cousin, who is dark, both just turned nineteen, had slipped aboard at Liverpool as stowaways.

Amid the hub-bub of farewells they made their way into the second-class cabin and from there stole into hiding. The ship was three days out before anyone learned of their presence. After that they were treated well for the rest of the voyage and were allowed to walk the decks and move about freely. The girls are said to be fresh, wholesome types who merely boarded the transport "as a lark."

Last night they remained aboard ship. To-day they are to be sent to Ellis Island for examination. If they satisfy the officials there that they wish to, it was said that they may be permitted to remain in this country and find employment. Otherwise they will make the return voyage to Liverpool.

Among the saloon passengers was Mrs. Daphne Withington, a volunteer nurse from County Kerry, Ireland, who recently became the bride of Lieutenant Paul R. Withington, of the Army Medical Corps, who went abroad from Boston as a casual and later joined the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, stationed at Boulogne. Before her marriage Mrs. Withington was Miss Daphne Beckham. Before the war her husband lived with his parents in Boston. Dr. Withington was captain of the Harvard track team of the class of 1912.

Lieutenant Withington's mother and brother motored from Boston and took the bride home. The bridegroom is expected to arrive from France within a few days.

Thirteen Sailors' Brides Aboard

The Louisville brought over the brides of thirteen sailors who had been in service on destroyers off the British coast. With them came Mrs. Fred Talbot Jenkins, whose husband was a private attached to the American air force at Stonehenge, Salisbury Plains, England.

Mrs. Timothy O'Leary, who a year ago married a seaman of the destroyer McDougal, brought over her two-month-old infant, Patricia, and was met at the pier by her husband.

Other brides were: Mrs. Jerry F. Spillane, Mrs. Gorham Brown, Mrs. Maurice Hickok, Mrs. J. A. Meeks and Mrs. Mazie Van Pelt.

Another traveller on the Louisville was Lieutenant G. R. Touchstone, of Hattiesburg, Miss., an American flyer who had been in a German prison camp since August.

Ensign Edwin M. Stanton, a former United States attorney of this district, who has been with the naval aviation bombing base at Pauillac, France, was returned on the Louisville.

BUFFALOES RETURN TWO BATTLE FLAGS

N Y C WORLD MARCH 14, 1919

367th Infantry Gives Back to Union League Club Regiment's Colors.

The colors of the 367th Infantry, the Buffaloes, as the negro regiment is known, were returned to the Union League Club yesterday afternoon, as had been promised when the regiment received them before sailing to take their valiant part in the war. The emblems were as fresh and unscarred as when new, but since that day a year ago they followed the regiment through some of the most bitter battles in which American troops took part.

Despite the snow and cold a crowd gathered in Fifth avenue before the club house. The colors were escorted by two platoons in command of Major Charles L. Appleton, who presented them, in the absence of Col. Bassett, to Charles E. Hughes, president of the club.

Returned by Major Appleton.

When the platoons drew up in front of the club, with their band and the regiment's officers at the head, Major Appleton said:

"A little less than a year ago the Union League Club generously gave to the 367th Infantry these colors. Col. Morse (the former commander of the regiment) on receiving these colors promised that they would be brought back to the club after having been gallantly defended by the 367th Infantry.

"It has fallen upon me now to have the honor of giving back these colors, and in doing so I am able to say that we have always fought valiantly and have brought back a record of which we are all proud."

Mr. Hughes took the colors, standing bareheaded in the snow, in a stand that was built out from the front of the club, and told the Major that it was a fine privilege to receive them.

"They are at once a memorial and a pledge," he said. "They are a memorial of the redemption by America of its pledge to the spirit of democracy. These colors represent the performance of a sacred duty, and while we greet you to-day of the 367th Infantry we see in you, first, the representatives of the millions of American men who responded to the call of their country and have added glory and distinction to American arms which have been borne in defence of the sacred cause of liberty.

"These colors, however, are a memorial of the distinctive service of the 367th Infantry. It is impossible for us to express our appreciation of your fidelity and loyalty, of your heroism, of the unselfishness and fortitude with which you have gone forth in this service, counting even life itself as naught if you could worthily uphold the flag which is the emblem of the liberty and power of the United States of America."

Still Belong to Regiment.

Mr. Hughes said that the club would regard itself as only the custodian of the colors, that they belonged to the men who had defended them in battle and that they would be guarded as a sacred trust. He recalled that in 1863 a committee was appointed in the club to make arrangements for the enlistment of a regiment of negroes, the Twentieth, which was followed by two others. In 1864 the club presented to the Twentieth a standard of colors as it did to the 367th.

"And so these colors come to us as a memorial of the loyalty, bravery, sacrifice and splendid patriotism of the men of the colored race," he said. "They have come forward in this battle side by side with their white brethren, and that devotion to our country can never be forgotten."

Among those on the grand stand with Mr. Hughes were Samuel W. Fairchild, Gen. Thomas L. Watson, Bertram H. Borden, George W. Hodges, J. Sinclair Armstrong, Henry C. Quinby, and the following invited guests: Charles W. Anderson, Gen. Daniel Appleton, Dr. H. C. Bishop, Rev. William H. Brooks, Lieut. J. R. Europe, Capt. Charles W. Fillmore, Lieut. Herbert Dee, Col. William Hayward, John Clifford Hawkins, Capt. N. B. Marshall, F. C. Morton, Lieut. D. L. Reed, Bert Williams, George H. Doran, Philip Gibbs, Irvin Cobb, and Col. Bryant.

After the ceremonies a buffet luncheon was served to the officers of the 367th United States Infantry and other guests.

NEGROES RETURN COLORS IN GLORY

Promise Made by Col. Moss for His "Buffaloes" a Year Ago Is Redeemed at Union League Club.

N Y C WORLD MARCH 15, 1919

CHARLES E. HUGHES MAKES AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Says "It Is Impossible to Express an Appreciation of Your Fidelity and Loyalty."

"I promise," said Col. Moss of the 367th Infantry of drafted negroes, a little more than a year ago, "that these colors will not be returned to you unless they have made a glorious record."

"Moss's Buffaloes" came through the Champagne with a record of achievement that enabled Major Charles L. Appleton to draw up two platoons of the negro soldiers yesterday before the Union League Club at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street and call out to Charles E. Hughes, President of the club, on the platform above, "The promise was kept. The boys always fought valiantly and have brought back a record of which we are all proud."

The Union League Club had presented the regimental colors with the understanding the soldiers would make it possible for the club to receive back the colors with a feeling of pride.

Though a soggy snow made outward things muggy, the several hundred spectators, negroes as well as whites, were not discouraged from waiting for the arrival of the two platoons.

In the reviewing stand and platform besides Mr. Hughes were Samuel W. Fairchild, Thomas L. Watson, Bertram H. Borden, George W. Hodges, J. Sinclair Armstrong, Henry C. Quinby, Charles W. Anderson, Brig. Gen. Daniel Appleton, Dr. H. C. Bishop, the Rev. William H. Brooks, Lieut. James R. Europe, Capt. Charles W. Fillmore, Lieut. Herbert Gee, Col. William Hayward, John C. Hawkins, Capt. N. B. Marshall, F. C. Morton, Lieut. D. L. Reed, Bert Williams, George H. Doran, Philip Gibbs and Irvin Cobb.

The platoons drew up at attention. Four troopers stepped forward, two of them, Sergts. Charles R. Wenkoop and Abner R. Gaither, bearing rifles and escorting the two color sergeants, Nimrod W. Young, who carried the American flag, and Henry W. Thornton, who held the regimental banner.

In response to Major Appleton, Mr. Hughes said:

"These colors are at once a memorial and a pledge. They are a memorial of the redemption by America of its pledge to the spirit of democracy. These colors represent the performance of a sacred duty, and while we greet you to-day of the 367th Infantry, we see in you, first, the representatives of the millions of American men who responded to the call of their country and have added glory and distinction to American arms which have been borne in defense of the sacred cause of liberty.

Fidelity and Loyalty Admired.

"These colors, however, are a memorial of the distinctive service of the 367th Infantry. It is impossible for us to express our appreciation of your fidelity and loyalty, of your heroism, of the unselfishness and fortitude with which you have gone forth in this service, counting even life itself as naught, if you could worthily uphold the flag that is the emblem of the liberty and power and potency of the United States.

"The cause of individual freedom of government and the machinery of democratic institutions are as naught, if we do not have the priceless liberty of each individual preserved and guaranteed, and in these colors we see the token of this pledge which you returning soldiers must redeem. Therewith lies the great responsibility, that you give your important aid to the institutions of democracy, that neither those who are apostles of class hatred nor those who would exploit their fellow men or take advantage of the weak and helpless shall ever dominate America, but this shall ever be the 'land of the free, and the home of the brave.'"

The banners were then taken inside doors and placed at the head of the main stairway. A luncheon for officers of the 367th followed.

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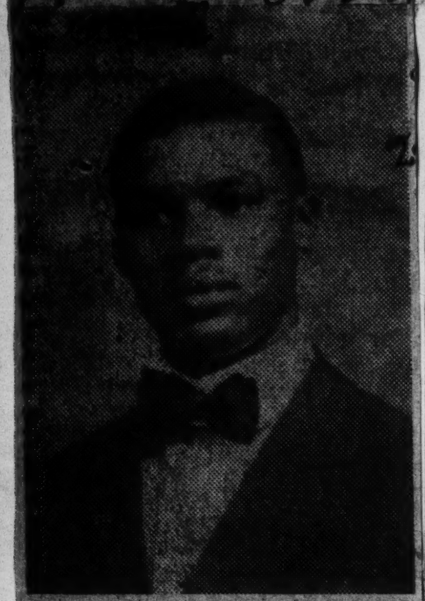
Asia and Europe

LETTERS FRO



Harville, France, 12-8-18.

Dearest Mother and Sister,

Your letters of October 9th, were glad ly received. They found me well and happy in every respect and as usual fi led my heart with much joy. A letter from home always brings sunshine to a soldier's heart, it matters not how hap py he may be out on the battlefield a letter from home will add much to his enjoyment, and those who fail to get let ers will always draw near to hear the news from those at home. I am glad to know that you are all well. I am praying that we will all keep well and live to meet face to face again when I will tell you of the many interesting things I have seen and all about how everything happened. I am with a fine bunch of fellows, most of whom are Christians. We have prayer meeting nearly every night. My com pany was under heavy shell fire on Sunday, Sunday night and Monday November 10th and 11th, until eleven o'clock next day. Shells fell all over us and the music they made over our heads was real charming. It would have been a dreadful thing to you all at home, but we became used to it and really expected it. Our losses were few and when the guns ceased firing our boys sent up thanks to God by prayers and song. Many thous ands of men danced and sang the pa triotic songs of dear old America. I was near Metz on Dead Man's Hill in sight of Remy. On the day before the end hundreds of dead Germans lay all around us where they were mowed down by our fierce machine gun fire. Thanks to God it is all overe over here now, and the lights are burning bright. We are only wai ing for orders to come marching home to many loved ones and friends. We wish to extend our sincere thanks to all the Christian family for the pray ers that they gave for us. We are in deed very sorry to hear of the danger ous and wide spread epidemic of influ enza which has taken so many of our friends and loved ones over there. We are praying for it to cease. I can't say when we will come home. Give my love to all at home and please write often. I am sorry to say that I can't send the photo. I am as ever

Your soldier brother,

Private Garland E. Maddox,

Co. H, 813 Pioneer Infantry,

A. E. F.

The above was written by Private Mattox to his mother, Mrs. Emma Maddox; and his sister, Mrs. Mamie Singleton.

The Savannah Tribune

France, Dec. 26, 1918.

My dear Sir:

In my memory of the little home town paper, I ask you to please allow me to drop a few lines to extend my Xmas greetings.

Please pardon me for not writing before now but you have been in my memory and thoughts for the few months I have been awey. I have also missed you every Sunday morning but never the less I hope soon that I will be there to enjoy the contents of it.

I hope you a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Yours truly,

Bugler Samuel Murray

In France

France,

December 20th, 1918.

Mr. Sol. C. Johnson,

Editor Savannah Tribune.

Dear Sir:

Since the armistice has been signed and we are waiting for peace, I have a few moments which I can call my own and in which I am taking it a lit tle easier than when we were facing the shells of the enemy. I have been painfully wounded and was confined to the hospital for about fifty days but I am glad to say that Iam all right again now. I am receiving the Tri bune regularly after eight months in France. It's quite a pleasure to read a home paper and every copy I get I simply eat up and then hand it over to the other Savannah and Georgia boys of my company; it makes us feel so good when we read it and learn so much about our friends that we would like to be with again. I wish you a merry Christmas and happy New Year.

Yours respectfully,

Sergt. Samuel C. Overstreet,

Co. D. 309th Battalion,

IS. Sur. Tille, France

A. P. O. 712

1-19

2-1-19

The following letter was written to Private Harrell, who is in France, by his wife, Mrs. N. M. Harrell, 90 Butler street, Waycross, Ga.:

France, November 23rd, 1918

My dear Wife:—

I received two letters from you last night and one from my mother and one from my sister Ada. I am well and feeling fine,especially since I received last night's mail. This letter is my Christmas letter. Today every soldier over here is advised to write home telling the folks where he is and what he is doing. I'll tell you a few things but others I relate to you when I come back. I have been on the firing line ever since the night of August 21st That night about two o'clock we climbed a hill about a mile and a half long going up on the front. The night was very dark and we had to stop and rest about every 100 yards, because the hill was so steep. This sector was known as Vorges Sector. We stayed on this front about 30 days before we were relieved. We did not lose very many men, a few being gassed, but I think the most of them got over it. One night we were gassed three times and it was pretty tough, I tell you. Now we are on the Metz sector, our regiment headquarters being in a little French town about 10 miles almost directly behind the city of Metz. I was on a telephone station between two hills that are called Death's Valley with our first battalion that was holding the front line trenches on the day the armistice was signed. We had been on this front for about 22 days when the fighting ceased. We are now at a little town called Montaville, and are living in dugouts under the ground about 30 or 40 feet deep. The nearest big town is Ponto Mousson. The inhabitants all moved out of the town, only soldiers staying here because of the fierce bambardment of the Germans. But now the inhabitants are back and I tell you it was a sad sight to see them return to their home all shattered and torn down by the shells of a few weeks ago. I cannot begin to tell you of the awful horrors of this war and the vast amount of devastation visited upon the once beautiful French villages. I tell you, Sherman was right when he said War is Hell. Ofcourse we are all looking forward with much pleasurable anticipation to the time when we are to return to the States, and we hope that time will not be long. Ofcourse. I won't be home for dinner, but just imagine I am with you and give one blessing that I was able to go through it all and am still all right. Hoping that it won't be so very long before I shall see you and trusting that everything is going well with you,

Your loving husband,

Private Norman M. Harrell,

Hq. Co., 367th. Infantry,

A. P. O. 766, A. E. F.,

France.

France.

Dear Bill:—

I just received your very nice letter and was very glad to hear fromyou. It came about thirty minutes ago. The pictures are very nice; Carswell has grown to be a big fellow. So you wish I was there to play the "Shell Shimmey Blues," eh! If I told you who was playing them the night we were at the Palace de Dugout you would be surprised. You can't play them on a piano; you can't put the whizzing sound into notes. You can't get the harmony out of a piano; you might try the "Ukala" or a six inch gun, then maybe you will hear the blues. If you don't hear them then, there aint none. I received a letter from Fred, he was well also the family. He says the kid is growing very fast. I should love to see both Freds and yours. I haven't seen 'em for years. I hope this letter will find you well and happy, also your family. The whole gang is out to the camps, I hear; a lot of boys I know. Do you remember Shem Cooper and Herm Cook? They are here with me. The boys all send regards to you and the boy.

I suppose I have said about enough except that I wish you a Merry Xmas and a Happy New Year. Love to all and say that I am well, thank God.

From Chick

Sgt. Maj. E. P. Taylor

2nd Battl., Hg. 367th Inf.

A. P. O. 766

A. E. F. Via New York

'HELL MAN' IS NAME FOR COL. HAYWARD

Negro Warrior Tells How He Defied Orders to "Cut Germans to Pieces"—Trusty Razor Saved Another.

N Y C WORLD FEBRUARY 3, 1919

A Hell man!"

That was what the members of the 369th Regiment, in which New York's colored fighters of the old 15th were organized, called Col. William Hayward ,their commander.

Fifteen men from the 369th arrived here yesterday from France on the battleship Connecticut, bringing all sorts of tales of how they "cut the Germans to pieces." Only four of the arrivals were New Yorkers, the rest being from the South.

Sergt. John Jamison of No. 137 West 141st Street, a member of Company K, told how Col. Hayward led his men into fire and exposed himself.

"At Belleau Wood we were fighting with the French, and the Germans launched a counter attack to our advance," he said. "It was getting hot for us. Col. Hayward took the insignia of rank off his shoulders and, grabbing a rifle from a soldier, darted out ahead and led us through a storm from German artillery.

"A French General ordered us to retire. Col. Hayward, who was under his command, replied to the General, 'I don't understand you.' The General raised both his hands over his head and shouted, 'Retire!' Col. Hayward came back with, 'My men never retire. They go forward or they die!' We went forward."

Private William Scott of No. 19 East 134th Street, who had all his teeth knocked out, told how he eliminated one German with a razor.

"We were in the Argonne, and going through the Germans like hell," he said. "We stormed a trench, and fifteen well armed Germans dashed out. One of them grappled with me. My gun slipped from my grasp and something hit me over the head. Down I went, and the German jumed on me. We wrestled, and as I gained my feet again he jobbed

his bayonet through the shoulder of my uniform. It did not cut me, but it felt cold, and I thought it about time to end the argument. So I reached in my blouse and got my razor. And believe me, Mr. Reporter, when I got my strokes in, there wasn't much of that German gentleman left on my razor blade."

All of the colored soldiers who arrived were wounded. They are going to South Carolina. The other two New Yorkers were Corpl. Edward Bland of No. 929 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, a member of Company C, who was wounded in a knee, and Private William Tibbs of No. 230 West 124th Street, Company M, who was gassed.

"Lucky" Lieut. Barbour.

"One of the luckiest men who went to France," was the way his comrades styled First Lieut. Henry Barbour, one of the 955 members of the American overseas forces brought here on the Connecticut.

He is twenty-one years old and the youngest Lieutenant in the Marine Corps. His home is in Moilion, O., and he is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

In Belleau Wood he was hit in a hip and knee by shrapnel. While he was being taken to the base hospital, sitting on the rear of an automobile truck, he met Lieut. David Redford of Michigan, who had been shot in the right arm. Redford was weak from loss of blood and was helped up on the truck so he could lie across Barbour's knees. The truck had hardly started again, when a shell burst overhead. Redford was killed instantly, being literally blown to pieces as he lay on Barbour's lap, and Barbour was not scratched. He was knocked off the truck by the concussion and his ankle was broken by the fall.

Blew Up a Church.

"I have come out of some tight corners," Barbour said, "and seen some ugly sights. I never shall forget the end of Dave Redford."

It was discovered that the artillery fire that was responsible for Redford's death was being directed by German observers in the belfry of a church. The marines fought their way around the church and placed dynamite under it. The observers were dragged from the wreckage by Earl G. Meek, a marine from Cincinnati.

Lieut. Barbour went back into action after recovering from his wounds and was gassed at Soissons. He came back here in command of a casual company of 151 marines who originally were in the 5th and 6th regiments. They were among the first of the marines to be sent to France. Some of them had been there twenty months. Also with them was Second Lieut. William English of No. 999 East 163d Street, the Bronx. Lieut. English enlisted in the marines in 1963 and went to France in May, 1917, a Sergeant. In August, 1918, he was promoted for excellent work and conspicuous bravery.

He said the marines first brush with the enemy was at Verdun, when the French required reinforcements, and that two regiments of marines went into the fray there and fought for five days, from June 10 to June 15.

James Carter of Wilmington, Del., found three Germans in a forest and captured them. He received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Most of those on the Connecticut were men in the air service, and are going to Camp Meade. The battleship took thirteen days to come from Brest.

Deeds Of Valor Of The 370th Related By Veteran Of The Regiment

Brooklyn Daily Herald 2-21-19

Were Under Constant Fire 26 Days And Were Admiration Of Allied Officers And Several Times Cited For Gallantry

Special to The DAILY HERALD:

New York, Feb. 21.—How the 370th Infntry, the old Eighth of Illinois, and all colored fighters, fought with valor at St. Mihiel, Chateau Thierry and Soissons, was told today by Andrew Dantzler of Eleventh and Washington streets, Springfield, Illinois. Dantzler has arrived at Debarkation Hospital No. 3 in this city. He was a member of Company I, 370th of the Ninety-third Division.

Cited For Gallantry.

Dantzler was a brakeman on the Illinois Central Railroad before he entered the service in July 1917. He was sent to Camp Logan, Texas., where the colored men received their training in modern warfare. He remained at Camp Logan until April of last year when the division was sent to France. After remaining at a camp near Grand Villa, the colored fighters were sent to St. Mihiel in June, where for 26 days they were under constant fire. In that time the Negroes performed in a way that won the admiration of the allied officers and several times the division was cited for gallantry.

Black Men Brought Fear to Huns.

During the 26 days fighting on the St. Mihiel front, the 370th did not fail to take one of the several objectives mapped out for them. They lost many men during that time but they fought the Germans hand to hand so fiercely that the sight of a colored man threw fear into the hearts of the Huns. After the St. Mihiel campaign the division was sent to billets behind the lines, where it remained a few days before being sent to Chateau-Thierry in July. Here again the colored men lived up to their reputation as fighters. They were brigaded with the French and for several week participated in the drive that preceded the smashing ow the famous Hindenburg line. After leaving Chateau-Thierry, the colored soldiers were transferred to Bar le Due, behind the lines, where they rested two weeks before going into action at Soissons. It was September 16 that the division went "over the top." in that sector.

Advanced Through Shell Fire.

After having advanced five miles through shells and machine gun fire Dantzler was wounded in the right leg and left wrist. He had gotten too close to machine gun nest and one bullet passed entirely through the wrist while the other made an ugly wound in the leg. He was carried back several miles to a dressing station and since that time has been thru a series of hospitals. Dantzler will soon be sent to a hospital in the neighborhood of sprigfield. He is anxious to get back to his former employment.

HAYWARD SAYS GOODBY TO 15TH

Brooklyn Daily Times 2/20/19

Colonel Takes Leave of His Ebony Warriors at Upton.

Camp Upton, Feb. 19.—Col. William Hayward bade good-by today to his fighters of the Old Fifteenth, who are being mustered out of the service. He said that he hoped for the continuance of the organization as one of New York's guard units. He pledged his help to bring it about.

Since it is a negro regiment, the Colonel said that it naturally will have negro officers. The officer personnel now is composed entirely of white men. Five negroes went to France with the regiment as commissioned officers, but a War Department policy of having negro units officers by either all whites or all colored men resulted in their transfer to other negro regiments, and white men were put in their places. Col. Hayward tried, when the regiment was being recruited, to obtain colored men for officers, but was unable to find enough trained men. He accordingly picked most of his staff, field and line officers from other New York Guard units, such as Squadron A and the old Seventh Infantry.

The Colonel i nhis talk today said that no difficulty should be encountered in finding colored men to officer the Fifteenth as a Guard unit. Forty-two men were sent to training schools from the regiment, and all of them hold commands in various colored regiments. There is material among the non-commissioned officers for other vacancies. A dozen or more of the non-coms refused opportunities to go to the training school, preferring to remain under Col. Hayward's command, as sergeants and sergeants-major, to serving in other regiments as officers.

There is a movement on foot in New York for the perpetuation of the regiment. Leaders among the soldiers are working along those lines and express their confidence in the realization of their ambitions, which include the securing of an armory in the city.

Col. Hayward called attention to the circumstance that at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory his regiment was all together under the same roof for the first time in its history. Not once during the period of training was it possible to get the men all together. One battalion was from Brooklyn and one from Harlem. The Harlem boys drilled with broomsticks on the sidewalks, and only occasionally were able to enjoy the advantages of a borrowed hall.

The lads had their pictures taken today as a regiment in a large panorama.

The work of mustering out is well under way and the records are in such excellent shape, it is said, that but a few days will be required to get all the men started back home. The replacement troops will be transferred to camps near their own homes. The New Yorkers, Brooklyn boys and Long Islanders, will receive their honorable discharges here.

369TH INF. RECEIVES PAY FOR 8 MONTHS

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE FEBRUARY 20, 1919

Some of the Colored Troops at Camp Upton Not Paid for a Year.

(Special to The Eagle.)

Camp Upton, L. I., February 20—After being nearly paupers for nine months, the members of the 369th Inf. will leave the service within two days with pockets full of "jack." With a very few exceptions, eight and a half months pay is coming with the discharge of each man, and in very many cases, several months more.

The 369th is one of the regiments that have suffered from the delay in paying off. The last pay day the troops had was for May 31, when two months pay came to them. Since that time no money has been received, giving them on their final statement money due from June 1 to date of discharge.

Of the replacements, many have not been paid for twelve months, which is about the length of their service. One big private from Camp Lee, Va., grinned and said he "didn't believe they paid anything in the army. Anyway I aint seen none." He entered the service February 12, 1918.

Of the other colored troops here, the 368th and 372d and 370th have been paid through December. The 371st received pay through October. The 369th had had a longer wait for its pay than any other regiment reaching Camp Upton.

Soldier Blown to Pieces.

To have a soldier he was bandaging blown to bits was one of the experiences of Corp. Earle Busby of Washington ave., Cedarhurst, L. I., who served in the Rainbow Division with the 168th Inf.

Corp. Busby was working in a dressing station back of the lines at Chateau-Thierry when a soldier with a badly mangled arm was brought to him for first aid treatment. The bandages had given out and the corporal left his patient to go after more. A minute after he had left, a shrapnel burst overhead and the patient was torn to bits.

"Our battalion was made up of men from Iowa and had been brigaded with men from Alabama. They were wonderful fighters, nothing on earth could stop them, nothing did. We fought on six fronts, all over the map. I couldn't say where the hottest fighting was. Probably it was about equally bad at Chateau-Thierry with the Marines, on the Champagne front, and the Argonne Forest. At times the flow of wounded through our station kept up steadily through the 24 hours of the day.

"Some of the recoveries were surprising. Sometimes men would come into the dressing station so badly shot up that we hardly hoped for them to live till we got through bandaging them. They left the station walking. It was not always possible in a running fight to get ambulances."

After returning from many days at the front, Corp. Busby said that he found it difficult to sleep after the roar of the big guns had been his lullaby for so many nights.

Busby is now in Co. 4, 152d Depot Brigade, waiting for his discharge.

COLORED REGIMENTS ARE STILL IN FRANCE

Washington, D. C., March 20.—Thru Mr. Emmett J. Scott, assistant to the Secretary of the War Department announced today that some of the colored draftees will be kept in France until Peace terms are signed.

The names and the addresses of some of the units still in France are:

The 808th Pioneer Regiment is connected with the Service of Supplies, A. P. O. 914, American E. F., France; the 538th Engineers is connected with the Service of Supplies, A. P. O. 752, American E. F., France and the 33d Labor Battalion may be [illegible] 705, American E. F., France.

Times 3-14-19

Soldiers – 1919
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NEGRO HEROES OF ARGONNE FIRST COMBAT TROOPS SEEN ON PARADE IN CINCINNATI

The single figure shown is that of Lieutenant Colonel Auswell T. Deitsch, Cincinnati, commander of the 365th Infantry. The group of officers consists of, left to right, J. G. Wiley, Y. M. C. A. secretary; First Lieutenant T. R. Stewart, Captain F. A. Stokes, Lieutenant C. V. Turpin, Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Deitsch and Lieutenant F. H. Gow of Cincinnati. The column of soldiers shows the Second company, 365th Infantry, composed mainly of Cincinnati negroes.

Ovation for Colored Troops Along the Line of March.

CINCINNATI MAN COMMANDED THEM

Long "Hike" to the Armory Ended in Feast and Dancing.

They were soldiers of the "Buffalo" division—the seven hundred smiling "huskies" in khaki who swung with easy grace over the streets of downtown Cincinnati, Monday, to receive the plaudits of thousands of Cincinnatians.

They were detachments from the 365th infantry and the 317th Sanitary and Supply train en route to Camp Sherman from Camp Upton, N. Y., for demobilization.

It was only a few months ago that a great many Cincinnati colored men left here for the training camp in answer to the call to the colors.

The farewell that the members of their race gave them as they marched to the depot carrying their little bundles of personal belongings will long be remembered.

They came back transformed, never was there a finer appearing body of soldiers than those who, with the even tread of veterans, marched proudly along familiar streets to the music of the bands, with colors whipping in the breeze and with the cheers of thousands of citizens, that banked the streets from the Central Union depot to the Armory, ringing in their ears.

And they deserved the tribute that was accorded them, for they had fought to a standstill the crack troops of the German ex-kaiser in the Argonne and in the Champagne sector.

Their reception here was particularly genial and cordial because they were the first of the combat troops to return from overseas and parade in Cincinnati.

They went into action 3,000 strong. One hundred of those colored youths who left for the "Great Adventure" as members of the 365th Infantry sleep in graves in Lorraine.

"On to Metz"—

Five hundred and seventy-four were killed and wounded during the desperate fighting in the Argonne. On the day that the armistice was signed the men who paraded Monday were driving toward Metz, their goal being the cathedral tower, which could be seen from the hills through the rifts of the battle smoke.

They marched Monday carrying their full equipment. At their sides swung the bayonets the Prussian Guards had recoiled from. Swung on their backs were their kits, their trench helmets, many of which were dented from the impact of shrapnel, and their gas masks, which they had worn in every action in which they took part.

And looking closer those along the line of march, the spectators, could see the "badge of nobility," the golden wound stripe, on many khaki sleeves.

Those "Buffaloes"—

It was good to be back in "God's Country," and, despite the rigidity of military discipline, the "Buffaloes" put an extra spring into their marching, but as they did so they kept their eyes on the lieutenants and the top sergeants ahead.

From the sidewalks came words of greeting from relatives and friends. The soldiers did not answer them orally, but they would give their heads a little twist and wink portentously in the general direction whence came the word of cheer. The men kept perfect alignment and step. They were big and broad and fairly radiated good health. They demonstrated the care that Uncle Sam took of his men "over there."

And at their head, and in command of the contingents, strode a Cincinnati man—Lieut. Col. Auswell Deitsch, son of the late Chief of Police Philip Deitsch. He was second in command of the 365th infantry in France and was commended for gallantry in action in the Argonne. He left here many years ago, but there were several old friends along the line of march who greeted him.

School Children—

When the parade swung out of Central Union depot it marched east over Fourth street, between lines of children from the Stowe and Douglass schools, which had been dismissed for the day in order to participate in the home-coming demonstration. It seemed as if every colored man, woman and child in Cincinnati had massed on the Fourth street sidewalks. They carried small flags which they waved in time to the music as the men swung along.

"This is worth going to war for," ejaculated one big sergeant, as he acknowledged with a salute the cheers of a group of colored girls.

Three Cincinnati colored officers also were in the parade. They were Lieutenants F. H. Gow, A. E. Gamblee and George E. Austin. Lieutenant Gamblee, who lives on Kerper avenue, was severely wounded and gassed during the Argonne fight. His name appeared only last week on the casualty list.

The Citizens' Reception committee, composed of twenty-five colored citizens, greeted the soldiers at the depot and distributed chocolates and cigarettes among the men. At the Armory a feast awaited the soldiers. It was the supreme culinary products of hundreds of colored cooks. The afternoon was devoted to dancing.

MOTHER WAS WAITING

Affecting Scene at the Depot When the Soldiers Came In.

It can be written very briefly, the story of the meeting of Mrs. Harriet Breckenridge Lee Henderson of 720 Sandford street, Covington, with her son, Private Richard Henderson, of the 365th Infantry on Monday. Thomas Nelson Page, perhaps, would have found in it material for another classic. But the great Southern writer has gone to the great beyond as has also Private Charles Henderson, oldest son of the little colored woman who stood waiting at the station Monday morning. "He was wounded just two days before fighting stopped and died in the hospital. He died away from his mother."

The little woman was dry-eyed and spoke calmly. A black mourning veil of modest length was the only outward and visible sign of her loss. "I tried to teach him right and I don't think he was ever 'fraid of nothin. No'm. I 'jes won't say he was my bes' boy, cause I got this boy coming back. This one has served more than two years. We got a good record in my family."

The record dates back, as the listener learned, to Civil war days, when the grandmother of the two soldier boys who served for democracy watched other "Yanks" from the corner of her eye and glibly informed the invaders that "all the folks" had gone away, thus protecting the family that commanded her own loyalty.

LIEUT. GAMBLEE'S FINE RECORD

Lieut. E. A. Gamblee of South Norwood is an instructor in the physical department of the Cincinnati public schools. He is regarded as one of the best officers in his unit by his superior officers and was in the thick of the fighting when the regiment charged through the Argonne forest.

171 WAR CROSS NEGRO HEROES IN BIG MARCH

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES FEBRUARY 17, 1919

3,000 Dusky Warriors Jazz Up Fifth Avenue on Parade.

CHICKEN DINNER FOR ALL

Thousands Line Sidewalks as Colored Conquerors Pass.

Three thousand negro warriors jazzed their way up Fifth avenue today, with a chicken dinner at the end of the trail to lure them on. Thus New York's old Fifteenth, now the 369th Infantry, came home from the war.

Of the troops in line 171 wore the Croix de Guerre. Out in front marched Jim Europe's famous band, and the sounds those black musicians wheedled from their assorted instruments put many feet entirely out of control.

The Fifteenth was the first New York regiment home from the front to parade as a whole. Gov. Smith reviewed it. The crowds which lined both sides of Fifth avenue to cheer and wave flags were a study in black and white—principally black. At Thirty-fourth street a shower of cigarettes came down on the tin hats of the colored heroes. All along the line they were greeted with shouts of "Hell fighters," "Black Angels," "Devil Raisin' Babies" and with wild "Ya-a-a-hoo" cries of joy.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Col. William Hayward gave the command "Forward" and the more than three thousand colored fighters started from Madison Square up Fifth avenue to 110th street, through to Lenox avenue to 145th street, with the band playing its liveliest airs.

There were two reviewing stands. Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Emmet Scott, special representative of Secretary of War Baker; Rodman Wanamaker, Admiral Albert Gleaves, Gen. Thomas Barry, Commander of the East; Controller Craig, ex-Governor Whitman, Secretary of State Francis Hugo, Acting Mayor Moran, Borough President Riegelmann, Borough President Dowling of Manhattan, Lieut. Gov. Harry C. Walker, William Randolph Hearst, Democratic Leader John H. McCooey were in the reviewers' box at the Sixtieth street stand. There was also present members of the State Legislature and Board of Aldermen. Mrs. Smith, wife of the Governor, sat opposite the reviewing stand in the window of the home of Preston W. Satterwhite. Later the Governor and Mrs. Smith had luncheon there.

The second stand was at 135th street and Lenox avenue. As the colored heroes passed the Harlem stand they were accorded an even more rousing reception than that which they received from the hundreds of thousands who lined the avenue. For it is Harlem that most of the members of the regiment came from. The stand was opposite Public School No. 89 and the school children were let out to aid in honoring the valorous and victorious troops.

It was about noon when Colonel Hayward and his "hell fighters" reached the Sixtieth street reviewing stand. They were given the same rousing reception that greeted them along the entire line of march.

The Police Band headed the parade. They were followed by five platoons of mounted police. The old Fifteenth colored jazz band was next in line.

Col. Hayward, to the surprise of many, was not mounted. He was wounded in France and it was expected that he would be mounted. Each soldier and officer wore the steel helmets they carried into battle in France, and several had their bayonets mounted. There were dents made by bullets and shrapnel that had found thir marks. Many wore decorations and scars were visible on their faces. The more seriously wounded followed in automobiles driven by members of the Women's Motor Corps. The first wounded officer was Major Lorillard Spencer, jr., who was on Gov. Whitman's staff.

The Police Band upon reaching the reviewing stand lined up opposite the officials. As the soldiers marched by they played. There also was present: Register Webster, Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield, Deputy Police Commissioner O'Grady and George Wibican.

While waiting for the arrival of the old Fifteenth the Boy Scouts entertained with songs and music. The school children of the neighborhood were dismissed to see the returning heroes.

A large party of State and city officials left City Hall at half-past ten to review the parade. In the first automobile were Gov. Smith, his military aide, and Rodman Wanamaker. The second car bore ex-Gov. Charles S. Whitman and Acting Mayor Robert L. Moran; Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hearst were in the third machine.

Among the prominent military and civil officials in the other autos were: Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo, Major Gen. Thomas J. Barry, former Adjutant Gen. Stotesbury, Lieut. Gov. Henry J. Walker, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. Alfred Smith, Controller Craig, Borough President Dowling of Manhattan, Borough President Riegelmann of Brooklyn, Borough President Connolly of Queens, Borough President Van Name of Richmond, Borough President Bruckner of the Bronx, members of the civil and military staff of Governor Smith, members of the Aldermanic Committee on Welcome to Homecoming Troops, Aldermen Haubert, Hilkmeier, Kinneally, Collins, Falkner and Friedman.

It was not smiles for all as the 369th entered the Harlem streets. They left there 2,000 strong, and of these only 1,200 were in line. There were five colored commissioned officers among those who left, but Lieut. James Europe, Bandmaster, was the only one in today's parade.

Brooklyn was well represented, both in the line of march and among those who paid tribute to the heroes. Many of Col. Hayward's "Hell Fighters" were recruited from this borough.

The first trainload of the 369th arrived from Camp Upton in Long Island City shortly after 8 o'clock. They were met at the station by the women of the Long Island City Red Cross, who dispensed coffee and sandwiches.

Col. Hayward had with him as members of the staff, Lieut. Col. W. A. Pickering, Capt. R. F. Ferguson, Adjutant; Major Whittemore, Regimental Surgeon; Capt. E. N. Fox, Regimental Supply Officer; Lieut. Thompson, Regimental Gas Officer, and Lieut. Whittlesy, Personnel Adjutant.

After a brief resting period the men marched to the ferryboat Hempstead, which took them to the Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, Manhattan, where they proceeded to Madison Square.

In the line of march was Regimental Sergt.-Maj. B. Warwick Cheeseman, who won the Croix de Guerre. He was stenographer in the office of the District Attorney, Manhattan, where he will return after being mustered out.

Another Sergeant-Major to wear the French War Cross is Oscar Hooper, a stenographer in the Public Service Commission's office.

The parade was dismissed at 145th street, and the men rode to the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, where they were dined and entertained.

The military committee of Mayor Hylan's Committee of Welcome arranged that the men did not have a dull moment from the time they sat down until they started back to Camp Upton.

Among the stars of the stage who appeared were Johnny Dooley and Tom Wise. Gus Edwards, who is playing at the Royal, sang before going to the Bronx. Walter Scanlon, who has made a bulls-eye with "Somebody's Sweetheart," also sang his latest hits.

There were several boxing bouts later in the afternoon. Joe Humphreys and Peter Prunty were the announcers. Johnnie O'Brien and Florrie Barnett acted as referees. Joe Barrett was timekeeper. Some of the fighters were:

Harry Wills vs. Jamaica Kid.
Panama Joe Gans vs. Al Wilke.
Jackie Moore vs. Leonard West.
Leo Johnson vs. Eddie Dorsey.
Joe Jeannette vs. Sailor Roberts.
"Smoke" Kelly vs. Harry Robertson.
Billy Hill vs. Tresey Haynes.

A quartet of clever white boys who have made great names for themselves vied with colored talent in the endeavor to win plaudits and arouse enthusiasm and excitement. Johnny Dundee went three rounds with Matty Herbert. Jack Britton made things interesting for "Knockout" Joe Daly.

Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning the first train of the "Fighting Fifteenth" rolled into Long Island City.

The First Battalion was under command of Major Little and with him was Col. Hayward and his staff, consisting of Lieut. Col. W. A. Pickering, Capt. R. F. Ferguson, Adjutant; Major Whittemore, regimental surgeon; Capt. E. M. Fox, regimental supply officer; Lieut. Thompson and Lieut. R. W. Whittlesy, personnel adjutant.

No time was lost in getting the first contingent from the train and they marched from the station to the ferry, where the big ferryboat "Hempstead" was waiting to receive them. As they marched to the boat they were met by women from the Long Island City Red Cross Canteen, who served them with coffee and sandwiches.

Only a small crowd gathered about the ferry to se the soldiers, as most of their friends either remained in Manhattan or had hurried there to see the parade up Fifth avenue.

EXTRACTS

The Cheeseman
Feb 3 1919

October 1, 1918.

Dear Mrs. Jones:

The country is a great life, but I think I have seen enough for the balance of my life. If I am fortunate enough to land back in America. The inhabitants of this country are very agreeable and make things pleasant for us whenever they can, and go as far as to adopt you as long as you are in their town. The scenery is beautiful and in peace time it would be a treat to see the country in full.

Up to this date my health has been as good as it has ever been, and my army life has done me no harm, but I haven't gained any weight. The comfort kits which were issued to us when we departed have sure come in handy, and when you see any of the Emergency Aid Committee tell them we all thank them. I am sure you are a member of that worthy organization. You are still on the ticket selling campaign, and hold the record in disposing of them. Taking all in all, I have fared good in the service up until now, and cannot complain, and hope things will continue so as long as the war lasts, and as we are moving fast to victory I am sure it won't be long before I shall be enjoying myself again with my friends in Philadelphia. Many of my friends are in the company, and make things more agreeable than otherwise it would be. There has been plenty of excitement; lots that I have seen, and much that I have missed.

Tell the friends of mine that I often think of them, and I am sure I have done, and am doing my lot for America. With best wishes,

Sincerely,

SERG'T EDGAR T. HARRIS.

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The American Negro's Duty to the American Flag and the Flag's Duty to the Negro.

The Richmond Planet 5-10-19

Uzziah Minor Speaks Again.

To the Editor of the Richmond Planet—I have at last returned from the historic battlefields of Europe where I saw active service at the "front" as an artillery specialist, in Battery "F" 349th Field Artillery, 167th Field Artillery Brigade, 92nd Division.

While at Brest, France, our Battery decided to publish an official organ under the title "Modern Artillerymen." The duties of Editor-in-Chief fell upon my shoulders. I am sending a copy under separate cover from which you will find some interesting matter, concerning the 349th Field Artillery Regiment in particular and the other colored artillery regiments in general.

THE LETTER THAT BARRED THE PLANET.

Editor Mitchell, you no doubt recall that in my letter to you August 14, 1917, I plainly stated that if I was drafted into the army, I would not suffer the stigma of doing the least in molesting or tarnishing the splendid military record that has been maintained by colored Americans, ever since the immortal Crispus Attucks bravely and willingly sacrificed his life and future career on Boston Commons, that American Independence might be achieved and that an American Democracy might be born.

I have kept my word. I wish to say that at that time I felt justified in refusing to volunteer to fight for a democracy across the seas until I was first assured and thoroughly convinced that President Wilson and his co-workers would leave no stone unturned in seeing to it that a true, unspotted, unimpeachable democracy would be established and upheld in the land of my nativity.

REMAINED STEADFAST.

As no assurance came, I remained steadfast and un-movable in my determination to refuse to go to war as a volunteer. I could clearly see that the war meant practically nothing to American Negroes but lost health, terrible wounds, broken bones or death and worst of all, the continued denial of a square deal and a fair chance in the social, political educational and economic life of our country which is being held up to the world as not only the champion of, but the very personification of a true democracy.

THE TIME TO SPEAK.

It appeared to me that the time had come for twelve million colored Americans to say to the "powers that be," it is our God-given right to "reason why" just as much so as it is our duty to "do and die." Personally, I did not wish to be a party to a "faked" mission. I did not wish to go abroad "faking" the world, pretending, as it were that I was fighting willingly and gladly to secure democracy for white people three thousand miles over sea and had not lifted my hand for a democracy for my own people in my home land.

SEEMS A JOKE.

It seemed to me to be a joke, something altogether inconsistent, something that would invite the ridicule of not only Germany but of our Allies themselves. While in France I saw leaflets that had been dropped from the enemy's aeroplanes, in which they urged colored soldiers to desert the American Army, claiming that in Germany, Negroes are treated as men, and promising us that we would be accorded the same good treatment. But notwithstanding our racial grievances to which the German propaganda called attention and notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the colored soldiers sincerely believed that Germany was acting in good faith. They remained loyal to their country and their country's flag.

REMAINED LOYAL.

These colored soldiers felt that their sacred obligation to their loved ones at home, as well as their patriotic duty to their flag was to continue defending it, courageously and unflynchingly, hoping and praying, of course that their one hundred per cent. patriotism would influence the flag, in turn to give and guarantee one hundred per cent protection to the humblest patriotic Negro under it folds. If it is the Negro's patriotic duty to be ever ready and willing to protect the flag, surely it is the flag's patriotic duty to be ever on the alert in protecting the Negro. A flag that will not protect its protectors says Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, is a dirty rag that contaminates the air in which it waves.

Yours for the Race,
Private First Class,
—UZZIAH MINER,
Washington, D. C., April 26 1919.

IF YOU WANT A MUSIC GUIDE To Learn You How to Play All the Keys in Music on any Piano or Organ, Let Me Know and Try My Art.

WILLIAM MONROE,

424 E. Catherine St., Richmond, Va.

COLORED MAN—GARDNER AND MILKER. WOMAN to Cook. Hanover County. Good Wages. Room 5, City Hall.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

The Late Dr. A. Binga, Jr. Honored

Memorial exercises in honor of the late Rev. Dr. A. Binga, Jr. were held at the First Baptist Church, of South Richmond, Va., Sunday, May 4, 1919. The deceased had been the beloved pastor of this congregation from May 1, 1872 to January 21, 1919, nearly forty-seven years,—and "none knew him but to love him, or named him but to praise."

Exercises were held throughout the day, beginning with the Sunday School and ending with the night services. Memorable speeches were made by Deacons C. H. Munford, John Baker, J. H. Cunningham, Sr., John A. Turner and a recitation by Miss Marie Washington.

Dr. L. C. Garland delivered the memorial address, "On behalf of the Ministry and Sister Churches." His language was forceful and to the point. So well did he perform his duty that words of praise have been heralded from every section of the city. Prof. J. H. Blackwell presided.

At 8:30 Deacon D. S. Lee presided. Excellent papers were read and addresses made by Mrs. Sallie Cogbill, Miss M. A. Fowlkes, Mrs. Geneva Langon, Mrs. Berthel Barbee, Prof. C. L. Winfree, Mrs. A. J. Eggleston, Mr. W. H. Hatcher, Deacon W. L. Dean, Revs. E. W. Langon, A. L. Britton and R. R. Graham and a poem by Mrs. Lula Deane.

The exercises were very touching. Each speaker paid high tribute to this mighty man of God who had gone the way of all the earth.

—Attorney M. Luther Nicholas of Philadelphia, Pa., called on us last week.

Mr. Ernest A. Miles, of New York, formerly of Richmond, called on us. He was looking well and is visiting his many friends in this city.

D. A. Ellett, M. D., proprietor of the Star Bath House was in the city this week. He is a native of King William County, Va. He has been attending the fiftieth anniversary of Hampton Institute and will visit New York, Worcester and Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Lillie Arrington of Elm City, N. C., accompanied by Master Willie Arrington are visiting her sister, Mrs. Alice T. Hilliard of 28 West 22nd Street, So. Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Maude Hickmon Lee of Lancaster, accompanied by little Miss Glenola, Master David S. and baby Marion, are visiting her mother, Mrs. Amelia Jones of 200 W. 21st Street, So. Richmond, Va.

THE 92ND DIVISION WAS MARKED FOR SLAUGHTER.

The cessation of hostilities on November 11 saved the lives of thousands of black American soldiers. It will be recalled that the 92nd Division was within striking distance of Metz when the armistice was signed. Metz was supposed to be impregnable. It was conceded to be the most strongly fortified position held by the Germans. After the signing of the armistice, American engineers were kept busy for several days in digging up mines guarding the approach to Metz. A general attack was to have been made on this formidable fortress on November 11. The Americans were to attack in the center, the French on the right, the British on the left. The 92nd Division had been reserved to lead the American attack on Metz. We all know what that meant. It meant that Metz would have been taken, but thousands of brave black American soldiers, who had nothing whatever to do with the bringing on of the war and who at the outset were told they were not wanted and who were victims of damnable American prejudice even while fighting for Democracy, would have slept the sleep that knows no awakening on the crimson poppy blown fields of France.

Pershing had reserved the Ninety second Division for this supreme test of the valor of American arms. It was a compliment, if you please, to the valor of the black American soldier. Thousands of brave white American soldiers, too, would have paid the supreme sacrifice before Metz, but it will readily be conceded that the "shock troops" would have suffered most heavily. But an overruling Providence willed it otherwise. These brave troops had been marked for slaughter, according to the plans of men, but "He that sitteth above the waterfloods and remaineth a king forever, laughed them to scorn." He would not have it so. Is there not something profoundly significant in this? Can any one doubt that the hand of God was in it? If we believe this, how are we going to show our gratitude to Him Who overrules the wrathe of men?—Omaha Monitor.

NEGRO HEROES WELCOMED BY MAYOR BABCOCK

PITTSBURG DISPATCH MARCH 7, 1919

Tells Crowds That Patriotism of Pittsburgh Is Tainted by No Creed or Color.

BACK TO JOBS, IS KEYNOTE

Mayor Babcock made the address of welcome to the Negro artillerymen who paraded through the streets today when they reached the City-County Building. He said:

"We are gathered together this morning here to bid you welcome. We are not going to do it by words. We are going to do it by deeds, for deeds, you know, speak louder than words. Pittsburgh some time ago

make preparations to receive her soldier boys on their return from the other side and your city council set aside a large sum of money to defray the expenses of this welcome. Your mayor has appointed a committee of the very best citizens that Pittsburgh has to attend to this function. They have organized and they came out this morning personally, over one hundred strong, to extend to you a fitting welcome.

No Creed or Color.

"Gentlemen, there is no creed or color in our patriotism. While you were on the other side in the trenches helping to win this war, we were in the workshop and in the homes here fighting side by side with you. We are willing to give you the credit for winning the war—it could not have been won without you, my boy friends—but we desire some credit for fighting right here at home. We could not put on the uniform and go to the front, but we could and we did stay here at home and fight for you and with you in every kind of a way that we could. This is a great day for Pittsburgh. I want to call your attention particularly this morning to the fact that these big men of Pittsburgh have left their desks and have not been near their offices today at all in order that they might go to the station to meet you, greet you and march with you and show every one of you that their hearts are bidding you a welcome.

Turn Out En Masse.

"This mayor's welcome committee has the responsibility of speaking the heart and soul of Pittsburgh and handing you today, not by idle words; not by the very best words we could command, but by our deeds — by turning out en masse with our police force, and our best men and women, to show you on your return that you are welcome back in our midst.

"Now, boys, this war is over. One of the greatest times in this war period is still on us. Business is a little slow here. We don't have work for everybody, but I want to say to you boys, looking everyone of you in the face, that no flatfooted man or sore toothed man that could not go to the front is going to hold your positions now that you are back here yourself. And I advise you to meet and greet your friends, spend a few days with them and then don your civilian clothes and take up that job, because there are 10 other men that want it. Get to work and don't idle a[illegible] reasonable amount of time necessary to see your friends and get acquainted again.

Big Day Today.

"I know your friends will all want to see you and will fall on your neck. It is going to be a big day today. [illegible] will be with you again tonight when a big welcome will be again extended to you.

"We have all paraded and are tired. I do not want to hold you here long and talk any more to you just now, but I do want to say, in the most earnest words that I can command, that Pittsburgh, in all its greatness, opens its arms to you, her soldier boys, and welcomes you home.

"To you, the members of this committee, I want to say that I am proud indeed to be your Mayor, proud of [illegible] of you, and I want to thank you, you business men and educators, for all laying aside your work this morning and coming out here to show these boys, without a thought of creed or color, honest-to-God patriotism is instilling you this morning."

PLEA FOR COLORED MEN

FOUGHT WELL AS FRIENDS AT TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—WHAT WILL BE THE REWARD

(Boston Globe, Dec. 31, 1918.)

The principal speaker at the Twentieth Century Club yesterday was John C. Wright, a colored Y. M. C. A. secretary, who worked with the 201st Stevedore Regiment in France. It was a colored regiment, most of the line officers of which were from the South. These officers brought into the army and overseas the same attitude of the white Southerner toward the colored man of that section of America. As a consequence, said Mr. Wright, that confidence that the men should have in their officers was lacking in completeness.

In the 92d Division, after an investigation of five companies, he found over 600 colored young men who could not write their own names when they went across. That has since been remedied in part by the Y. M. C. A. He then spoke of the splendid spirit he found among the colored soldiers at the front.

"All were happy and most of them singing," he said, "while awaiting orders to move up into the front lines. The colored has been found with the white soldiers doing his bit where the fighting was the worst. He has gone over the top with them and mixed his blood with theirs that democracy might triumph."

Served at a Sacrifice.

It was to the stevedore regiment however, that he gave his special attention. This regiment was made up of graduates of colleges, sons of professional men, etc., who worked uncomplainingly eight to ten hours a day that the boys at the front might win the war. They worked, knowing that there were no hopes for them of winning war crosses; also knowing that the boys at the front could not win glory if they stopped.

What reward awaits their loyalty.

"The negroes have made good when ever tried out," said Mr. Wright, "but the question now is, what will be the attitude of America toward them when they come back? America must change her attitude, otherwise how is she to square herself before the other Nations of the world. It is just as big a question for her as it is for Great Britain to square herself toward Ireland. One thing was certain, old conditions must not continue."

Discrimination Denounced.

Bishop William A. Guild of Boston said that the colored soldiers had to contend against a propaganda of limitation before they went overseas and again after they arrived in France. It is a well known facts that in some Y. M. C. A. huts the colored man in khaki was denied the privileges extended to white soldiers.

"They were sorely tried," he said, "both here and abroad, but despite all, they made good. Their favorite song was 'Keep Sweet,' for it was by keeping sweet that the day was won. Will the people of America help them to keep sweet when they return? It is up to the people to extend to them the right hand of fellowship and treat them squarely.

"Old relations between the colored and thew hite man must no longer obtain if this talk of a world democracy means anything but talk. Why is not the Negro on committees, boards, etc., so that the others on those committees and boards would have a chance of knowing first hand the position of the colored man? Heretofore they have been satisfied with the information obtained through kitchen girls. The colored man did his bit to establish a world democracy; then let the American people see to it that he shares in its advantages."

More Heroic Work of Our Own Soldier Lads

"BLACK TIGER 371st" DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES IN FRANCE.

New York, March 7th—The part played in France by the negro troops of the "Black Tiger 371st" regiment is graphically told in a letter recently received by the Church of the Open Door from Edward Bunting, Y. M. C. A. secretary in France. Writing from Paris, Bunting tells of the activities of the colored troops in the Champagne offensive, and the manner in which their efforts were rewarded by General Goybet of the French army.

Excerpts from his letter follows:

"Instead of a large hut, I have a room in one of the barracks occupied by a detachment of the men as a canteen. Our phonograph is my pitch-pipe. The library consists of a few magazines which can stand the travel. The Cinema Hall, minus the cinema, is wherever we can get a bunch of the men together for entertainment or religious services.

"The men are very religious, and there are several colored preachers on whom I can always depend for religious meetings. Quite often, we get a crowd together in one of the barracks, with candle light, as near the fire as possible, and a table covered by a khaki blanket for the altar, with two lighted candles thereon. The singing of the old songs is one of the remarkable features. One of the crowd will start a hymn, and when he is under way, the rest join in, without books. The memories of the men are splendid, and they have a large repertoire of such spirituals as "You'd Better Run" with a long prolonged n-n-n-n-.

"My boys are scatered through the villages for a distance of several kilometers, billeted in barns, farms, barracks and wherever there is room for straw and blankets. My principal job just now is getting supplies of tobacco, cigarettes, candy and miscellaneous stuff from writing paper to safety razors from Division Headquarters, many kilometers distant, by automobile camion. Then I take it out by mule wagon or in a musette bag on my back and distribute it to the lads.

"When the regiment was on the Champagne, where I joined it when I relieved the Secretary who was gassed and evacuated to hospital, the boys did wonderful work. They went up hills in the face of all kinds of fire and nothing stopped them. As a result, we had a remarkable ceremony this week.

"The French General commanding the Division of which my 371st U. S. Infantry Regt. and another negro regiment were a part, conferred Croix de Guerre on many of our officers and men. We are very proud of our name; "The Black Tiger 371st." General Goybet pinned the medals on the men, who were drawn up in a hollow square, and made a speech of thanks and farewell. The usual rain was coming down, but it didn't dampen the order of anybody, and the band was not too badly frozen to play the "Marseillaise" and our own National Anthem at the close of the ceremony.

"I must quote part of his address delivered in French, and translated into English by one of General Goybet's staff;

"'With a deep feeling of emotion, on behalf of the—Division and in my own personal name I come to bid farewell to our brave comrades.

"'For seven months we have lived as brothers at arms, partaking in the same activities, sharing the same hardships and the same dangers. Side by side we took part in the great Champagne battle which was to be crowned by a tremendous victory.

"'Never will the Division forget the indomitable dash, the heroical rush of the American Regiments up the Observatory Ridge. The most powerful defenses, the most strongly organized machine gun nests, the heaviest artillery barrages, nothing could stop them. Those crack regiments overcame every obstacle with a most complete contempt for danger; through their sturdy devotion the Division, for nine whole days of severe struggle, was constantly leading the way for the victorious advance of the Army.

"'Officers, non-commissioned officers and men, I respectfully salute our glorious comrades who have fallen, and I bow to your colors, side by side with the flags of the Regiment of Infantry they have shown us the way to VICTORY.'"

"Yesterday morning we had another memorable ceremony. Mr. Moton, President of Tuskegee University, the special Ambassador of President Wilson to the negro troops, visited us, and delivered a message of pride in the black race and inspiration and advice for the future when the regiment return to America. It helped the boys.

"The Y. M. C. A. men have been asked to stay on the job as long as possible, as I don't expect to see you all again for some time.

GEN. BALLOU LAUDS D. C. NEGRO TROOPS

WASHINGTON DISPATCH
JANUARY 27, 1919

Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou, of 1724 Twentieth street northwest, who commanded the Ninety-second division in fighting overseas, has nothing but praise for the five hundred colored draftees from the District who fought with him.

The Ninety-second division trained at Camp Meade and was composed of colored selectives. The 500 colored men in the 368th Infantry and 351st Field Artillery were all draftees from Washington. They were the largest unit of combatant colored troops in the war.

Major General Ballou returned from France recently, after fighting in the Vosges mountains and at the gateway of Metz.

In speaking of the fighting at Metz General Ballou said: "We had the honor of storming one of the most strongly fortified positions of the German army in the attack on Metz. It was a difficult sector, mountainous and bristling with barbed-wire entanglements, machine-gun nests, and every defensive device known to warfare. The last shot we fired was just fifteen minutes before the hostilities ceased.

"Early on the morning of November 10, orders were received to attack at 7 o'clock. This was not to be a mere raid, but a general attack by the entire American army. The French on our right did not advance, and we went forward at the Moselle river, the French holding on the left. We suffered heavy casualties.

"Many of the enemy were killed and wounded in the taking of our first objective. It was a very foggy day and the attack was made in a wood, where the men fought Indian style for every inch of the way."

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"WE GO FORWARD OR DIE", SAY TROOPS WHO KNOW NO FEAR

Returning Soldier Says Men of 15th New York Regiment Didn't Know What "Retire" Meant

The Oklahoma Democrat
2-11-19

New York, Feb. 3.—According to the history of Sergeant John Jamison, of Harlem, New York, now the 369th Regiment, their colonel defied the orders of his superior general is making an attack, using words that have since become famous.

Colonel Haywood said "My men never retire, they go forward, or they die."

"It was in the fighting of June 6th" said Jamison. "Previous to this we had fought through several small engagements, but this day we were fighting with the French, with whom we were brigaded. We came up to the German front lines and there we met the heaviest attack, which was a counter attack, to our advance.

"Colonel Hayward tore off the 'eagles' of his insignia, grasped a gun from a soldier, and darted out ahead of the rest of Company K. We went through a barrage of German artillery that was poured down upon us. A French General ordered us to retire. Colonel Hayward, who, of course, was under direct command of this French General, said:

"'I do not understand you.'

"Then the French General raised his arms above his head and cried:

"'Retire! Retire!'

"And then Colonel Hayward, with his hat knocked off, came running up and cried:

"'My men never retire. They go forward or they die.'"

Private James Carter of South Wilmington, Ill., Ninety-sixth Company, Sixth Marines, gave a graphic description of the storming of Bouresches on June 6 in a final attempt to take the town after nine days fighting.

"There were 250 men in the company under command of Captain Donnald Duncan when we started that morning," he said. "One hour after facing terrific German barrage, Captain Duncan was killed. Lieutenant Robinson took command. We faced a position so dangerous because of cross firing that we could go no further.

"Those who want to go into that can go; but orders from headquarters are that we can go back when ever we wish. Any man that wants to go back, may do so with full honor," said Lieutenant Robinson to his men.

"The answer was:

"'We never go back.'"

Seventeen of the Ninety-sixth company came out of this fight alive.

Joy Bombs Go Off as Famous Regiment Parades Loop District; Regimental Flag Missing

The Ada Evening News
2-12-19

And they just opened their mouths and hollered, those countless thousands of city folks who swarmed the downtown thoroughfares last Monday morning in a frantic effort to welcome home 800 valiant warriors of the 148th Infantry who carried fresh in their memories the rigors they had braved in fighting in the Vosges, Argonne and Toul sectors.

Impressive Scenes

It was the city's triumph as it captured the hearts of these 800, receiving them with tears, kisses, cheers and handshakes—and these strong hearts who carried the inseparable memories of that fierce fighting in Flanders, where the atrocities of the Huns on that innocent Belgian populace were most vicious, incidents in which they saw comrades holding the line even though their fingers pulling the triggers were fast stiffening in death, recalling those times when the mighty cannon spoke in one big tone, the noise of a thousand welcomes—but these memories of these scenes as they witnessed no more impressive sights as mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters and sweethearts clasped them safely in their waiting arms. Truly this was home and the bliss of the family fireside was theirs.

Arrive at I. C. Station

Promptly at 9 a. m. the unit, in command of Maj. Warner A. Ross (white), pulled into the I. C. station at 12th street and Michigan avenue, the band, which carries the reputation of having jazzed the germ out of the Germans, playing "Illinois." Their advent was the signal for the fun to begin, and the noise of the bedlam shook the mighty buildings in that boulevard. After a preliminary blaring and bugling, the unit formed and marched to the Coliseum, where the formal welcome of the city was made by Col. Wm. N. Pelouze (white), who headed the mayor's committee, and Charles B. Travis, chairman of the citizens' committee.

Parade Without Battle Standard

Following the welcome given at the Coliseum, and after mingling with the home folks, at 2 p. m. the unit formed to parade the loop on the way to the union depot, where they entrained for Camp Grant, central demobilization point. Crowds interspersed with many nationalities lined, cheered hoarsely as the boys passed in review of Gen. Wood and committee on the Art Institute steps. All were general in assent that the "boys" are all there, but —and where was their battle standards in whose defense they had written the word "Fame" in blood? Maj. Ross, when questioned about the matter, said: "I was not present at the time when the flags were disposed of. I do know, however, that it was ordered salvaged by Brig. Gen. Charles G. Gehart, but for what purpose I am unable to say. The taking of a flag from the regiment under such circumstances is unusual and I know of no precedent of like nature."

Speak of Segregation

The officers of the regiment were outspoken in their criticisms of the treatment received on board the ship en route to America, and had no hesitancy in saying that even while on the field of battle they were compelled to fight the Germans at the front and the propaganda put in force and effect by the white officers of the American army in the rear. This is said to have been so pronounced that had not these troops typified the real spirit of democracy their morale would have been destroyed. One of the officers said, however, that little else could have been expected in viw of the fact that certain southern officers spent more time in attempting to spread race prejudice than they did in trying to win the war.

Portion of 92d Division

The unit, which is part of the 92d division and left Camp Grant last June, is composed chiefly of Chicago and Illinois soldiers. They saw hard service in the Vosges, Argonne and Toul sectors. Their casualties were 75 killed, 500 wounded and 9 missing in action.

CHRISTMAS LETTER FROM THE A. E. F. TO AMERICA

The Muskogee Democrat

The Rhineland, Christmas, 1918.

Dear America:

Your sons are coming home. The task you set before them is nearly done, and now, day by day, week by week, month by month, your ships are bringing us home.

2-8-19

If we have done well, it was for love of you. Dimly we understoon that we had been sent forth to slay something which, if it throve unchecked, would one day reach out across the seas and destroy you. Very clearly we understood that by ourselves would you be judged among the free peoples; that the hour had struck for us to show mankind the mettle of our pasture. And believe this—there was not one of us who did not walk a little straighter, live a little cleaner, work a little better, fight a little harder on that account. "Mammy," a Stevedore wrote in his Mothers' Day Letter last spring, "I want folks to see your raising in me." America, it was so with every one of us. We wanted all the world to see your raising in us.

And this is written just to tell you that those ships will bring back more than 2,000,000 men, every one a better citien than when we sailed away.

Better citiezns, because we know each other better. Rich and poor, high and low, rough and polished, East and West, North and South—the war has mixed us all together. Alabama and Iowa have joined to form a single brigade, and what a brigade! Oregon has fought shoulder to shoulder with New York and means more to New York than ever she meant—than ever she could have meant—before.

Better citiens because many of us—almost a million of us—have, for a time, dwelt in that community spirit which nowhere in this workaday world is quite so animate as it was in that strange, simple country which was called the front.

Above all, better citizens because you, America, mean more to us than ever before. For one thing, we have had to learn what it is to do without you. Some for a little while, other for interminable months, we have been obliged to do without you. Of course, the whole A. E. F.—though we have tried to hide it in our letters—has been as abysmally homesick as the most jealous mother could have wished. But surely that was no bad thing.

Then, too, we have seen such amazing things done in your name. We who were at Chateau-Thierry and northwest of Verdun have seen men in olive drab and forest green beside us show themselves made of such stuff as taught us a new wonder for the land that could breed them. There were some of us who had to set forth from our own front gate and journey all the way to the Marne to discover America.

We of this generation had come to take our country for granted. We had come to take our liberty as a matter of course like the air we breathed and the unfailing sun. It was not so with the generation that wrung the first homesteads from the wilderness. It was not so with the generation that conceived the nation in liberty and dedicated it to the proposition that all men are created equal. It was not so with the generation that fought a civil war to prove whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, could long endure. But we—we of the easy spring of 1917—were like the ide sons of some rich man, inheritors of a fortune which only he could value who had by toil and sacrifice amassed it. Now we have done more than inherit the treasure. We have earned it. We were children of a great estate. We have added to it.

And so, dear America, we write you from the Rhine. In the name of those who cannot return, in the name of the best of all, those who lie beside the Marne and the Ource and the Vesle and the Aire and the Meuse, we wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. The American soldier sends you his love.

A. E. F.

The Muskogee boys in the famous 92nd Division send the above to "The Old Folks at Home".—Ed.

Secretary Parr Writes Again

The Bartlesville Enterprise

Has Had Wonderful Experience in Europe and Is Now Heading Homewrad

12-4-19

Headquarters 335th Labor Battalion (Q. M. C.) American Ex., Forces, France.

December 18, 1918.

Dr. Jos. A. Booker, A. M.,
Pres. Ark. Bapt. College,
Little Rock, Arkansas

My Dear Sir: This week finds us at Maranville, in the province of Haute Marne. Our camp site is one which has a lot of history. Our headquarters are in an old castle, surrounded by a high and thick wall. This castle has been bombed two or three times by

...Germans. The Germans tell us that Napoleon at one time used this castle for headquarters, and for that reason they regard the place almost as sacredly as they do their own churches.

I am expecting to depart from this camp tomorrow, on a 7-days leave. I shall go to one of the leave areas of the United States, namely: Aixlis Banes. This rest camp is situated in the province of Sovoie, near the frontier of Switzerland. I am looking forward to this trip with a great deal of interest, for it has been my desire for a long time to visit Switzerland.

There will be just two of us in the party, Private 1cl. John T. Gipson, formerly a professor of Shorter college, and myself.

We are all looking and listening for the welcome words of "all aboard the ship for America," but still, we have patience, because we realize that Uncle Sam is sending his boys back home as fast as possible, and when our turn comes he will not forget us, I am sure. I am hoping we will start back home sometime in February.

Best wishes to A. B. C.

Very truly yours,
Pvt 1cl. U. S. Parr,
Hq. 335th Labor Battalion,
American Ex., Forces, France.

N Y C SUN
FEBRUARY 3, 1919

NEGRO SOLDIERS HONORED.

Tablet for 44 Who Died in Service Dedicated.

The names of forty-four negro heroes who gave their lives in the service of their country and of many more who served are engraved on an "honor tablet" which was unveiled yesterday and dedicated at the headquarters of the Williamsbridge Civic League, 719 East 217th street, The Bronx.

James W. Randolph, president of the league, presided at the dedication and addresses were made by Louis D. Gibbs, Bronx County Judge; J. Frank Wheaton, a negro attorney; Major W. H. Jackson of the Fifteenth Regiment, Lieut. S. F. Leazelle and Lieut. Marion Rudd. The exercises were attended by hundreds of negroes.

RATHER MEET SATAN THAN COLORED UNITS

KINGSTON N Y FREEMAN
JANUARY 23, 1919

Sergeant Clemons Writes of the Fighting Spirit of Colored Americans—Makes His Friend Corporal Fitzgerald.

D. G. Atkins has received the following letter from Sergeant Clarence S. Clemons, one of Kingston's colored soldiers, who gives the fighting colored man's views of the war and the way it should have ended:

Army and Navy
Young Men's Christian Association
"With the Colors."
Dec. 12, 1918.

Hon. D. G. Atkins:

Dear Sir:—The battalion to which I am attached was up but in no way did it take part in what proved to be the final push of the Yanks. It reminded me and made me feel like the "Doughboy" who reached the front a day after it was all over, he sat on a rock, hands and gun between his legs cigarette in his mouth and tin helmet way back on his head a picture of despair he said. "Trained three months, studied French six weeks, seasick ten days coming over—here I am with nothing to look at but shell holes and tourists, no souvenirs left but tin cans. Who signed the armistice? H—l of a note."

Oh the dirty Fritzs. If the boys had their way it wouldn't have been over until they have taken the water out of the Rhine and mopped up the other half of Germany with it. I've got a .45 Colt automatic and I haven't had a bit of target practice. They would rather meet the old boy himself than run into some of the colored units that's over here. You should have seen, oh, any part of that five million dollar barrage the Yanks sent over, and when the boys went over in search of their enemies they were not to be found, so they had to be loaded in truck to catch up to them, that's how fast they made their getaway. Then came the armistice. They knew the Allies had them going—could dent their line any where or at any time—so they squealed just like so many pigs. I'm still in favor of giving them back just what they handed out to Belgium and France, that's justice.

In the advance zone, I have failed to see a town that wasn't bombarded and in the towns, villages, etc., have failed to see a house that wasn't knocked down or suffering from shell shots. It seems worse than the pictures I saw back home. However, it's over and I'm thinking now of returning home. Of course I haven't any idea how soon, but I'll be home...

...my boy friend Fitzgerald, he was glad to see me, you may be sure. He had just been made a corporal—good for him. Just had time to say Hello and so-long. Oh, it's great traveling over here—you blunder on to the place you want to go to. Just think of it hooking an auto ride and dodging M. P.'s. Give my regards to all the boys. Here's two little cards wishing you the Christmas greetings and a Happy New Year. I would be glad to hear from you and others. I am as ever,

Very truly yours,
SGT. CLARENCE S. CLEMONS,
Medical Department,
With 343rd Labor Bn., C. C. and D., A. P. O., No. 914, Amer. E. F., Parois. Dept. of Meuse, France.

D. C. COLORED VETERANS SHARE HOME WELCOME

WASHINGTON D C STAR
FEBRUARY 15, 1919

Committee on Parade for Coming Demonstration Cordially Invites Their Participation.

Robert N. Harper, executive chairman of the "welcome home parade," arranged for one of the last days of the present month, has dispelled any possible doubts as to the cordiality and sincerity of the desire of the parade committee to have colored District of Columbia veterans take as big a part as they can in the celebration.

The parade is planned as a dual welcome to the soldiers, sailors and marines who represented the Capital city in action and in camp and to President Wilson on his return to the White House from France.

Invitation to Colored Men.

"Every colored man who wore the uniform of his country and who has been discharged from service or who is stationed within easy distance of Washington is urged most strongly to enroll himself with Gen. R. D. Simms, chairman of the committee on the participation of service men," said Mr. Harper this morning. "I have heard rumors from time to time that some of the colored citizens of the District feel that there is a disposition to keep colored veterans in the background and not to encourage their registration as marchers.

Call for "All Local Veterans."

"I cannot too strongly deny any such feeling. The committee wants to have the colored soldiers take just as big a part in the celebration as they are entitled to. The call is for 'all local veterans' to enroll themselves, and when 'all' is said 'all' is what is meant. Washington's quota of the colored 372d Infantry, formerly the 1st Separate Battalion, are to participate as a unit, unless something unforeseen happens, and we don't want a single individual negro soldier, sailor or marine who is now in town or who can get here to be overlooked. All such should go to room 224, District building, and give their names."

Prairie View Teacher 335 Praises Negro Regiment

(From a Prairie View Teacher.)

To The Post:

Dear Sir—I trust you will pardon this encroachment upon your time. But I have dared to hope that perhaps you can spare a little space in your paper to one who long looked for your opinions and your leadership on questions which were of interest and importance to the great Southwest. I realize fully that problems of reconstruction, of readjustment and of economic welfare must claim your time and space at present. And yet that of which I write concerns the commonwealth of Texas and of every other State in America.

Yesterday afternoon on one of the prominent thoroughfares of the city of Brest, a large crowd, which seemed to increase by magic, gathered as if for a holiday. French military and naval officials, resplendent in their gaily decorated uniforms, rode by in swiftly moving automobiles or mingled with the throng on the sidewalks. Failing to ascertain the cause of so much holiday spirit by inquiries among the Americans present, I decided to wait. My wait was not a long one, for soon there came the faint echo of martial music, the steady and measured tread of marching men and then the oft-repeated "bravo" of the French populace. I looked, strained my neck to see to whom these French were paying such tribute (for soldiers are not rare among them), and, lo, there came riding on a spirited horse an American, a colonel, and behind him his staff. Who are they, I thought, but my question already had its answer; for there stretching from walk to walk, from curb to curb, came platoons of soldiers in the O. D. of America; moreover these soldiers were black or brown or intervening shades, and as they marched with heads erect and eyes front, with the easy swing of the veterans who have seen service on the front lines, flowers were pelted at them and continuous cheering rent the air.

Into the square they came and there the battalions were formed into a perfect square to the center of which came many officers, American, English, French, Italian, Portuguese, many dignified civilians, the council of the ancient city of Brest.

The regiment was brought to attention, inspected by the admiral of the port, and then, while each one strove to hear the words which the interpreter was saying after the admiral, I heard these which the morning has verified: "This regiment of American infantry is cited in the orders of the French army for distinguished gallantry in action; for having advanced in the face of machine gun fire and captured a German position that was bitterly defended, for showing courage and bravery despite the severe loss of 400 men wounded and several hundred dead; for having captured prisoners, cannons and machine guns under deadly and especially violent fire." The admiral then came forward and pinned the Croix de Guerre on the top of the flag and then another on the breast of the colonel.

I was filled with pride, for, after all, I, too, was one of these, not of the 372d, but of that race, whose men had won the gratitude of France. I was doubly proud for a few days previous I had talked with a young man painfully wounded, who was once a member of that regiment, but now as a casual, had started home. At one time he was a student of mine at Prairie View, the State school which Texas has provided for her negro citizens. He told me of others also from that institution, one or two who had made the supreme sacrifice for democracy. And then I knew, what I had hoped was true, that Prairie View and every other institution for negro education had made good; that the distance from the class room to the battlefield was not far if the lessons of the class room were well learned.

I fear already that I written too much and yet there is just another thought. Soon these black boys who, brigaded with the French, turned back the boche, will return home, most of them indeed to their native Southland. Will America forget, that as citizens, they were called, as citizens they answered, as citizens of America they died? France knew them only as men—as American soldiers. Will America know them as less? Must they forever be without the democracy at whose behest 45,000 have bared their breast on the fields of France.

I thank you, Mr. Bailey.

Elmer A. Carter.

92d Division, Q. M. C.; A. P. O. 766
January 27, 1919.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 23, 1919

OUR NEGRO TROOPERS LIKE LIFE IN FRANCE

Paris Fetes Them and Doesn't Draw Color Line, so They Want to Remain There.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Reports are reaching Washington that many American negro troopers who won glory in France want to be discharged there instead of returning to this country.

According to these reports, negroes are finding their way to Paris, and are being feted by the natives. They find the "color line" conspicuous by its absence. All this listens, looks and feels good to the negro fighting men, accustomed as they are to keeping their distance from white persons in this country.

The rules of the War Department require the return of all American soldiers to this country for discharge, unless there are compelling personal or business reasons for their discharge on the other side ahead of the sailing of their respective units for this side. While the dusky American fighters may find pleasure in social freedom in Paris, therefore, there is no prospect that they will be discharged on that side unless individuals happen to fall within the classes of men that Gen. Pershing has been authorized to release over there.

Soldiers — 1919 336
Asia and Europe

SERGT. JOHNSON KILLED FOUR, WOUNDED 32, WHEN HE ROUTED GERMAN RAIDERS

N Y C EVE WORLD
FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Colored Doughboy Tells How He Won First French War Cross in Old 15th.

USED GUN, KNIFE, BOMBS

Fought to Uphold Reputation of His Company—Brings Back Many Scars.

When the Stockholm landed the 1st Battalion of the old 15th New York Regiment at West 57th Street to-day Col. Hayward was asked about the men of his regiment who had been decorated. He sent an orderly for Sergt. Henry Johnson of Co. C, and soon the big colored man, whose home is in Orange Street, Albany, came limping forward. He bore many marks of his thrilling fracas with the Germans which won for him the first French War Cross to be awarded to the colored men. The encounter occurred in the Argonne May 5.

Johnson has a silver plate in his left foot which causes him to limp, his right foot is also badly shot up, he has a bayonet scar in his back, the back of his left hand shows a long scar and his lips were cut to pieces by a German bayonet. But he wore a huge smile and was a typical bashful negro doughboy.

Col. Hayward placed his hand on the negro soldier's shoulder and said: "Henry, tell these gentlemen about your little fight with the Germans."

The soldier came to a salute and replied:

"Yessuh."

Breaking from his rigid salute Henry smiled and then began his story, often breaking into dialect when he grew excited.

"You see it was this way," he began. "I was on post with Needham Roberts (a New York negro who came home some time ago with a similar decoration). Along about midnight the Sergeant came out with two draft men.

"'Good Lord, Sergeant,' I said, 'them men don't know how to handle a rifle, whaddyu wanta bring 'em out here for. Take those fool men back and me and Roberts will stay alone!'

NOT SCARED; CAME TO DO HIS BIT.

"Just a few minutes after the Sergeant went back, a sniper took a couple shots at me. I called Sergt. Roy Thompson and told him 'theyss lot of Dutchman out there and they done been shootin' at me!'

"'Aw, you're scared,' he said to me.

"'Scared nothin'. I come over here to do mah bit and ahm a goin' to stick,' I told him, and he went away.

"Along 'bout 2 o'clock, I guess it was, when it got cloudy, I said to myself, 'I hear some snippin' of them wires out there,' and I decided to get ready. First thing I called Roberts, but while he was a comin' I reached down and slid the lid offen a box of hand grenades. He didn't come, so I put 'em in a row up in front of me."

"How many did you have?" Johnson was asked.

"'Bout thirty, I guess. Then Roberts come and I told him about the wires snippin'.

"'They's a lot of Germans out there and they're agoin' to rush me,' I says to him. 'You better pass word along to the lootn'ant. If they come over here and try to get in they'll get me or I'll get them.'

"Finally, they kept on snippin' my wires, and I let go with a grenade. Then I grabbed my rifle and let go with 31 clips of bullets. (He paused to explain there are three bullets in a clip).

ROBERTS WOUNDED, JOHNSON FIGHTS ON.

"Bullets begin to fly and I yells down to Roberts, 'Better come on up here. Every Dutchman in the woods is out here and I'm goin' out and take dat hill.'

"Roberts rushed up, but he sure got it quick, went right down, shot in the hip and through his arm. I was suah tossin' out dem hand grenades, too, boss, but Roberts, a-fumblin' with his arm, got in mah way.

"'Git on down in youah hole!' I yells to him; 'pass me them grenades and git away from mah feet. An' pass 'em quick!' Then I grabbed mah gun and was a-pumpin' it to 'em when I got an American clip in it and the thing stuck. So ah jist jumped up and started after 'em with mah gun, a-swingin' it hard and heavy. Soon as ah cracked a few it busted up too.

"Ah didn't stop to ask no introductions er excuse myself, but jes sailed in, a-grabbin' out mah French bolo, when mah gun went bad.

"One musta been a smart guy, for he yel'd in English, 'Oh, that black ——— has got me! Rush him! Rush him!'

"'Yes, you all rush me and ah'l suah try and git you!' I sez to myself 'cause I saw one guy that looked like a lootn'nt and I made for him. Boss, ah was agaoin strong and suah made 'em step some. But then some German got me down on mah knees when he done whanged me with the butt of his gun. Whew! it suah hurt, but ah jes kept on, agrabbin' one and tossin' him right over my shoulder.

"Ah guess that row musta lasted a half a hour before they got relief out to me. Ah was pretty well mussed up, an' so was Roberts. But the 'kunnel' took good care of us an' kept me with the regiment, and ah knowed ah had tried hard to be a good soldier, so ah was happy."

OUT TO UPHOLD THE REPUTATION OF HIS COMPANY.

Some one wanted to know what urged him to struggle on when overwhelmingly outnumbered by the Germans.

"Ah'l tell you, boss. We all said Company C was the best in the regiment, and ah was jest out there a upholdin' old Company C and her reputation.

"When ah joined the regiment the 'Kunnel' made us a talk, and he sez for us to fight hard and be good soldiers. He gave us all a card which sez 'Keep a still tongue, have your eyes and ears open, and you are liable to get back home.' I saw that card up in front of mah eyes all the time."

The Negro finished his story quietly. His hearers within the sound of his voice listened as the big good-natured Negro tried to make each point distinct and correct. They were amazed at his ability to quote military terms and mix French with his typical Negro English. He bore his honors gracefully and seemed a modest hero.

Officials stated later that a check had been made and it was known Johnson had killed four Germans, had wounded 32 and had reduced the vicinity of his outpost to a shambles. Wreckage around the "petit poste," as Johnson called it in the French way, was everywhere and a trial of blood showed where he had slashed the Germans with his knife.

N Y C SUN
FEBRUARY 13, 1919

Our Valorous Negro Troops.

New York welcomed to their homes yesterday the negro soldiers who, recruited as the Fifteenth Regiment of the National Guard, won fame for themselves in the United States Army as members of the 369th Infantry. The tale of their courage, their devotion and their good humor precedes them. From the day of their landing in France reports of their soldierly conduct were frequent, and the testimony of their officers to their good behavior is borne out not only by that of newspaper correspondents, but by the numerous decorations conferred on them by the foreign commanders under whom they fought.

The negro soldiers did not face the task of making a good reputation for fighting men of their race. That had been written in the history of the nation by their predecessors in other wars. From the Revolution onward, whenever and wherever the United States has needed soldiers, the negroes have responded. They have always been recognized in the Regular Army as splendid material for professional soldiers, and they have similarly won honor in the ranks of the volunteers. In France they were brought into comparison with negroes from other parts of the world, and in that comparison they suffered in no way whatsoever.

The negroes of New York who went oversea return to their city with the knowledge that they have earned the plaudits that will be uttered in their honor by men of all races. They have upheld and raised higher than it ever was before the standard of their race. They have given the lie to the contentions that city life is peculiarly demoralizing to men whose skins are black, and that the city negro has not the physical stamina or the moral integrity of the field hand. The story of their achievements in the field is the final answer to those who have held that only in the Southern climate and under patriarchal government can the negro develop the highest qualities of manhood and self-reliance.

INDIANAPOLIS IND NEWS
DECEMBER 11, 1919

THE NEGRO DOUGHBOY

While the part played by American negroes in the war has been recognized as of great merit and praised accordingly, the stories told by returning members of the American expeditionary forces have not always harmonized with popular belief. In fact, many veterans of the European campaigns have made the flat assertion that negro troops could not be depended upon in a crisis, that in the face of opposition no stronger than that encountered by organizations on either side of them they have been known to break and endanger the whole line.

This statement was not without a basis of fact, as might have been surmised even by those who knew that the complete record of the American negro troops compels a far different and wholly commendable conclusion. The story was based upon the untimely withdrawal of a negro regiment in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the consequent isolation of the "lost battalion." This regiment did, as the war department report indicates, retreat when it should have stood its ground. But the investigators found that the withdrawal was not a rout in defiance of the white officers of the regiment, but a comparatively orderly retreat under the direction and in compliance with orders which now appear to have come from the enemy, and which, of course, were not part of the staff plan of the offensive.

Thus out of an extraordinary situation grew a rumor with an appearance of truth, and no doubt, many race disputes in this country growing out of charges made in good faith that the negro doughboy could not stand the battle test. The official report effectively destroys the foundation of this rumor and should not only supersede it, but should move every fair-minded man who has repeated the story to do what he can to right the wrong of which he was excusably guilty.

Negro Troops Guard Huns Zealously With "Steel."

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 16.—In the field artillery training camp at Coquidan, France, where the units of the Dixie Division were stationed at Camp Gordon, received their finishing touches, there was a large number of German and Austrian prisoners at work or in stockades. The Southern men were proud of the manner in which Negro soldiers of the South guarded the Hun prisoners.

"There wasn't a single chance in the world for a prisoner to get away as long as a Georgia Negro, equipped with a bayonet, was on the job," said one of the Savanah men in the 117th.

"The Negro guards made no bones

scent their desire to be given the opportunity of seeing whom 'sho nuff' bayonet fighting felt like, and the German prisoners feared them worse than they did anything on earth. When a Georgia Negro guard ordered Fritzie, at the point of a bayonet, to 'lif dat garbage can to dat wagon and show some speed,' Fritz gave exhibition of perfect obedience never witnessed by officers of the Kaiser.

"Three or four hundred Hun prisoners were often assigned to a single guard and never one attempted to get away. In the first place they were well fed and housed and were much better off than they were in the German army, and in the second place they hd a mortal dread of cold steel and a tremendous respect for the Negro soldier's ability to use it.

"While fearing the American Negro soldiers worse than they did the Kaiser, the Fritzies were deeply interested in the singing of the colored troops. ...

...d soldiers marched by where Hun prisoners were working indus... was suspended while the prison... listened in amazement.

"One of them expressed to me intense surprise that such figh... could sing so beautifully."

Negro Troops to Come To Pittsburgh Inst...

Army Officials Accede to Mayor's Request.

PITTSBURG PA SUN
FEBRUARY 26, 1919

Special to The Pittsburgh Sun.

CAMP MEADE, Md., Feb. 25.—Following the announcement that the members of the Headquarters and Supply Company and Batteries A. B. C and D of the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Field Artillery arrived here late Sunday night under the command of Colonel Wade H. Carpenter, for discharge, a request was made to the war department by the mayor of Pittsburgh to have these men sent to that city to be demobilized. This request was made by the executive in order that a celebration might be held.

It was stated here yesterday that this request had been refused, but that the men of the unit had been ordered demobilized at once and are to be sent to Pittsburgh in a body at the expense of the Government. They will be accompanied by a representative of the mayor of Pittsburgh. This is a unit composed of colored men with white officers. There are 50 officers and 1,266 men in the detachments which have thus far arrived of this unit and they consist mostly of soldiers from Pittsburgh.

Last of Negro Fighters Home

More Than 2,000 Arrive on Great Northern—Many Ill and Wounded Among Troops on Transports.

With the arrival here to-day of the steamship Great Northern, one of ten transports due at this port before night, virtually the last of the American negro combat troops had returned from overseas to the United States. The Great Northern brought 2,643 officers and men, a majority of them negroes of the 349th Field Artillery.

One company of the dark skinned fighters still to arrive is aboard a British steamship bound for this port. The only negro soldiers remaining in France are a few engineers and stevedores.

Ill and Wounded Aboard.

Among the white men on board the Great Northern were many ill and wounded members of the Old 69th from New York. Their interest in returning to New York was almost equalled by their eagerness to tell of the bravery and devotion of Father Duffy, who was with the regiment in most of its fights.

The Great Northern ran into a storm the first day out and those on board had an uncomfortable time for forty-eight hours, when the gale abated.

Among the white fighters on board was Capt. George Brokaw Compton, a lawyer with an office at 40 Wall street. Before going to France Capt. Compton was chairman of the Mitchel committee of speakers in war industries and a member of the war committee of the Bar Association. He is a Republican and helped organize the Hughes College League.

All of the men in uniform who returned aboard the Great Northern were under the command on the transatlantic voyage of Col. John O'Neil of Newburyport, Mass. One of the officers under him was Lieut.-Col. Dallas S. Townsend of New York. He went to France as a Major in command of the 2d Battalion and received his promotion just before sailing for home.

Of the negro troops aboard the Great Northern, two were recommended for the Croix de Guerre. They were Corporal Joseph E. Martin, formerly a waiter at Atlantic City and Private Lyon L. Williams of Owego, N. Y.

They displayed great bravery in repairing telephone wires under shell fire.

They, as well as the others in the 349th Field Artillery, belonged to the 92d Division, which will be the first American division to be returned in its entirety to the United States.

Wounded New Yorkers.

Among the ill and wounded New Yorkers on board were: William Stapleton of Yonkers, member of the 306th Infantry. He was wounded in the fighting in the Argonne Forest on Nov. 3. A shell fragment struck him in the arm.

Charles Bryan of 138 West Sixty-second street, member of the 316th Company of the Tank Corps. A bullet struck in the knee by a machine gun in the Argonne.

Alexander Szalay of Brooklyn, member of Company I, 307th Infantry, struck in the knee by a machine gun bullet.

Martin Bertshi of 3938 Webster avenue, Bronx. He had served with the Medical Corps for ten months in the recent war, and for twenty-eight years before that. He became ill just before sailing for home.

Frank Cookley of 107 West 126th street, member of the 23d Infantry. He was wounded by a machine gun bullet in the fighting at Chateau Thierry.

Praise for Father Duffy.

Corp. William X. Metzker of [illegible] West 138d street, member of Company [illegible] of the 165th. Hit by machine gun bullet in the thigh when fighting in the Argonne. Metzker was one of those who praised Father Duffy. "He was one of the coolest men under fire I ever saw," Corp. Metzker said.

Sergt. Anthony Manley of 223 East [illegible] street, the Bronx, member of Company [illegible] 165th Infantry. Shot in the arm in the fighting in the Argonne.

Anthony Dowe of 160 Oak street, Yonkers, member of Company C, 305th Infantry. Wounded when fighting at Verdun.

Milton Henderson of 552 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. Ill of influenza.

John E. Breene of 345 West Twenty-third street, members of Company B, 309th Infantry. Gassed at St. Mihiel.

George P. Dixon of 400 Adelphi street, Brooklyn. Shot in the right arm.

Corporal Robert D. McQuillan of 602 West 190th street, member of Company D, 165th Infantry (the old 69th), became ill on Nov. 21.

Also aboard the Great Northern were 27 nurses.

Another troopship which arrived here to-day was the cruiser Frederick.

The units on board the Great Northern included the 349th Field Artillery Field and Staff, Headquarters and Supply companies, Medical Detachment and companies A, B, C and D, 53 officers and 1,023 enlisted men (colored); Casual companies 235, Georgia, and 965; Brest Convalescent detachments Nos. 61 to 69, inclusive, 1,291 enlisted men, all sick or wounded; 13 detached officers of the 54th Coast Artillery and 5 casual officers.

1,547 on Frederick.

The cruiser Frederick left Brest Feb. 19 with 1,547 officers and men, including the Battalion Headquarters and Companies D and I of the 162d Infantry, comprising 10 officers and 273 men.

Officers and men from five fighting aero squadrons were on board. There were Aero Squadrons 95, 103, 465, 835 and 1009. Among the casuals were 23 marines. Corporal Lawrence Tedesco of 44 Madison avenue, White Plains, N. Y., had been in France twenty-one months with the 8th Machine Gun Company of the 5th Marines. His right eye was shot out in the Champagne fighting.

Lieut. A. M. Joyce of St. Paul was in command of the 95th Aero Squadron, with 5 officers and 165 men. The first pursuit group, of which the squadron was a member, had eight men killed and twenty-one other casualties, counting men taken prisoners.

Twenty-five of the members were awarded the Croix de Guerre, and ten got the Distinguished Service Cross. The squadron was commanded at one time by Capt. James E. Miller, vice-president of the Columbia Trust Company of Manhattan, who was killed on March 10.

Lieut. L. J. Irving of Berkeley, Cal., came back in command of the 103d Aero Squadron, which fought at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel, the Somme, the Argonne and the Meuse. He and Lieut. Warren Eaton of Rochester, N. Y., were awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for thrilling work on Oct. 10 at the Somme. They were up in single-seated bombing planes when eleven Fokkers attacked them. Lieut. Irving shot down two and Eaton one. They got back safely to the American lines in machines that were badly riddled.

One of the other transports due to-day is the Siboney, which left Bordeaux on Feb. 20 last, with 3,152 men. Major-Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commander of the 40th Division, and Brig.-Gen. William O. Johnson are passengers.

Other Troopships Coming.

Six other troopships and their military complements due to-day are:

Rochester—From Brest, Feb. 17, with 370 men, including 167th Aero Squadron, four officers and 133 enlisted men, of whom four officers and 108 enlisted men are for Camp Upton; Mobile Hospital No. 100; Casual Company No. 1214, Texas; two casual officers and 133 enlisted men.

La Lorraine—From Havre, Feb. 22, with 360 men, including Casual Companies Nos. 1492, Georgia, and 1494, Pennsylvania; Base Hospital No. 7, Massachusetts, and two casual officers.

Santa Maria—From Bordeaux, Feb. 17, with 98 men, including Base Hospital No. 22, 28 officers and 18 nurses; Base Hospital No. 3, 16 officers and 32 nurses.

El Occidente—From Bordeaux, Feb. 21, with 90 men, consisting of 88 casuals, with Medical Detachment of one officer and three enlisted men.

Yosemite — From St. Nazaire, Feb. 12, with 28 men, consisting of Casual Company No. 165, New York, one officer and 24 enlisted men; three casual officers.

Malden—From St. Nazaire, Feb. 5, with 21 casuals, including 17 officers.

The White Star steamship Belgic rived, to-day from Liverpool ...ut brought no troops. She started with 3,456 officers and enlisted men, who debarked at Halifax.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
NOVEMBER 8, 1919

"LOST" UNIT VICTIM OF RETREAT ORDER

Baker Fails to Trace Command to Black Troops.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Failure of the 368th Infantry, Colored, Regiment to function properly in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which led to the predicament of the famous "Lost Battalion" of the 308th Infantry, was due mainly to the fact that the negro unit received unauthorized orders to withdraw, according to a special report made to Secretary Baker by an order of the Inspector-General's Staff.

Careful investigation has failed to reveal the origin of the mysterious orders. No such instructions were sent from American headquarters, the report which was made public to-day said. Company officers had been warned that "no withdrawal order, not in writing and signed by the battalion commander, should be obeyed."

The investigation was ordered by Mr. Baker in order that he might obtain all the facts regarding the participation of the 368th Infantry in the action, in view of the severe criticism of the regiment's failure to hold. Allegations were made, the Secretary said, that the morale of the regiment had been broken by race discrimination; that the white officers fell short of their duty, and that the troops were not proprely equipped.

With the exception of the criticism relating to equipment all the charges were unwarranted, the inspector's report said. Lack of signalling equipment, the report added, grew out of the fact that the regiment was serving under the French and it was assumed that the equipment would be drawn from French stores.

"The circumstances disclosed by the detailed story of the situation," the report continued, "do not justify many of the highly colored accounts which have been given of the behavior of the troops in this action, and they afford no basis at all for the general assumption with regard to the action of colored troops in this battle or elsewhere in France. On the contrary it is to be noted that many colored officers, and particularly three in the very battalion here under discussion, were decorated with Distinguished Service Crosses for heroism under fire."

Soldiers — 1919. 337

Asia and Europe

Negro M. P. Got Tip That Blocked Deserters' Underground Railroad

EVANSVILLE IND COURIER
NOVEMBER 9, 1919

A. E. F. Losing Men Daily, Pershing Calls on Major Russell—Slavery Days Recalled in Way Americans Passed to "Liberty"—Woman Lured Chief to Capture and Blank Wall

By MAJOR C. E. RUSSELL

A message reading, "Report to headquarters at once, urgent," reached me one day just as I was starting on a seven days' leave. So instead of taking the train for Nice, as planned, I boarded one for headquarters at Tours, realizing that there must be something the matter, or the general, who knew that I had planned on a trip to Nice, would not have disturbed me. The next morning, bright and early, I presented myself at the office and was immediately ushered into the general's private office. After the usual morning greetings, the general handed me a telegram from general headquarters, at Chaumont, which read: "Intelligence service in Spain reports large influx American deserters crossing into that country. Detail man to handle case and stop exodus. (Signed) Pershing."

I had known for some time that a few of our troops had succeeded in getting into Spain, but this was a far more serious matter. "Major, I am issuing confidential orders detailing you to handle this case, and you can call upon anyone necessary to assist you. You know how we feel regarding the Spanish government—that they are not co-operating with us in preventing this. Of course there is a reason: You see, when one of our men gets into Spain, they intern him, or at least they pretend to, and we are forced to recompense the Spanish government for the cost of feeding these men; they also receive their pay through that government. It really makes quite an item; and, as the rate of exchange now favors Spain, she is making a good profit on these deserters. Another danger from this is that in Spain there are many German agents or spies who are obtaining valuable information from these men. It is up to you to stop it! And I wish you luck in your undertaking."

A drafted army must naturally contain many men who are cowards or men who, having blood relatives in Germany, never intended to fight if there was a chance to get away. Many of these men were successful in escaping before they left the states; while others, who were not so lucky, watched their chance and deserted as soon as possible after landing in France.

Our first move was to visit the various French frontier towns and arrange with the local French officials to arrest any officer or enlisted man who could not show a proper pass allowing him to be in that district. This arrangement did not prove effective, however, because, at this time, we had numerous forestry regiments in southern France who were busily engaged in cutting trees and sawing them into lumber for the allied use on the front.

I slipped over into Spain and was soon convinced that if there was no organized effort to get the allied deserters into that country, there must be a well known path which the majority followed. I found that some of the men who were in Spain were not backward about telling how they had purchased passports, and were only awaiting an opportunity to pass on into Austria, or even into Germany. Although trying my hardest, and I had two of my best men helping me, I could not learn how any of them passed over the border.

I then returned to my headquarters, and was planning on having every train stopped and searched, and also on placing men on each train to watch for these deserters when, by chance, one of our colored military police one night arrested three soldiers at St. Sulpice. This M. P. was standing on the platform watching the Paris-Bordeaux night express which had been held up there, owing to a freight wreck, when he was approached by three American soldiers who told him they were to report to him.

He asked them: "What for?"

And they replied: "We are from Paris, and were told that you were to look out for us until you could send us into Spain."

This M. P. realizing that something was wrong said: "All right boys! Just you come along with me and I will show you the place where you are to hide. Don't talk, but just come quietly." He surely knew his business, for he led them directly to the headquarters of the military police and, opening it, sent them in where they found themselves face to face with the officer commanding that district. This officer, after hearing the story of the M. P., felt that the capture was so important that it warranted immedaite action. With a strong guard, these three men were placed in an automobile and brought to Bordeaux. I was summoned out of bed to the office and reached it at 2:00 a. m. There the captain told me the story of the capture and what these men had said to the military policeman.

Preliminary questioning brought out the fact that two of these men were of Austrian parentage, while the third was a native American. The latter was the youngest and I believed could be more easily influenced than the others, so I took him into my private office.

Many stories have been told about the third degree and the methods used in giving it, but, in ninety-five cases out of one hundred, a quiet talk with an appeal to the sympathies at the proper time is far more effective than "strong arm" methods. Proceeding along this line, I soon learned that this soldier was only twenty-two years old, a volunteer, and had a mother and sweetheart in the States. Appealing to his love for them both, and, at length, convincing him that I wanted to help rather than punish him, I won him over. Breaking down, he told me a story that sounded like a tale of civil war days with its underground railroad.

His story as he told it to us there that night was this:

"I have been over in France training and fighting for six months; I fought all through the Chateau-Thiery battles; and then my regiment was sent to the rear to a rest billet. I have relatives in Paris and, as I was entitled to a seven days' leave, I asked for a furlough with permission to visit them. My captain refused to allow anyone to go on leave, so right after my pay day I went a. w. o. l. In intended to see my relatives and then go back and take my punishment. It was the old story, however. I was having a good time, and the days passed all too quickly. All at once I realized that I had been away over ten days. (In time of war, a soldier absent ten dys without permission is classed as a deserter, and may be shot for such desertion.) I was standing on a street corner in Paris debating what I would do, when I was approached by a Frenchman, who spoke to me.

"He told me he was interested in seeing that American soldiers had a good time when on leave in Paris, and offered to shew me the sights. He invited me to have a drink; one led to another; and somehow this man won my confidence, and I just told him my troubles. My newfound friend sympathized with me and said he himself had been young once and knew just how it was. 'If you return now, you may be shot for desertion. I want to help you and suggest that you escape into Spain. After the war, your government will pardon you and you can return home without trouble. I know of a man who can assist you, provided you have the money to pay for such assistance.'

"This man so played on my fears that I could picture myself facing a firing squad and my poor mother being told that I had been false to her trust in me and had been shot as a deserter. In desperation I agreed to allow him to assist me; so I turned over to him all the money that I had, which amounted to over three hundred francs, a gold watch, and a small diamond ring. This man impressed upon me the need of secrecy and told me that if either he or his friend were caught helping a soldier to desert, they would be shot, they were only doing it to help me out of serious trouble.

"I was taken to a house near a railroad yard and was there introduced to another man and told that they would hide me until the chance came to send me into Spain. While I was here, the other two men were brought in; and, shortly after their arrival, we were taken in the night and put aboard a train for Tours. We were placed in the baggage car and told that the baggage man would take care of us; we were also told that at St. Pierre de Corps we were to leave the train and would there meet a Frenchman who would take care of us. This man was to pass us on to the next guide.

"When the train arrived at St. Pierre, we were met by a man who took us to a house nearby and secreted us there. Here we remained for two days; and then, on the next night, we were put aboard a train for Bordeaux in charge of the conductor, who was to turn us over to an American negro at Bassens. This man was to see us on the last lap of the journey. We fell asleep and when we awoke, we saw the colored M. P. at the station, so thought we had arrived at Bassens. (You know the rest."

This story did not seem possible; but the other two men also confessed, and their stories were identical. Further questioning brought out the fact that not one of them could pick out any of the places where they had been secreted. So we decided to pick up the trail at Paris.

With six of my men we went to Paris to follow the story through. Three of the detectives were put in uniform and placed on the streets; while the other three, in civilian clothes, we detailed to shadow them—this part of the work was heartbreaking for, although the men walked the streets for over two weeks, we could not get a nibble with our bait. At a last resort I shifted the men and put a new force out.

On the third night after the change one of our men was picked up by a Frenchman, whose description tallied with that given by the men whom we had arrested at Bassens. This Frenchman told our detectives that he was the head of a committee formed for the entertainment of the American soldiers in Paris, and that he would be glad to entertain him to make his leave in Paris pleasant. He took our detective into a cheap cafe and, after buying him several drinks, asked him if he had a pass allowing him to be in Paris.

Our man admitted that he had not and said. "I am not going back to the front for a long time if I can help it; and, if they try to send me there before I have had my fun here, I shall try to get into Switzerland. I have been over here for a long time and intend to have some fun as well as fighting all the time."

To this the Frenchman replied: "Don't try to get to Switzerland. You will be caught before you can do it. If you really want to get away from all this fighting, be sure and go to Spain. The road is open that way. If you want to, I can arrange it for you to get there without trouble."

Our man agreed to go that way and said, "I want to go now. Can you fix it for me?"

"Yes," replied the Frenchman, "if you have any money to pay for such help."

So our man paid this Frenchman five hundred francs to get into Spain. The two then went away together, with our plain clothes man shadowing them. They were traced to a house near the P. L. & M. railroad yards; and then one of our men hurried back and reported.

Other men were detailed to watch this house; and one of our men dressed as a French laborer succeeded in hiring a room across the streets. Here, night and day, a watch was kept on their rendezvous.

Our detective who had been picked up, was cautioned about showing himself; so he remained inside during the day, only going out at night for a short walk for exercise—and one of the gang was always with him. He was told that as soon as others were ready, a party would be formed and all would be sent forward. The details of the system were explained to him and certain instructions issued as to what he should say and do on the trip. A few days later, three other soldiers were brought in; and we were fortunate again, for among the three, was another one of our men. Two days after, the leader of the gang announced that on that night the first step of the journey would begin. They were forced, so he said, to await the time when a certain member of the gang, the baggage master, made his usual trip on the Paris-Bordeaux train.

The night arrived; and all were taken and placed in the care of this baggage man, and they started for Tours, the first part of the journey. Our man, who had been the first one picked up, was placed in charge of the crowd and told that the train would be met at St. Pierre des Corps, and that they were to go with the man who met the train. The train arrived at St. Pierre; and sure enough, a French peasant met them and started off into the country with them. They were shadowed to a small farm house where they were secreted in the attic and told that as soon as possible they would be sent along to the next station.

They remained here for a day and a night. On the second night, they were told that they would leave at 2 a. m. During all this time, we had a man watching this house, and he followed along when they were placed on the train for Bassens.

As soon as the train left, he wired me; and other detectives were around when the train arrived at Bassens. In Bordeaux, at this time, there was employed in the American post office, as janitor, an American negro who had lived in France for five years. Greatly to our surprise, this man was the one who met the train and piloted these deserters to his home on the outskirts of Bassens. Here they were hidden. He was the one who supplied them with old clothes, changing even their hats and shoes. Moreover, his official position gave him access to the colored stevedore camps, so he was able to dispose of the uniforms and shoes very easily. He made quite a sum of money on this part of the scheme alone.

The next step of the journey was from Bassens to Henday, which is a border town near Spain. From here they were to be passed over the border, and so into Spain. This part of the journey was the hardest, for these deserters were obliged to ride on a freight train, and at night. Just before they arrived in Henday, they were told by the conductor to jump off and wait for a man to meet them. After a long wait, he came. They were secreted in his barn until conditions were right for the trip over the border.

The second night proved ideal—dark and with a mist from the mountains, it was just the right kind, and the men were taken out and with a guide, they went up into the mountains. Crossing by a trail, they were met by a man from Spain and turned over to him. This man was a Frenchman who had escaped into Spain to avoid military duty. He promptly turned these deserters over to the Spanish government and they were interned. Our two detectives declared that they wanted to go to Madrid; so one day they quietly slipped away into the mountains, recrossed back to France and reported to me.

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We had now followed their eyes
him through, and knew the people
who were implicated in it; but we
wanted to get the Frenchman out of
Spain. We had to be very cautious,
as Spain was jealous of her neutrali-
ty, and we did not want to cause
trouble. Moreover, I knew if I made
a slip, I would be sacrificed to satis-
fy Spain, even though doing an ex-
cellent piece of work; and while I
wanted that French crook, I wanted
my liberty more. I was so anxious
to get him, however, that I determin-
ed to take a chance, and putting on
my civilian clothes, I crossed the
mountains into Spain.

I cultivated the friendship of this
Frenchman and finally told him in
confidence that I myself was a de-
serter from the American army and
that I had stolen $15,000, but had been
forced to escape one night so quickly
that I had left it behind in Paris. I
had a woman there who had it, and
who would join me as soon as I sent
her word. I told him that I was puz-
zled how to get word to her, for I
was refused the privilege of sending
a message at the Spanish telegraph
office. This man then suggested that
I might take a chance and return
to Henday and send a message from
there. He also said that he would
give me a letter to a friend of his in
Henday, who would help me out and
would keep me hidden, and also assist
us in returning after arrangements
had been made. This was exactly
what I wanted him to do, for it gave
me a chance to make the final ar-
rangements with the French secret
service to capture this man.

I crossed back into France and
at once went to the office of the
French secret service. Here plans
were made for one of the French wo-
men attached to their office in Paris
to be instructed and sent down to
help close the trap. After making
these arrangements, I presented my
letter to the Frenchman in Henday,
and he assisted me in returning to
Spain. This agent at Henday prom-
ised to meet this woman, send us
word when she arrived, and pilot her
to a hut up in the mountains, where
I was to meet her and bring her
across.

Word came through that our wo-
man had arrived at Henday and that
on the next night she would be at
the hut. I wanted to get the man out
of Spain, so when word came, I faked
sickness and asked the French crook
to go up in the mountains and meet
her in my stead, feeling that the
chance to get the money and double-
cross me would overcome his caution
about crossing the border into France.
The eagerness with which he ac-
cepted my suggestion that he go in
my place, convinced me that I had
judged him rightly. The night came
and sure enough the lure of the
money was uppermost in his mind, for
he went over to the hut and met the
woman and the Henday agent. While
they were arguing about who should
carry the money, the French police
surrounded the hut, broke in, and ar-
rested the three of them.

We now had the Spanish ringlead-
er and were ready to finish up the
work and arrest the entire gang.
Some men were detailed to cover the
houses in Paris, Tours and Bassens;
and others were to shadow the men
who worked on the railroad, a certain
time being set to close in on them.
We were successful. Our first raid
netted us a total of twelve prisoners.
A careful search of the houses,
coupled with the breaking down of
some of the members who confessed
to save their lives, gave us an ad-

five women.

At the trial, the Spanish govern-
ment claimed that we had violated
her territory and demanded that we
return the prisoner we had arrested
on Spanish soil. The explanation
which was given apparently satisfied
them, for they withdrew. All of
those arrested were found guilty; the
leaders were placed against a wall
and shot; and the rest were sent to
the French penal colony for life.

For a time, extra guards were
placed along the Spanish border and
all trains going toward Spain were
searcherd. But we had most effect-
ually stopped desertions in this ter-
ritory.

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MANY U.S. SOLDIERS WORKING IN FRANCE

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 23, 1919

Men Released From the American Army There Have Stopped in That Country and Will Live There.

PARIS, Nov. 2 (Correspondence Associated Press).—Several thousand discharged American soldiers who remained in France to try their fortunes are faring as must fare all pioneers. A few have become reasonably wealthy. Some are "reporting progress." The majority, however, like their fathers before them in the United States, are trudging on life's way, over or around obstacles, with their carts hitched to stars that are flying rather lower than they were when the young men set out to "Americanize France." Most of the men really are pioneers, because they are striking out for themselves along new lines. As yet there is no organization to put these men in contact with their fellows for the exchange of ideas and experiences. Nearly 9,000 American expeditionary force men were released here, and it is estimated a fourth of these have settled down to work here. The others are visiting, sight-seeing or have gone home, after a discouraging look at business prospects.

Of the 2,000 or so who are hard after French francs, according to American business men here who know most about the new ventures, several hundred found employment with large concerns, chiefly American firms preparing to do business in the devastated regions. Another group took various small places to pay their way while studying. The majority of the men, it was said, started to make good by capitalizing American methods. Very many of them saw what they considered defects in French life and made ready to furnish the supply and, if necessary, create the demand. Most of them agree that easy money is not one of the natural resources of

[illegible] have proved that
[illegible] made 125,000 francs
[illegible] army and navy
[illegible] This case is vouched
for by a well known American com-
[illegible] executive.

Making Success.

The most striking success reported is that of "The Fox Trot Kings of Paris," as they term themselves. Gerald Kiley, who drove the Chicago Press Club Ambulance, and Harold Fitch of St. Paul, who was at the wheel of one of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's ambulances and later went to the front. Kiley and Fitch, the former still, got their start when the wife of an American banker in business here "pressed 500 francs on us" when they played in a three-man jazz band at a dance she gave. They organized a Wilson Welcome Ball at a leading hotel when the President arrived in Paris and made more than 10,000 francs on the night. This success, they said, they often duplicated at "The Dixie Club" dances they organized with an admission charge of 20 francs a person. Knowing that "good things" must not be overworked, the men took over the ice cream making equipment of the Young Men's Christian Association, which has a capacity of a thousand gallons an hour, and late in October began wholesaling "Dixie Ice Cream," cutting the market price 50 to 100 per cent. They said they invested 100,000 francs in the venture.

Some of the most interesting of the American business experiences here are those of men who married French girls. Three of these are farming east of Paris, "making more money than they ever thought possible in the United States," their business adviser said. One man married into a dairy shop. Another returned to his trade of tailoring in the same way. Scores of American boys are in business with their French fathers-in-law.

"Rebuilt" typewriters, familiar to Americans, have been introduced to the French by Lieut. J. L. McCann of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and George E. Howard of Pasadena, Cal. Their difficulty is too much business. With typical aggressiveness they are buying American-used machines from French dealers to sell to other French dealers. Meantime, Howard said, they are preparing to open "The American Stenographic Bureau," because, he said, an American business man is up a blind alley trying to find a public stenographer or to get out his correspondence when an "English-spoken" variety can be located.

Isadore Court, who was a paperhanger, boldly set himself up in the decorating business in a fashionable suburb.

Lieut. Stevens L. Tyler of Memphis began as an import and export broker, but became a merchandise broker while awaiting better shipping facilities and more familiarity with the mysteries of French trading.

Harry L. Drucker, a newspaper photographer, returned to his trade, adding commercial work.

Importing and exporting, according to an American executive in that line, attracted scores of the men, but most of them gave it up as a bad job when they ran into the maze of intricacies, delays and financial difficulties for the beginner.

One man who wanted to bring in carloads of automobiles and bicycle tires turned defeat into success by opening a tire sale and repair shop

awaiting arrival of a real quick re-
pair and steam vulcanizing plant to
give Paris a taste of fast work. He
said virtually all tube repairs now
are made with cement patches
instead of vulcanizing and take a
week instead of an hour.

Temporary Good Things.

"Many men," an American officer
still in service said, "are working
temporary good things while seeking
real openings. The favorite method
is getting hold of army canteen goods
and reselling them to the French at
several ttimes cost. Many men make
as much as 200 francs a week."

Newspaper men seem to have
landed on their feet most quickly.
Nearly all of those who stayed are
developing some "idea" outside of
office hours. Several thrifty dis-
charged soldiers made temporary
wealth putting "dollar checks" sold to
service men at a rate lower than the
dollar was quoted. One man, former-
ly on the Stars and Stripes, is
credited with making a small fortune
in that way.

COLONEL PRAISES COLORED FIGHTERS

BEAUMONT ENTERPRISE
JANUARY 9, 1919

Beaumont Officer Says They Are Without Superior When Properly Handled.

Colonel Watts of Beaumont,
with the American expeditionary forces,
80th infantry, and a son of Judge A.
T. Watts of 1910 Franklin street, has
written his father an interesting letter
from "the front." Colonel Watts is in
command of a negro regiment, and
when his regiment landed at Havre
from England, each troopers, on
their march to the interior, ran into a
bunch of Hun prisoners. Of this the
colonel writes:

When Negroes Met Prisoners.

"On the way down the street we ran
right into a batch of German prisoners
being brought in by the British. Witn-
out leaving ranks the black men came
very near rioting. They whooped, they
yelled and screamed with glee to see
the boche where he properly belonged—
underfoot. The poor frightened
Heinies and frightened looks
and at first as if they would
make a desperate break, but at a word
from the British sergeant they steadied
down and before the two columns had
passed each other wide grins on their faces
appeared to enjoy snowball's
crackers and loud guffaws as much as
anybody else. Some southern born
officers marched in and around the
column all of the way, while some sol-
diers from the south of the Mason-
Dixon line marched right in and among
them. "Old Black Joe," "Dixie" and
other southern melodies were rendered
time and again. The French stopped,
looked, listened and followed. I wish
to say that of the many thousands of
soldiers I have commanded in the regu-
lar army, the militia and the national
army, this bunch of colored men was
by far the best, and I do not wish to
qualify the statement in the slightest.
They were loyal, respectful, law abid-
ing, energetic as long as I commanded

better. I also feel had they been given
the opportunity to go over the top un-
der the command of officers that un-
derstood and appreciated their good
points as well as their deficiencies they
would have given a remarkable dem-
onstration. As you know the colored
man when properly led has no superior,
but when a mistake has been made in
leadership his inferior does not exist
in fighting battles where rough work is
essential."

He Caught the Flu.

Expressing his disappointment at not
getting into German territory after the
signing of the armistice, Colonel Watts
says:

"I naturally wanted to go into Ger-
many—and believe me I have been
there, too—but our fate was not de-
cided until a few moments ago. We
go on salvage with headquarters at
Dun-sur-Meuse, which means Dun on
the Meuse river. Salvage is a new
title for scavenger. We clean up the
battlefields of all old rubbish, etc.—
some job for a soldier like me of twenty
years with the colors. Another digres-
sion. While at Clermont I took down
with a very extreme case of Spanish
influenza and the surgeons at one time
thought I was for this world a very
short time. I recovered, however, and
am at present very nearly back to nor-
mal. This 'flu' is a combination of
every known disease and sometimes
one of its symptoms is a kind of ex-
aggerated sea sickness, causing the
poor helpless and abnormal victim to
wish he had never been put upon this
mundane sphere. Another symptom is
an extreme objection to noises. Imagine
me down with this disease and only a
few miles away from the greatest con-
centration of guns the world has ever
seen, and these guns going night and
day. I had mental brain storms and
wandered through this vale of tears,
cares and woes with loud whoops and
yells a la Balaam's ass on a gallop
across the bridge of sighs. Everything
has an ending, so the noise and flu
finally got theirs, but I spent weeks re-
covering. No more flu for me.

"On the 11th of November the
armistice was signed and hostilities
came to an end. Visiting the various
places is now the rage. As fast as
the Germans evacuate a place in goes
the rubber necking and souvenir hunt-
ing American. Nothing can keep him
out. He dodges a French outpost as
easily as a newsboy does the average
policeman. He is everywhere, buying,
begging and stealing the souvenir. He
has the world by the tail and with a
down-hill pull. The Germans, the Al-
satians and all creeds and nationalities
that were in Hunland twenty days ago
greet him with a smile. He is a hale
fellow well met; he is their meal ticket;
he is their deliverer from want and
starvation. How long his welcome will
last and how long it will be before the
newly occupied places start the usual
price raising game is not hard to fur-
mise."

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Asia and Europe

COLORED BOYS RETURN HOME

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
FEBRUARY 10, 1919

4,729 Arrive Ahead of Time on La France.

BROOKLYN MEN ABOARD

Two Wear War Decorations—North Carolina Docks.

Frying the tri-color, the French passenger liner La France, now an army transport, steamed up the North River yesterday morning and slowly warped into her berth at Pier 57, North River, at 9:30 A. M.

Three complete colored regiments were aboard, commanded in most cases by colored officers. They were the 368th, 369th and 370th Infantries, composed of 4,729 officers and men, who have seen active service overseas. The 369th Infantry was formerly the old Fifteenth National Guard from New York State.

The military band from Camp Merritt, for the first time since the beginning of the war, was not at the pier to welcome the returning heroes, and this was due to the fact that the battleship North Carolina was docking at the same hour in Hoboken.

As the France passed in front of her dock, the musicians of the regiments aboard struck up the "Star Spangled Banner." Each of the 4,729 officers and men aboard stood at attention and faced towards the band. The officers on the transport and those on the pier held their hands at a salute until the last note of the National anthem had died.

It was the first time that the National anthem has been played for or by any of the returning troops and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted alongside the Tri-color amid thunderous cheers. The lifeboats and the rafts were filled with men in khaki while the boat davits were swaying under the weight of those who perched upon them, anxious for the first glimpse of New York. Here and there along the rails might be seen the face of a white officer, among the smiling faces of our colored troopers.

The La France sailed from the port of Brest on February 2 and made a record trip, arriving in less than eight days. Returning aboard her were nine local officers, two of them captains, one of whom was colored. Those arriving included:

Capt. Joseph S. Baldwin, of 493 Classon avenue, in command of the Mortar Transport Corps.

Capt. Matthew Jackson (colored), of Jamaica, L. I., in command of Company B of the 350th Machine Gun Company, who has been in France for the past seven months and had been gassed.

Lieut. Emmet M. Kaylor, of 426 Eighty-sixth street, attached to the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. William C. Nraid, of 819 Prospect place, attached to the Ordnance Department.

Lieut. Albert L. Miller, of 95 Clinton street, Hempstead, L. I., a member of the American Air Service.

Lieut. Harold Hennessey, of 2315 East Fourteenth street, also attached to the American Air Service.

Lieut. Robert Wessmann, of Forest Hills, L. I., a member of the Ordinance Department.

Lieut. L. L. Hanstein, of 1169 Halsey street, attached to the Infantry Corps.

Lieut. Rudolph Harras, of 1313 Sterling place, attached to the Twentieth Aero Squadron of the American Air Service.

There were many colored Brooklyn troopers aboard the the La France. Three of them had been wounded and two of them had been decorated with the Croix de Guerre. They were:

Private Melville Miller, of 51 Underhill avenue, a member of the 369th Infantry, the Old 15th of New York, who had been gassed while fighting in the Argonne on July 14th, and who been decorated by the French for delivering several important communications to them while under heavy shell fire. He was accompanied on these errands by Private Frank Wilson, of 109 Lexington avenue, a member of the same outfit, who was wounded in the hand on the same day and decorated with Private Miller.

The other Brooklyn lads who returned "safe and well" were:

Private John H. Walker, of 220 Prince street, a member of the 369th Infantry, the old Fifteenth of New York.

Private Chester Moore, of 171 Willoughby street, attached to the 369th Infantry, the old Fifteenth of New York.

Private William Jones, of 15 Grand avenue, also a member of the 369th Infantry, the old Fifteenth of New York.

Lieut. H. D. Wagenhurst, of 260 Ryerson street.

Col. James L. Long, of 30 Linden avenue, attached to headquarters of the Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Walter Lockhardt, of 160 Stratford road, in command of Co. I, of 369th Infantry, the old Fifteenth Regiment of the New York National Guard.

Private William Luca, of 159 Willoughby avenue, a member of Co. I, of 369th Infantry.

Private William McCready, of 1784 Pacific street, attached to Co. I, of 369the Infantry.

Corp. Albert Hadson, of 321 Livonia avenue, a member of Co. I, of 369th Infantry.

Private Ralph Allen, of 480 Vanderbilt avenue, a member of Company I, 369th Infantry.

Private Robert Read, of 828 Dean street, a member of Company I, 369th Infantry.

Corp. Hartman Turner, of 320 Clinton street, a member of Company I, 369th Infantry.

Private Charles Feroni, of 874 Pacific street, a member of Company I, 369th Infantry.

Sergt. Arthur Robinson, of 78 Lorimer street, attached to Company I, 369th Infantry.

Sergt. William Cox, of 479 Baltic street, a member of Company I, 369th Infantry.

Corp. Samuel Davis, 1526 Prospect place, a member of Company L, of 369th Infantry.

Private Chester Moore, of 428 Stone avenue, a member of Company M, 369th Infantry.

Wagoner Edward James, of 361 Forty-seventh street, a member of Supply Company of the 305th Engineers.

Private Gladstone Hanna, of 117 Court street, attached to Company L, of the Ninth Infantry.

Sergt. Hugh Collin, of 134 Meeker avenue, assigned to the Medical Corps of the Ninth Infantry.

Private Henry L. Tumulty, of 341 Ninety-third street, also a member of the Medical Corps of the Ninth Infantry.

Private Benjamin Haverskin, of 78 North Eighth street, a member of Company K, of 323rd Infantry.

Nurse Helen T. Robinson, of 8023 Eleventh avenue, attached to the Medical Corps of the United States Army.

North Carolina Docks.

One day overdue, the battleship North Carolina, which sailed from the port of Brest on January 28, arrived in New York yesterday morning and docked at Pier 1, Hoboken, at 9:30 A. M. with 1,383 returning troopers aboard. There were but fourteen Brooklyn and Long Island men aboard, as follows:

Lieut. Richard Doorschuck, of 1350 Bedford avenue, attached to the Ordnance Department.

Sergeant William S. Jones, of 67 Columbia street, a member of the 36th Company, of the 20th Engineers.

Band Leader Edward Johnston, of 517 Clinton street, assigned to the Fifth Field Artillery Corps.

Corporal George B. Suffurins, of 1040 Seventy-ninth street, Bay Ridge, attached to the Medical Corps of the Twentieth Engineers.

Private Hugh Copeland, of 1563 Pacific street, assigned to the Motor Service Corps of the American Air Service.

Sergt. Harry A. Mangirland, of 948 Bedford avenue, attached to the American Air Service.

Private Theodore Kaurin, of 182 Eleventh street, a member of the American Air Service.

Private John Binner, of 1817 Gates avenue, a member of the American Air Service.

Private Peter W. Lamb, of 130 Bergen street, attached to the American Air Service.

Private William A. Wiessener, of 349 Thirteenth street, Astoria, Long Island, a member of Company C, of the 330th Infantry.

Private Thomas Roycroft, of 47 Clifton place, a member of the 36th Company of the 20th Engineers.

Private Nathan Berasch, of 438 Linwood street, also a member of the 36th Company, of the 20th Engineers.

Private Saverio Triglia, of 366 York street, attached to the 36th Company of the 20th Engineers.

Private Forrest B. Fuller, of [illegible] Baton street, a member of the [illegible] Company of the 20th Engineers.

UPTON GREETS BLACK WATCH

BROOKLYN N. Y. TIMES
FEBRUARY 10, 1919

Returned Negro Troops the Centre of Interest.

15TH AWAITS DISCHARGE

Four Thousand of 92d Division Back in Camp.

Camp Upton, Feb. 10.—The negro troops who arrived last night from overseas filled the eye of everybody today. First of the black soldiers to return, these heroes of the war were the centre of interest at this big camp.

There were 4,000 negro infantrymen of the Ninety-second Division in the contingent and everything possible was done to contribute to their comfort. They are in quarters that make them feel at home. They were occupied for six months by Col. Moss' Buffaloes, the 367th (colored) Infantry of the Ninety-second Division. A monument to the organization, the huge Buffalo auditorium, was inspected with great interest by all the veterans of fighting in the Champagne, who say that the fame of the Buffaloes' coliseum penetrated into the front line. Officers among the arriving troops say the Buffaloes were at Brest when they sailed and should be back in camp here in a short time.

Last night's was the largest influx of overseas men in any one day thus far. A train of six sections brought them. Included are six officers and 143 men of the Thirty-sixth Infantry, the Third Battalion, medical detachment and machine gun company, 369th Infantry, 30 officers and 952 men, and the 370th Infantry, with 114 officers and 2,843 men.

The 369th was the old Fifteenth New York National Guard and as most of the men are New Yorkers they will be discharged from this camp. The 370th contains part of the Eighth Illinois. Most of the men are from the West and South and will be transferred from here to be discharged at another camp as will be the 368th which trained at Camp Meade.

Col. William Hayward, commander of the regiment, with the bulk of the old Fifteenth, is aboard the Stockholm, due tomorrow.

In the old Fifteenth, decorations are quite the common thing. Sergt. Leon Washington, K Company, is one of the Croix de Guerre wearers most respected by his mates, who say that he is bullet proof. His citation came for conducting a patrol across a bridge in the Champagne sector, September 27, when three corporals were shot down beside him and most of his men were hit. Bullets went through his clothing and shells burst right under his nose, but the sergeant was unharmed. Further proof of his invulnerability given by his mates is that he was caught at one time in a double barrage and came through unscathed.

No body of troops were ever welcomed to New York Harbor with more enthusiasm than that which greeted the returning negroes. The spirit was inspired by the glorious record made by the men in the fighting along the front at Champagne. The Croix de Guerre glistened on the breasts of many. The Distinguished Service Cross was to be seen also.

The negro troops were called America's Black Watch. They were cited 132 times and every man in the old 15th was awarded the Croix de Guerre. They were in the thickest of the fighting along the Champagne front and they were such terrors that the Germans refused to get into close quarters with them.

Private Elmer McGowin, a liaison man came back with the D. S. C. on his breast.

Major L'Esperance, commander of the 3rd Battalion of the 369th, won the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross in the operations around the Butte de Mesnils, and part of the Argonne Forest. His outfit was in the fighting for 101 days and never lost an objective.

VALOR OF NEGROES IN ACTION EXTOLLED

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
DECEMBER 1, 1918

Many Will Return Decorated, Declares Lieutenant Fleming Beard

How the negro soldiers distinguished themselves in the war was told yesterday by Lieutenant Fleming Beard, who commanded a machine-gun platoon in the 371st Infantry. The lieutenant, recovering from a bullet wound that pierced a lung, is at the home of his mother-in-law at Media with his wife and baby daughter.

"I saw thousands of negroes in action," said the officer, "and there were no braver men than the dusky heroes of the Ninety-third Division. Because we were brigaded with the French and remained entirely with them, little information has reached this country about the valiant fighting of the negroes. They just ate up the Germans."

The lieutenant said there were many Philadelphia colored soldiers in the division, many of whom would return with the Croix de Guerre and other decorations for bravery.

He referred in particular to a Sergeant Duncan, of this city, formerly an elevator operator in a department store, who, he said, took over the command of his platoon when the platoon sergeant was killed and the officer wounded. Duncan won the war cross and 400 francs. His address the lieutenant was unable to give.

NEEDHAM ROBERTS EAGER FOR SIGHT OF PALS OF 15TH

[illegible]

Comrade of Henry Johnson in Famous Fight in Argonne, Now in Hospital, Sends Greetings.

Sergt. Needham Roberts, colored, comrade of Sergt. Henry Johnson in the

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...gous fight with German raiders in which at least four Germans were killed and thirty-two wounded is home-look at United States General Base Hospital No. 1 for a sight of his comrades of the old 15th New York, now at Camp Upton.

"Send my greetings to the boys," he asked The Evening World to-day. "I'm lonesome here in the hospital with nothing to look at but the sky and water. What I want most of all now is for the boys to drop in and see me."

Sergt. Roberts was severely wounded at the start of their battle and Sergt. Henry Johnson finished the fight, which took place in the Argonne May 5. Roberts was sent home several months ago. Both men won French War Crosses for their exploit.

PRIVATE EDWARD HARRIS WRITES FROM FRANCE

The Raleigh Independent 2-8-19

The folowing letter was received by Mrs. Leah Yancey from her nephew Private Harris in France.

American E. F.
19 1918.

My Dear Aunt Leah:

I haven't heard from you in so long that I thought it was about time I was up to writing you once more. You know that after helping to win the war thanks to the good Lord I am still alive and able to tell the tale and at this writing am very glad to be able to say that I am feeling well and enjoying good health which believe me is saying a whole lot these days. I do hope that when these few lines reach you they will find you also enjoying good health and spirits for there has been so much sickness going around, especially that epidemic of influenza its hard to tell just who will be the next one to get laid up. With all my troubles of fighting in battles I was laid up in the hospital for a month after being gassed on the Champagne front and got back in time to get two ribs fractured, and my hip dislocated by a high explosive shell which lifted me in the air about 40 feet, but it seemed like a hundred. Well after getting over that trouble and was just able to hobble about my troubles wasn't over yet, for then I was laid up in the hospital for two weeks with influenza, and was a real sick child for a while. So you see I have been getting mine right along. You can bet that I am glad the War is over and so is everybody else. I am very proud to say that my regiment has been decorated by the French and awarded the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action, but that's just what we came over for, to do our best to give our best and have it all over as soon as possible.

I won a war cross while the winning was good. So you see I did something to help win the war that had some win in it.

Well I will close now with lots of love as ever I remain your very affectionate nephew,

Private Edw. H. Harris,
Hdq.C. O. D., S. O. S.
A. P. O. No. 726 American E. F.

WOUNDED OFFICER VISITS ST. LOUIS

Tells Of Losing 36 Men Out Of Platoon Of 38

St. Louis Post-Dispatch 2-9-19

The 365th Infantry, Colored, formerly the 15th New York National Guard, was withdrawn and withdrawn from the trenches in France on September 30, according to information furnished the Argus this week by Platoon Sergeant Vincent Sims, a member of the fighting 8th Illinois regiment.

Sergeant Sims is a brother of Mrs. Adell Davis, 1721 North Pendleton, and arrived home on the 20th, from France. He was a member of the 8th for 13 years. He spent nine months in France, seven of which were in the trenches.

Injured in Battle.

Sergeant Sims carries his left arm in splints. He was injured at Laon, on the Soissons, Chateau Thierry Front, Soissons Sector. He was hit by six machine gun bullets which passed through his forearm, paralizing the muscles of the wrist and rendering the hand useless. He gained an individual citation for bravery and was given the rating of a sharpshooter.

One-Third of Eighth Killed or Wounded.

Sergeant Sims gives hair raising reviews of fierce fighting by the Colored soldiers. He says the old 9th Battalion of Ohio, two companies from Massachusetts, one from Nashville, and another company which was in the 372nd Regiment, lost heavily. A drafted regiment from South Carolina was wiped out on September 39, at Champaign.

Speaking of his own regiment, which contained many St. Louis volunteers, he said they had lost more than one-third, or about 1,200 men, killed and wounded. They broke the Hindenburg Line three times. September 17, 22, and 29, and were 9 kilometers ahead of the main line of Allies at one time.

Called Mighty Blood Hounds.

The fighting 8th Illinois was known to the French as the "Mighty Blood Hounds," as they were nick-named by General Mangin, the Gallant Col...

...French Army Corps. This regiment was the first of the Colored to receive its rating, and it was always a fast company, being affiliated with the famous Alpine Regiment No. 19, known as the "Blue Devils." It was exclusively commanded by the French, having all French equipment and brigaded with a French Brigade under Brigadier General Vincenot and forming a part of the 85th Division, one of the shock and storm divisions in the 10th Army Corps. The 8th held its own, with crack regiments to compete with, and the French Generals refused to turn it over to the American Army, after the battle of St. Mihiel, where the 8th won its honors.

Losses 36 Out of 38.

Sergeant Sims had command of the battalion scouts of the 3rd brigade. The scouts were 40 sharpshooters with U. S. Government rifles from Washington. The scouts acted in the capacity of snipers while the Germans are endeavoring to counter attack. Sergeant Sims tells of losing 36 men, killed and wounded, out of 38, in his platoon, September 29. He was so heart broken that he breathed a remarkable prayer as he stood almost alone in No Man's Land, with all but two of his men dead or dying all around him. This, he has placed in poetic form, as printed on this page. Sergeant Sims states that the 15th New York was the first Colored regiment to occupy trenches, taking a section in May. The 8th Illinois entered in June. He left St. Louis, January 13, for Camp Taylor to await his discharge. He was much feted while in the city.

COMBAT HEROES PARADE HERE

City Greets First Troops That Fought.

CINCINN. POST MARCH 10, 1919

SCHOOL CHILDREN SING

Marchers Bear Bayonets They Used on Germans.

Ohio soldiers—among them some Cincinnatians—marched thru Cincinnati Monday from the Argonne battlefield and from the hell around Pont au Mousson in French Lorraine.

They were the first combat troops Cincinnati had seen, because the others whom Cincinnati has honored were men who had not been in the front line of the game.

Those who came thru Cincinnati ...

...comrades killed and many had been wounded. They carried the rifles with which they had fought and the gas masks that they wore thru many hours in the gas-drenched vines of Argonne.

School Children Sang

Up Fourth st they marched behind two bands, and school children on the curb lines sang for them and thousands of citizens greeted them with waving flags upon which were printed the words: "Welcome Home."

Private George Smothers, 714 Cutter st, said just to get such a greeting from one's neighbors and friends was worth all the suffering and sacrifice.

Private Smothers' mother was at the station, and his sister and cousins and nephews, and he had in his pocket a lot of French change, which he distributed among them.

700 Men in Line

"It's the funniest money," said Smothers as he handed out the francs and the centimes. "It flies faster than any money you ever saw."

There were more than 700 men in line of the 365th Regiment of Infantry and the 311th Sanitary Train of the Ninety-second Division. They were led by Lieut. Col. Auswell Deitsch, son of the late Police Chief Phil Deitsch, a regular army officer, who himself wears a wound stripe.

But he wouldn't tell us how he won it.

"It was just a little thing," he said. "It didn't amount to much."

Of the regiment that went into battle with nearly 3000 men, 574 were killed and wounded in Argonne and Lorraine; there are nearly 100 graves that bear the names of men of the 365th.

Fought Until Last

On the day of the armistice these men were driving toward Metz, the tower of which could be seen thru the smoke of battle from the hills up which they fought.

It was on the road to Metz that they left behind their comrades who sleep around Pont au Mousson beneath little white crosses.

They were still going forward on that last day. To the last hour they fought.

We forgot to mention that these were colored men, except for a few white officers. But there was no black or white in France where men fought and died together as Americans.

"These men fought as well as the best," said Lieut. Col. Deitsch.

Fighting for three months, the 365th did not give an inch of ground, but advanced continuously. Besides Deitsch, there were other Cincinnati officers in the command—among them Lieutenant Francis H. Gambley of South Norwood, and Lieutenant George Austin of Lincoln-av.

BALLOU PLEASED WITH NEGROES

Says the 92nd Division Made Good in France

"Comparison of Negro officers and men in the 92nd Division with those of any white division, cannot be made; on the whole the colored troops were inferior," said Maj. Gen. C. C. Ballou, Wednesday evening at St. Pauls African Methodist Church before 1000 Negroes of Des Moines assembled in honor of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass.

"But how could it be otherwise?" he continued. "Your ancestors were slaves and you have always been subject to a more or less domineering influence of white people.

"Considering the superior opportunities of the whites, had your officers and men equalled theirs, it would certainly have been to the discredit of the Caucasian race.

Division Progressed

"The 92nd was my division. My success or failure depended upon its fortune. The fair way to judge it is to ask: Did it progress; did it deliver the goods? It most assuredly did. I hoped for a creditable showing and it was obtained.

"I'm proud of the 92nd and incidentally proud of myself. I repeat it was my division."

The general pointed out that Negro soldiers made excellent fighters, but that in war, watching and waiting was the crucial test. The colored troops lacked patience and stability at such time, he said.

Men Were Brave.

He contended that the division had brave men and cowards, men of moral and mental character and poltroons, as was true to any body of men regardless of color.

Addresses by Dr. C. S. Medbury and Lieutenant Legore, with several musical numbers, completed the program.

THE WORLD FEBRUARY 1, 1919

Wreath From Negro Soldiers for the Roosevelt Grave

A wreath of lilac and [illegible], as a memorial from the negro troops and stevedores in France, will be laid on the grave of Theodore Roosevelt to-day by the Rev. David L. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson, Y. M. C. A. workers, who have returned after fifteen months overseas. Mr. Ferguson told a reporter for The World yesterday that the news of Col. Roosevelt's death was received with sorrow by the American negroes in France. Mrs. Roosevelt has written to Mr. Ferguson: "I shall be glad to have you place the wreath as you ask."

Mr. Ferguson is pastor of the Episcopal Church of Our Merciful Saviour (Negro) of Louisville.

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Jim Europe's Jazz Band, 100 Machine Guns, Just Like It

MAR 30, 1919

By Charles Welton.

HAVING been authorized to write the jazz chapter for the history of the great conflict, it is well to approach the subject by introducing, first, Lieut. James Reese Europe, leader of the famous band, from baton to xylophone 100 strong, which was the one exclusive and never-extent jazz outfit that kept victory in step while it was on its triumphant way through the Hindenburg and crosstown lines.

Attached to the old Fifteenth Colored Infantry, which later became the 369th under Col. William Hayward, this band operated with B-flat trombones or machine guns, just as it happened, all the way from Brest to Armistice. It cleaned up everywhere. It filled France full of jazz.

JIM EUROPE grew up part way down in Mobile, associating mostly with common Alabama banjos and fiddles until he became acquainted with an upright piano. His father could play about everything that would emit a sound when properly coaxed, and he wasn't particular what. If a man is going to become the general superintendent of a jazz band, it is always well to select that kind of a father. They make about the best.

After Jim had gone as far as Mobile could take him in music, he went to Washington, where he studied the habits of the E-flat clarinet, the bassoon, the soprano saxophone, the oboe and other polished instruments which look important at the head of a parade or can be grouped back of the foliage in a restaurant. Also, he studied melody, harmony, rhythm, perfect and imperfect bass, and first, second and third base and shortstop. The Sixty-first Congress may remember he was in town that winter.

When he had picked up all the loose music there was in Washington, Jim figured that it was time to cash some of it in, so he started troubadouring around the country, shaking the hat for two-bits in twelve o'clock towns and for dimes in nine o'clock towns. When out with a bunch of troubadours and a hat you have to know your town.

When he struck New York and found he was good he sent word to Society that it could have grade A jazz delivered fresh at the mansion at a rate that wasn't too big to be written on a regular check. The bon-ton liked the idea, and it was just one Fifth Avenue back parlor after another for Europe after that, and a roll in both front and hip pockets. Next he started the Clef Club, and put the cash register working in two shifts so that it wouldn't get jammed.

THEN the war broke out, and Europe broke in. If he had been built that way, he could have ducked it and stayed in town with his back disposition; but he couldn't figure it. He told Col. Hayward that he was ready to follow or even go ahead of the flag to the last ounce of jazz, and there were ninety-nine others like him. So the band was signed up and sworn in, and Daniel C. Reid and some others made a pool of enough thousands of dollars to supply instruments that would stand the wear and tear of war and not go bad if dented up with shrapnel and such like.

Among the men who slipped into olive drab with the boys, come weal, come woe, come seven, were Lieut. Noble Sissle, who played the cornet like anything and knows all the tricks of drum majoring, and sings like a lark, and writes verses by the yard; Herbert and Steve, whistlers and oh! such drummers; Raphael Hernandez, baritone saxophoner; Ward Andrews, better known as Trombone Andrews; Elige Rijos, clarinetist; and Frank De Bronte, who next to Europe himself is called the king of Jazz. The rest of the band—the marimbaphones, the double B-flat helicons, the bunch of French horns and all the rest clear down to the cymbals, were manned by other eminent operators, making what is called a toot ensemble at once hope-reviving and awe-inspiring.

To understand jazz it is well to know that it isn't merely a series of uncontrolled sob spasms or fulsome of enthusiasm scattered through a composition and discharged on the four winds, first by one wing and then by another of the band. Of course if a player feels an attack of something which he believes to be a jazz novelty rumbling in his system it is not the Europe rule to make him choke it back and thus run the risk of cheating the world out of a good thing. Any player can try anything once. If it doesn't come out a fliv on harmony it can remain as a toot to be used whenever there's a place where it won't crowd regular notes over the bars.

The basic fundamental of jazz, however, is created by means of a variety of cones inserted point down in the bells of the horns. These cones are of two kinds. One is of metal and the other of leather. The leather cones are usually soaked in water before the band goes out for a blow. The metal cones muffle and modify the natural tones of the instruments and make them come across with new sound values.

When a leather cone is wrung out and fitted into the vestibule of a horn, and the man back of the works contributes the best that is in him, it is somewhat difficult to explain what happens, in mere words. You get it with both ears, and almost see it. The cone being wet, the sound might be called liquefied harmony. It runs and ripples, then has a sort of choking sensation; next it takes on the musical color of Niagara Falls at a distance, and subsides to a trout brook nearby. The brassiness of the horn is changed, and there is sort of a throbbing nasal effect, half moan, half hallelujah. Get me?

Jazz horn with cone inserted in the bell "to modify the natural sounds of the instrument and make it come across with new sound values."

Having set this down, we may now land with the band at Brest, France.

The first thing that Jim Europe's outfit did when it got ashore wasn't to eat. It wanted France to know that it was present, so it blew some plain ordinary jazz over the town. Twenty minutes before the 369th disembarked, Brest wasn't at all la-la, so to speak; but as soon as Europe had got to work, that part of France could see that hope wasn't entirely dead.

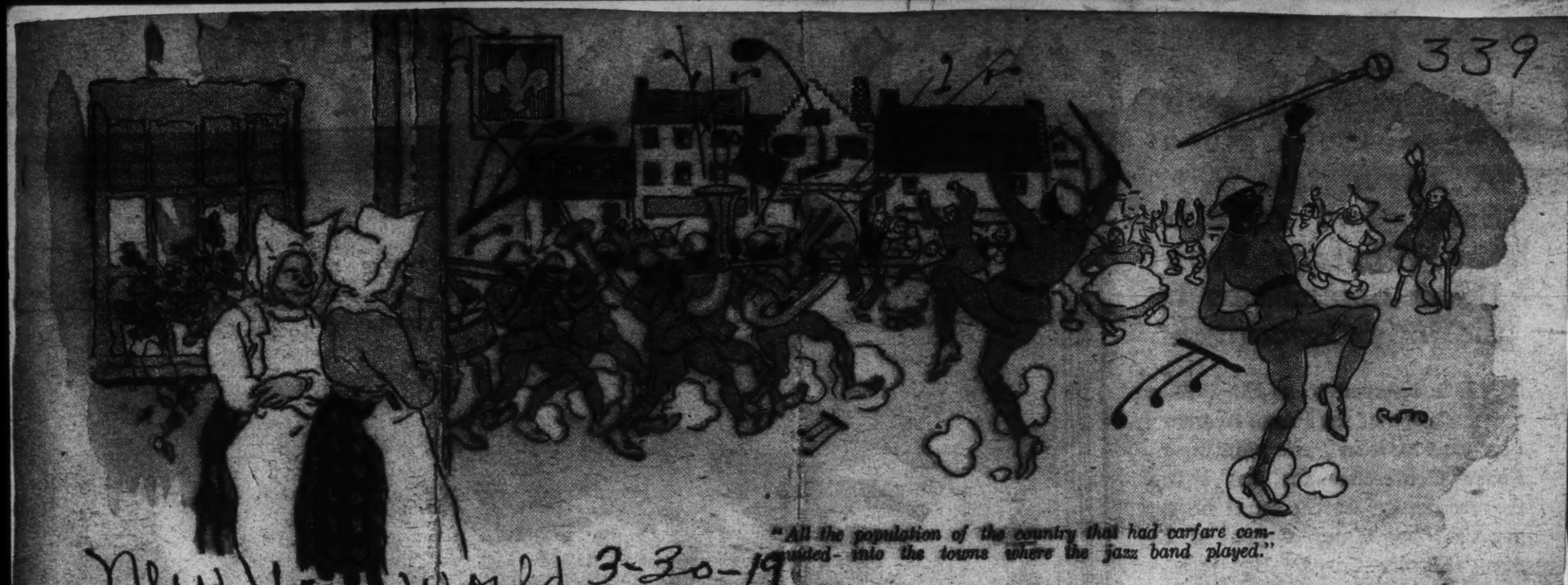
From Brest the Europe outfit went to St. Nazaire, sowing jazz selections over the agricultural terrain and bunching bits of it in the cantons en route. There was a rest centre at St. Nazaire. Europe went to the centre of the centre, and for two months all he had to do was to help the boys rest by providing a brand of soothing syrup. All the sects in all the sectors round about that had earfare commuted into town and lolled in the rest zone. The city council adopted resolutions and the prefect delivered an eulogium right at Noble Sissle and the backstop of snare drums.

A call for help from Aix-les-Bains took the band to that resort. It arrived just in time to capture the casino in a night attack. On all the fronts at this time soldiers that had been dodging minenwerfers were buoyed with the promise that Jim Europe had enough jazz in stock to last until the war was over, over there. Troops suffering with aches were hurried down to Aix—honest, they were—and the band did the rest.

There for the first time one of the novelty makers introduced a new thing. He sang a selection and played it on a horn at the same time. It takes a good all-round man to do this and get away with it. Europe says the occasion was very sort of gala.

BETWEEN concerts, so to ex press it, the 369th band would get from under the coils of horns, unsling its drums, and load up with machine guns and go into the deep and muddy trenches and practise on the unhappy wretches on the other side of no man's land. Europe himself was the first colored officer to rest elbows against a first-line trench in one of the uncomfortable bois countries. He did solo work with a machine gun forty times heavier than a trombone, and actually got it to working in syncopated time. If we ever have another war and it could be fought exclusively by syncopating Jim Europe would have a Major General's rating.

It is authoritatively reported that the French in and around Nantes scattered flowers along the rues when the supply of jazz allotted to that town was delivered. A French general in an impassioned speech said that it would have been easier to hold Verdun if every other ammunition dump had been one of jazz. He complimented Europe, and said the music was just as good for an offensive as it was for a defensive, and it would have a cheery effect at a court martial.



"All the population of the country that had carfare commuted into the towns where the jazz band played."

New York World 3-30-19

FILLING FRANCE FULL OF JAZZ

Strong, Played Trombones or Happened, and Beat Everything Except a Retreat.

N. Y. World 3-30-19

Lieut. James Reese Europe, 369th Infantry, the colored bandmaster from Alabama, who led his 100-strong jazz unit through France and helped to break the Hindenburg Line.

Lieut. Noble Sissle, cornetist, singer and drum major.

NEGRO YANKS TO GIVE EXHIBITION

Soldier Decorated With Legion of Honor Among Those to Be Seen Here.

Exhibitions of trench, gas mask and bayonet maneuvers by six members of Negro units, recently returned from overseas, will be given next Wednesday night at St. Stephens Baptist church, 604 Charlotte street. Under the direction of Bert Sutton, the Negroes have been exhibiting throughout the country to raise funds to provide for returned wounded Negro soldiers.

Included in the sextet of returned warriors is John Pinkston, who was awarded the Legion of Honor medal by the French government for gallantry in Belleau wood. Pinkston said the citation came after he had killed eight Germans with a bayonet in one encounter. He was wounded twice and later invalided home.

"Our War for Human Rights," a history of the war written by Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of arts and sciences at Howard university, Washington, D. C., is being sold by the Negroes in conjunction with their exhibition. The data for the book was compiled by Emmett J. Scott, noted Negro educator and special assistant to Secretary of War Baker, who was in France. The book contains 600 pages and is profusely illustrated with war photographs.

(From the Camp Lee Bayonet.)

The honorably discharged soldier bears with him into civilian life an important and valuable document. It is his honorable discharge.

All soldiers should take care to preserve this certificate of their part in the war and guard against its loss. It signifies to the world that the bearer of it did not fail when democracy called and that he took an honorable part in civilization's struggle for liberty.

Veterans of the civil war and the Spanish-American war prize their honorable discharges more highly than anything else on earth.

To the prospective employer it is the surest token that the man who stands before him applying for work, is one who will repay him for his expenditure of his salary by giving honest, attentive and first class work each day.

When a man bears an honorable discharge from the American military service, therefore, it means that he has been a member of an aggregation of men whose record for morality and good physical condition is second to none. And the whole world knows the army's record of achievement.

Keep your honorable discharge. It will always be useful and needed.—Sunday Tribune, March 16.

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"HELL FIGHTERS" FROM FRANCE TRAMP AVENUE

N. Y. POST
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Jim Europe's Jazz Band Makes Negro Feet Keep Rhythm to French Music—Chicken Dinner at End of March

This was "Hell Fighters" day—the greatest of days for 8,000 of men who had come back from France. All New York did honor to the colored men of the old Fifteenth New York National Guard, now the 369th Infantry, who had been elevator boys and bellhops and porters, and might yet again be elevator boys and bellhops and porters, but who would always be heroes. Gov. Alfred E. Smith smiled at them from the reviewing stand, and the tiniest pickaninny screamed from the curb. Fifth Avenue shouted as they swung along with easy step to the tune of "Homage au Peuple" played by Jim Europe's grand jazz band.

At the head of the column walked Col. William Hayward, commander who came out from behind a desk in the Public Service Commission to take them to France. His face lighted with pride as he gave the first orders to march. They were his men, they had done well, and they were magnificent men. With him was Lieut.-Col. W. A. Pickering, second in command.

They were magnificent, broad-shouldered fighting men—there could be no question of it. Their dark features shone from under the scarred tin hats, and their glance was eager and quick. They walked with the walk of soldiers and grinned from ear to ear to see the crowd that had come out to see them and to cheer. And they were entitled to every cheer, for they had made good.

There were the regimental colors, at the peak of which flew the red and green ribbons of the Croix de Guerre. To the staff was tied the bronze medal, on the side the head of Liberty, and on the reverse the numerals 1914 to 1918. In the ranks were 171 men of them, medals, battle honors for bravery under fire. For the men had been 191 days in the trenches, fighting all the time beside the French. They had made a clean record and fought hard. And best of all, they had taught the French to play craps, and cleaned up—"come seven, come leven."

The men paled in early for the parade, the first trainload arriving at Long Island City shortly after eight o'clock. Sandwiches and coffee were supplied by representatives of the Red Cross. Wounded and convalescent soldiers were placed in the ambulances supplied by the Motor Ambulance Corps and carried to the city by ferry.

A few minutes before eleven o'clock the parade was ready in Madison Square. The sea of battered tin helmets, drawn in formation up Madison Avenue moved restlessly as the men leaned on their arms waiting for the word to start. They wiggled about in ranks a bit to laugh at the crowds of negro friends who had come to see them. Some one threw a quarter out of the office building, and there was a scramble in one of the ranks until one husky jumped to his feet with a roar and the quarter in his huge black hand.

Sergeant Henry Johnson, who was decorated for extraordinary heroism when he sent two platoons of Germans "west," was down among his men, in spite of the fact that a bad foot prevented him from marching. He chatted with the boys until the parade was ready to start, and then took his place in one of the ambulances provided to carry the sick. Major Lorillard Spencer was there on crutches in a motor car, and followed the parade after it started.

Misunderstanding with the Mayor's committee of welcome was responsible for a small delay at the start. It had been expected that the committee was coming to Madison Square, where the parade formed, and at twenty minutes after eleven it was learned that the committee was waiting at the reviewing stand at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Col. Bill Hayward gave the command, "Attention—CHUN!"

Instantly the waving ranks stood still. The bugle sounded "Forward, march," and the soldiers moved forward three steps, threw their rifles over their shoulders, and began the march that was to lead up Fifth Avenue, past the reviewing stand, and the Governor and others, up to Harlem, and then, oh, boy! to a real chicken dinner at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at Thirty-fourth Street and Fourth Avenue. Glad, glad day!

With a crash Jim Europe's jazz band took up the "Homage au Peuple"—think of a jazz band playing French music—and the people who had been waiting for the parade to start cheered, waved their flags, and cheered some more. The first parade of real fighting men to return to this city had begun, and was it worth while? It was.

First came four platoons of mounted police, with the police band to clear the way. Then Colonel Hayward and Lieut.-Col. Pickering; after them the regimental staff, consisting of Major Whittemore, surgeon; Capt. E. N. Fox, supply officer; Lieut. Fox, gas officer, and Lieut. R. Whittlesey, adjutant. Next in line were the regimental "non-coms," all black. Not since that cake walk when they went away did they have such a party, and they bore themselves with fitting dignity.

With a flourish of his bâton, Sergeant Gillard Thompson led the 100-piece jazz band organized by Jim Europe. It was a long, silver bâton, with ribbons fluttering from it, and he was the envy of every small boy on the street. Oh, to be a drum major and carry a bâton!

Jim Europe marched at the side of his band, carrying a small swagger stick which he waved at friends in the crowds which lined both sides of the street. In the band were five German drums which had been captured from the enemy. Small, kettle drums they were, mounted with German silver. "Boys, you must beat those drums as you never did before," Sergeant Johnson shouted, just as the parade started.

Following the jazz band came the First Battalion with Major Arthur Little in command; then the Third Battalion led by Major David G. L'Esperance. Between the Third and Second aBttalions marched the color guard, with Color Sergeant H. E. Ewell, and Color Sergeant Harold Farrington, carrying the famous colors which had been decorated by their French commander.

Next in order was the Second Battalion, in charge of Capt. J. H. Clark; after them the headquarters and supply companies, and the Fourth Battalion, the Brooklyn battalion, in command of Capt. R. F. D. Fox.

In a closed column of platoons the regiment took up the march, swinging around Madison Square to the march tune. It was noted that the regiment marched in the close formation of the French Army, with which it had been fighting. The sun glinted on the bare steel of the fixed bayonets as the men passed from under the Victory Arch, still in its swaddling of scaffolding. Up in the timbers around the arch several adventurous spectators were perched to watch.

It was when they came full on Fifth Avenue that the soldiers received the full share of the ovation. Flags which had been put away for a time were run out, and it was the Fifth Avenue of two years ago when we first had gone to war. Traffic on all intersecting corners was blocked, and lines of police kept the frantic welcomers from rushing into the street. One woman eluded the police and ran out to press a handful of orchids into Col. Hayward's hand.

Up and down the street were pressed those lines of negroes who had come to see their own who had gone over, fought a good fight, and had come back to show New York something. And indeed New York did see something. They saw for three-quarters of a mile down the wide avenue the flash of bayonets which waved like grain in a breeze with the gentle step of the soldiers. On and on they came, and at every corner burst cheers.

OUR BOYS TELL HEROIC TALES

BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES
FEBRUARY 3, 1919

Two Transports Bring Back 4,000 More Brave Fighters.

MANY FROM THIS BOROUGH

Local Lad Describes How He Downed German Plane.

The bravery, sufferings and exploits of some of Brooklyn's returning heroes were told yesterday morning when two more transports arrived in New York and landed more than 4,000 officers and men.

The troopships arriving were the White Star liner Celtic, with 3,114 men aboard, and the transport Connecticut with a passenger list of 955 officers and men.

The Connecticut left Brest on January 20 and the Celtic steamed out three days later. Both arrived and docked within an hour of each other. They experienced stormy weather from the day they left port. The Celtic had some difficulty in turning into her berth at Pier 60, North River, at 9:55 A. M. yesterday. There was a strong northeast wind blowing across the river which almost wedged the vessel against the end of the pier. It took seven tugs nearly an hour to get her into the dock.

Laying on his cot in the "sick bay" of the Celtic, Sergt. Timothy Donnelly, of 136 Hooper street, a member of Company D of the 106th Infantry, forgot that he had been wounded in both legs by a hand grenade which hit him at St. Souphlee, as he told of the deaths of two Brooklyn soldiers who had been captured by the Germans and died in the same hospital in which he was convalescing.

"I don't know whether these two lads have been reported in the casualty lists or not, but these are the facts of their cases," said Sergt. Connelly, as he straightened himself in his cot and rested on his elbow. "Private Edward Dunn, of Brooklyn, a member of my own company, was captured on September 27 at St. Souphlee, the same day that I was caught. He was taken to the same hospital with me. He had been wounded in the left leg and some of the poison gas got into his open cut. One night he took a hemorrhage in the leg and bled something terrible. They just mopped the blood off the floor, and the next morning he was very weak from its loss. During the day two German attendants carried in a coffin and laid it alongside his cot. He was then alive and didn't die for an hour. I learned that he was a Catholic. A French priest, also a prisoner, heard his confession, and then poor Dunn died."

While Sergeant Donnelly was telling his story those around him remained silent and as he concluded one boy was seen crying.

"But that isn't all," continued Donnelly. "There was another Brooklyn fellow who died during the same week at the same hospital. He was Corporal G. Ferreti, also of Company D, of the old Twenty-third. He was wounded with Dunn and myself, and had to have his leg amputated by the German doctors. I call them "butchers," and I'd call them worse, only you want to print this. The darn old fools left the stump of his leg without proper bandages and lock-jaw set in and he died making the second one of my company within a week in the same hospital. I suppose because I only had some shrapnel from a hand grenade in my legs they didn't bother butchering me."

The first shot discharged by the Fifty-seventh Pioneer Infantry, of the First Division, was fired by a Brooklyn boy, Sergt. Alexander Dolinsky, of 235 Hart street, a member of Company H of that outfit. Sergt. Dolinsky not only fired the shot but hit his mark when he brought a German plane to the

ground within the American lines. He was later cited by the French Government and awarded the Croix de Guerre for this deed while he lay wounded at a base hospital in Alaley suffering from the effects of a machine gun bullet which hit him in the leg four hours after he had sent the German plane to its "grave." He is one of the three American doughboys who brought planes to the ground with rifle shots.

"The most exciting days I had in France were the fifth and twelfth of September. I shall never forget them," Dolinsky said to a Brooklyn Times correspondent. "I was sergeant of a guard patroling a town called Fraquad on the fifth of September. Shortly after midnight I left Post No. 1 and walked towards the outskirts. I saw a flickering of some kind of light from the roof of the highest house in town. I watched it for ten minutes, then returned and marched out the entire relief, waiting to go on post, towards the house. We surrounded it and I, with the two other companions, entered through the basement. We made our way up three flights of stairs. We stopped and heard several voices and then an electric buzzer went off. My companions whispered: 'It's a plant, sergeant. Let's get out of here.' They had no sooner spoken when a picture on the wall opposite us began to move and behind it a secret door opened. A tall, lanky fellow, with a waxed mustache, walked out and I grabebd him and before he was able to make an outcry the other two guards had entered the room, where they captured the other fellow, who was busy switching on little colored lights, which were shining through a glass set in the roof of the house. Our captain said he must have been transmitting messages to German aeroplanes.

"The twelfth was the day I got my Hun plane and to tell the truth I don't know how I did it. The plane was flying low and I took a "chance shot" that brought the fellow down within our lines. He proved to be a major and full of fight. So you see I also had the honor of capturing our first German "sky raider." Four hours later I was hit in the leg with a machine gun bullet which sent me to the hospital for several weeks, but I managed to get back in the lines three days before the war ended."

The First Gas Regiment, which went across as part of the First Division and was later detached, returned aboard the Celtic. There were three Brooklyn boys who went "over there" with that outfit and they marched down the gangway singing "Where Do We Go from Here, Boys?" They were: Private William Abrahams, of 1557 Fiftieth street, a member of Company F; Private Joseph Boccuzzi, of 305 Broadway, a member of Company E, and Private Harry Bray, of 324 Sixth street, a member of Company F.

The First Gas Regiment took an active part in breaking up machine gun nests by "shooting gas" at their occupants and "smoking" them out. They operated mainly in the Argonne Woods and at St. Mihiel.

There were several other Brooklyn and Long Island boys who returned wounded aboard the Celtic. Among them were:

Private Joseph Modzeleski, of 18 New street, a member of Company I, of the Forty-seventh Infantry, who was hit in the left arm with shrapnel at Chateau-Thierry on July 30.

Private William H. Priefer, of 2770 Eighty-sixth street, a member of Company F, of the 306th Infantry, was gassed at Fismes on August 22.

Sergeant Jack Vogt, of 727 Bigelow avenue, Richmond Hill, a member of Company F, of the 307th Infantry, was gassed at Fismes on September 8.

Private Charles Scholl, of 41 Napier avenue, Richmond Hill, attached to Company M of the 101st Infantry, injured when a machine un and equipment fell on his foot at Argonne Forest on October 20.

Private Robert Kamindhin, of 111 Lewis avenue, a member of the Signal Corps of the Thirty-eighth Service Company, returned sick, but said that he was "feeling fine now."

Private Ralph A. Dane, of 102 Forty-fourth street, Corona, attached to Company C of the 106th Infantry, also returned listed as "sick."

Among the Brooklyn and Long Island boys who returned "safe and well" aboard the Celtic were:

Private Harry Gutherman, of 24 Chester street, a member of the 330th Ambulance Company, attached to the 308th Sanitary Train.

Private Charles Garland, of Corona, attached to the 308th Sanitary Train of the 330th Ambulance Company.

Bugler Harry Manarick, of 101 Amboy street, a member of the 330th Ambulance Company, attached to the 308th Sanitary Train.

Private Charles E. Hyne, of Huntington, a member of the 330th Ambulance Company, of the 308th Sanitary Train.

Private Norman Jarvis, of Cold Spring Harbor, a member of the 308th Sanitary Train and attached to the 330th Ambulance Company.

Private T. M. Heller, of 443 First street, attached to the 308th Sanitary Train and a member of the 330th Ambulance Company.

Private S. E. Hunsbedt, of Amityville, a member of the 330th Ambulance Company and attached to the 308th Sanitary Train.

Another Brooklyn boy who had been prisoner of war also returned on the Celtic. He was Private William Fish, of 848 Eighty-fourth street, a member of Company F of the 106th Infantry, formerly attached to the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Guard, who was wounded by a machine gun bullet, striking his elbow, while he was fighting with his company at St. Souphlee on September 27.

Other Brooklynites and Long Islanders returning on the Celtic were:

Col. Jay P. Hopkins, of 374 Parkside avenue, formerly an inspector of the Thirteenth Coast Artillery, who went across with the Regular Army a year ago, and was appointed instructor in an anti-aircraft school, which turned out more than 1,000 trained flyers.

First Lieut. Allen Taylor, of 2764 Bedford avenue, attached to the Army Service Corps.

Army Field Clerk Covert Weyman, of 238 Linden avenue.

Private Anthony V. Paterna, of 256 Ninety-third street, attached to Base Hospital 40.

Nurse Johanna L. Sotnard, of 12 Lincoln avenue, attached to Base Hospital No. 4.

Capt. Thomas N. Blafe, of 873 St. Mark's avenue, attached to First Gas Regiment of the Chemical Service.

Private Michael McConzille, of 363 Bleecker street, a member of the First Gas Regiment.

Private Mathew Cohen, of 32 McKibbin street, attached to the First Gas Regiment.

Cook Lester Well, of 16 Berkely place, assigned to the First Gas Regiment.

Private William A. Reilly, of 1138 East Thirty-fifth street, a member of Company D, of First Gas Regiment.

Private Martin Mavele, of 2817 Myrtle avenue, a member of Company D, of First Gas Regiment.

Private Joseph Amendola, of 543 Neptune avenue, attached to Company D, of First Gas Regiment.

Chauffeur D. Morris, of 1397 Herkimer street, attached to Headquarters Detachment of the Motor Transport Corps.

Private George Caler, of 528 Seventy-third street, a member of Battery C, 119th Field Artillery.

Chauffeur H. Summers, of 257 Fenimore street, attached to Battery D, of 308d Field Artillery.

Private Bernard Kohl, of 165 Bay Thirty-fifth street, attached to Headquarters Company of the Eleventh Infantry.

Private Michael Ottel, of 17 Forty-second street, Corona, a member of Company D, 307th Infantry.

Musician Theodore Calmer, of 337 Broadway, attached to Headquarters Company of 305th Field Artillery.

Private William P. Sherwood, of 116 Corona avenue, Corona, a member of Co. B, of 111th Machine Gun Battalion.

Corporal Samuel Moscowitz, of 371 William street, a member of Co. I, of the 305th Infantry.

Private Emil Setagh, of 146 North Fourth street, a member of the Ninth Infantry.

Private George Ginnerman, of 585 Crescent street, attached to the Signal Corps of the Thirty-first Infantry.

Private Edward T. Mulhearn, of 762 Grand street, a member of Battery A, of 120th Field Artillery.

Private Everitt Baldwin Finnin, of 129 Lefferts avenue, attached to Field Hospital No. 30.

Private Abraham Fishborn, of 105 Russell street, also attached to Field Hospital No. 30.

There were a few Brooklyn and Long Island men aboard the Connecticut, which carried fifteen members of the 369th, who fought under Col. Hayward and were on their way back to South Carolina.

Among the Brooklyn boys on this transport were:

Corporal Albert Maute, of 191 Bedford avenue, attached to Headquarters Company of the American Air Service.

Private Harry McCarthy, of 327 Marian street, a member of the Army Service Corps.

Sergeant Charles H. Simmons, of Oyster Bay, a member of the Army Service Corps.

Private Gustave Sorenson, of 517 Eighty-fourth street, attached to the Army Service Corps.

Corp. Benjamin Goldberg, of 248 Hamburg avenue, a member of the Army Service Corps.

Sergt. Charles Stoll, of 532 Annapolis avenue, a member of the 490th Aero Squadron.

Chauffeur Edward Mortenson, of 634 Forty-seventh street, attached to the 490th Aero Squadron.

Private Jeremiah L. Ryan, of 44 Lewis avenue, a member of the Sixth Regiment, Infantry.

Soldiers Tell of Bravery of Col. Hayward and His Men

"Turn back! I should say not. We are going through there, or hell, we never turn back."

That's what Col. William Hayward, Commander of the 369th Regiment of U. S. A. Infantry, formerly the Fif-teenth Colored New York National Guard, said, according to Sergt. John Jamison, of 137 West 141st street, Manhattan, a member of Company K, 369th Infantry. Jamison said:

"It was at Belleau Woods on June 6. Previous to this we had fought through several small engagements, but this day we were fighting with the French, with whom we were brigaded. We came up to the German front lines and there we met the most stupendous counter attack to our advance.

"Colonel Hayward tore off the 'agles' of his insignia, grasped a gun from a soldier and darted out ahead of the rest of Company K. We went through a barrage of German artillery that was poured down upon us.

"A French general ordered us to retire. Colonel Hayward, who, of course, was under direct command of this French general, said:

"'I do not understand you.'

"Then the French General raised his arms above his head and cried:

"'Retire. Retire.'

"And then Col. Hayward, with his hat knocked off, came running up and cried:

"'My men never retire. They go forward, or they die.'"

Here is another story told of the Colonel, by one of the returning doughboys:

"He's a hell-man. When we were going through the fighting at the Champagne we came one day upon a German entrenchment in which there was a force superior to ours by 50 per cent.

"'Corporal Edward Boland, of 429 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, a member of Company G, came running over and cried, 'Stop, stop!' Then the French General gave the command to retire. Col. Hayward again came up and said: 'General, my men never retire, they go forward, or die.'"

Dramatic recitals of the doings of the 369th and their Colonel were backed up by a dozen broad-shouldered, weather-beaten colored soldiers from Manhattan, all of whom served under Col. Hayward, the former Public Service Commissioner of New York, who organized the Fifteenth Regiment of the New York National Guard.

SOLDIERS HAVING BIG TIME IN FRANCE

The Birmingham Reporter

Chambey, France
January 25, 1919

The Birmingham Reporter.

Dear Sir: I used to be a great reader of your paper and, thinking perhaps the readers now would be interested in hearing from the boys overseas, I am sending this letter that you might inform them.

The boys are well and enjoying life and it seems to me that I have been over all France. Our company used to hike every other day, but at last we hiked to the section of Metz and took the trenches for it. Well, sleeping in mud and water in the trenches is a little more than one would think. But now the armistice is signed and we are out of the trenches and can sample

but with all this, we still long for our houses. Oh, if you could see the battlefields of France, the desolate towns and torn up forests! To the boys who did not come over, you have something to be thankful for, for many of the boys who left the states will not return. But the 306th Infantry regiment is like a fast mail train: she never stops, but keeps moving on, hoping to reach the roundhouse soon.

I have not had a sick day since I have been over here, and since November 11 we have been very busy packing up ammunition, barbed wire and other junk.

Listen, boys I am now off on a 15 day furlough, and am visiting many of the large cities in France and am having a swell time. Don't you wish you were here with old Fess. I am now in Chambey, and will go to Paris tomorrow. I am stopping here at the Hotel des Prince.

I want to thank the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross. They are doing great work here in France, and I would say to the men to join the Y. M. C. A. and to the ladies to join the Red Cross, and through these organizations you will become acquainted with me. The Red Cross and the Y. M. C. A. workers were at the front—they don't fear danger, and we would walk up and down the trenches looking for them, and they served us.

How is old Alabama now? I long to be back in the State. I would like to know the news. Was at a moving picture show last night and enjoyed seeing William S. Hart. Remember, old Fess is O. K.

Yours truly,

CORP. JULIUS SLAUGHTER,
80th Pioneer Inf., Co. A, A. E. F.

IN ACTIVE SERVICE, A. E. F.

The Birmingham Reporter
Received Feb 10 1919

This will let you know I am well and happy. I had a safe trip across and am now in the land of the living. This is, indeed, a beautiful country, I mean the part where the Huns haven't been. It is a pity that such a beautiful country had to be laid waste and its antique and yet beautiful buildings, destroyed. The Huns must pay the cost even to the last "buck."

The French are a great people and believe that every man who can deliver the goods is worthy of as much respect as another, regardless of color or creed. With the aid of God and these brave people the Allies will soon be in Berlin.

What's the news in the States, and what are you people doing? Be careful and don't get down with the flu.

Sincerely,

SERGT. CHAMBERS CLAYTON.

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Shades of Battle! How Those Colored Troops Did Fight!

SAN FRANCISCO CALL CALL
DECEMBER 20, 1918

What have Uncle Sam's negro soldiers done over in France? What have they contributed to the winning of the war? Have they been good soldiers, or have they done their work reluctantly and rebelliously? Have they fought blindly, or have they fought with a purpose as high as that of their white brothers?

These and other questions are splendidly answered in the following letter written by Charles R. Isum, a San Francisco colored boy, now a member of the 365th Infantry (colored) in France, to Wesley C. Peoples, a friend in this city:

"Over Here,"
November 7, 1918.

Dear Friend: Your most welcome letter was received some time ago, and, of course, you know that I was indeed very pleased to hear from you. Your letter found me in the trenches, and enjoying the very best of health. We had at that time been under fire for some time, and were gradually becoming more accustomed to it. Now, after months of it and service on three fronts, we consider ourselves "old troopers."

I received the roll of Free Lances, and they were immensely enjoyed by the boys and myself.

WELCOMED PEACE

There is much peace talk going on ever here, and I suppose it is the same at home. Naturally we soldiers will welcome peace when it comes, but we do not want a conditional peace. We have had the opportunity to witness some of Germany's acts of vandalism and barbarism. We know the German. We have fought him, hand to hand, and it is our opinion that only a decisive victory and an unconditional surrender will be accepted. We are weary of war, but our spirits are high — they were the day we landed on French soil. The morale of the colored soldiers is wonderful. Under the most adverse circumstances, you will find him brave, courageous and full of optimism. Our boys are doing splendid work over here, and the pages of history shall never be complete without giving due credit to the black troopers for a share of the great victory.

Our division has served its four months in France, and we are now getting our seven days' leave of absence at the "Leave Resort." Those who have returned from their leave report that the leave is a splendid compensation for four months of first class soldiering. They are more convinced than ever that French hospitality and democracy are beyond comparison. The boys have nothing but praise for General Pershing and the A. E. F. for the conveniences, luxuries and many pleasantries shown them while on their leave.

COLORED ARTILLERYMEN

I am writing this letter while on watch at a battalion aid station between the first and second line trenches. A bombardment has just begun, and if you could only hear these big guns and see the black boys fire them, it would do your heart good. This is the first time in history that the government has ever had a colored heavy artillery, and, believe me, no mistake was made when they put our boys on the big guns. The only thing they like better than laying a barrage is to lay two barrages. I had the pleasure of watching one battery fire their first shot at the Huns.

Things are getting a little too noisy for letter writing, so I will close with regards to your family, Mr. and Mrs. Lemore and all the good people of my dear old native state. Please write when you can and send me some papers.

In conclusion, let me say that I have always wanted to cross the Atlantic, and now that I am across, I still have that desire.

Oh, yes, I forgot to tell you that I took the examination for medical sergeant on the 19th of October, passed with an average of 94 per cent, and got my warrant on the 31st. Your friend,

SGT. CHAS. RAYMOND ISUM,
Medical Detachment, 365th Infantry.

CROWDS HAIL NEGRO TROOPS

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FEBRUARY 23, 1919

390 Members of Old Ninth Battalion Reach Cleveland From Overseas.

Parade and Chicken Dinner in Armory Feature Ovation.

Eight hundred and ninety colored troops of the 372d Infantry, including the "Fighting Ninth Battalion" of Cleveland, marched triumphantly through downtown streets of Cleveland yesterday, cheered by tens of thousands of spectators.

The home coming of these troops, heroes of Verdun, the Argonne, Champagne, and other battle fields of France, was marked by unusual incidents.

When two long troop trains pulled into Union station at 11:30 a. m., hundreds of factory whistles and music from three bands, accompanied by cheers from thousands of relatives and friends of the Cleveland soldiers welcomed the smiling fighters.

The trains were three hours late.

The soldiers were met at Ashtabula by Maj. J. C. Fulton, formerly in command of the Ninth battalion; Capt. W. R. Green, formerly in command of Company D, and Lieut. Harry E. Davis, formerly of Company D.

They were met at Union station by a committee of more than 100 citizens headed by W. R. Conners, secretary of the Negro Welfare Association; Mayor Davis, Fred Thomas, secretary to Mayor Davis; Munson Havens, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Harry L. Vail and Capt. H. P. Shupe of the mayor's advisory war board, and Councilman Fleming.

There Was Plenty of Music.

Headed by Jackson's band and followed by a colored regimental band the troops, in command of Lieut. Col. W. O. Cooley, stated on the long line of march.

Throughout the march the troops were cheered. Many buildings were decorated with flags.

Playing "The Star Spangled Banner," "Over There," "Smiles" and other war-time airs, the bands made a great hit with the onlookers. The line of march was as follows:

Union station to W. 6th street, W. 6th street south to Superior avenue N. W., Superior avenue east to the Public square, Euclid avenue east to E. 40th street, E. 40th street to Central avenue S. E., Central avenue to E. 22d street, E. 22d street to Prospect avenue S. E., Prospect avenue West to E. 9th street, E. 9th street north to Superior avenue N. E., Superior avenue west to E. 6th street, E. 6th street to Central armory.

It was 2 o'clock before the soldiers entered the armory where a chicken dinner was ready for them. The dinner was prepared under the auspices of the Negro Welfare Association and prepared by R. W. Miller, colored caterer, of 3612 Central avenue S. E.

The dinner consisted of smothered chicken, mashed potatoes, butter beans, mickies and celery, Parker House rolls and butter, hot coffee, and large slices of apple pie.

Hazel Mountain was chairman of the women's committee representing several colored associations, and Mrs. Mattie McAdoo was secretary.

Among the colored organizations represented were the Autumn Leaf Club, the Wistaria Club and the Soldiers' Club.

A score of women representing the Red Cross and the Canteen Club assisted in serving the soldiers.

Following the dinner Mayor Davis extended to the soldiers the freedom of the city.

"The happiest occasions of my term of office as mayor," he said, "have been such as this. I need not tell you how glad we are to welcome the boys of the former Ninth battalion back home and praise for your heroic service on battle fields is not necessary from me, for the distinguished service emblems some of you boys wear on your uniforms tell the story of your achievements at the front. Cleveland is proud of your record in fighting for democracy and the freedom of the world.

Alexander H. Martin, permanent chairman of the meeting, praised the soldiers, particularly those from Cleveland, saying that twenty years ago Cleveland welcomed home members of the "Old Ninth)) from the Spanish American War.

"It seems fitting that we should celebrate Washington's Birthday today by welcoming home such a great body of brave colored soldiers," Mr. Connors, temporary chairman, said.

Jackson's band played patriotic airs while the soldiers were eating. A chorus of 100 young women, led by Mrs. Rachel Walker Turner, of Mount Zion Congregational church, 2113 E. 31st street, sang "America" and other songs.

Members of "The Smarter Set" caste, appearing at the Grand theater, entertained the soldiers for half an hour.

The scenes in the armory during and after the dinner were manyfolded. Buxom sweethearts and wives and mothers of the soldiers hugged and kissed one another. The "family reunions" were truly affectionate. Above the din of conversation, laughter, humming of war-time tunes, greetings, and an occasional burst from the band in the balcony, which was crowded with men, women and children, waving flags, there was a martial atmosphere, for, at the north end of the armory nearly 1,000 army rifles were stacked in regulation form.

The stage setting was interesting. The background was decorated with a large regimental flag, presented to the colored troops by the French just before the soldiers left Brest on the Leviathan for New York, Feb. 3.

The regimental emblem is one of few of its kind given to American soldiers before they embarked for home.

Beside the reception committee and speakers, the following detachment of white officers occupied seats on the stage:

Lieut. Col. W. O. Cooley, commander of the regiment; Maj. Samuel Johnson, of Columbus, wearing the croix de guerre, distinguished service cross and the cord of the French Legion of Honor; Maj. Homer Oakford, First Lieutenants W. L. Finch, Byron B. Wolfe, Roy S. Williams, Elvis E. Potter and H. J. Leary. These officers all saw service with the colored regiment.

Companies E, F, G and H included the 890 troopers of the regiment, which left the city about 5 p. m. for Camp Sherman, where the men will be demobilized. Col. H. G. Trunes, the regiment's commander, [illegible] in France.

Several of the soldiers wore the croix de guerre. Half a dozen others wore distinguished service crosses, but Maj. Johnson was the only one to wear the Legion of Honor insignia, given him for extraordinary bravery in action during the Champaign drive of ten days, beginning Sept. 26, 1918.

Orderly George Sanford of Springfield, of headquarters company, attached to the staff of Lieut. Col. Cooley, was a favorite among the returning heroes.

To inquiring acquaintances Sanford told the story of the colored troops fighting in France.

"Our real work overseas began in the Argonne forest last spring," he said. "We held a rather quiet sector in that region for about thirty days, then we were transferred to a sector west of Verdun. Our next move was into a real fighting quarter, known as '304 Hill,' where the German crown prince lost so many men in his efforts to gain ground. We remained in this sector until sometime in August. Lieut. F. G. Sanford of Washington, D. C., and some other men were captured here.

"We remained here for two weeks and then got into the hard fight of the famous ten-day Champagne drive, beginning Sept. 26. Troops from the 371st and 372d regiments were in the third wave that swept forward.

"Following this drive the Ninth Battalion boys were relieved of trench duty, but we were again called out for duty and were preparing to go over the top the day the armistice was signed. After it was signed we were sent into the Lorraine sector and remained there until ordered home."

Soldiers of Company H are the first Cleveland troops who saw actual fighting service to return home as a unit. They arrived in France April 14, 1918.

Company F is from Columbus, Company E from Springfield and Company G from Dayton.

The regiment arrived in New York Feb. 10 and was sent to Camp Upton.

The men marched with their full [illegible] including metal helmets worn in the trenches.

PRIVATE PATTERSON WRITES INTERESTING LETTER FROM FRANCE.

The Voice

Brest, France, April 26, 1919.

Dear Mr. Harley: After a week I have finally been able to receive three copies of The News. Fannie sent me the copies the other day and they are about in threads already, at they have been handled so much. After going through my company, I had to pass them around amongst my friends from home in the 801st Pioneer Inf.

Noticed where you have been nominated by your committee to run for representative. Well, old man, you are the best selection that could possibly have been made. I also noticed where my good friend Forbes was elected treasurer of the committee, which also was the best selection that could have been made. He is not only only a true race man but he is an ardent worker for what he thinks is right. By the time of election I will be home and my old friend, I will certainly make the fire fly for you. Tell the boys, "don't give up the ship." I will never forget how Forbes and I worked in the interest of Lee Brown. Now before election day every body who was supposed to be Brown workers made speeches and had bills, and everything was ready fr the election. But they had cold feet on election day. When it came time for them to be out at the polls and looking after the interest of Brown, they were not there. Forbes and myself were the only ones that sayed on the job and we made the whole circuit of the Tenth ward. Finally we run into just what the other were afraid of—trouble. But the others were expecting trouble from the Democratic police force, from which source Forbes and I did not fear, for most of the policemen in the Tenth ward were for Brown in a way, as they thought that it would split the ticket, and their candidate that we received trouble. I was alone and was forced into a scrap by the two Ryans, and I had to turn around mightily to defend myself. There was quite a crowd around there. But I only remember the name of the lady's, Nannie French and Lena Tucker. I also remember how I stood my ground and they went and brought Policemtn Hogan from around the corner. They said, "Let's have him arrested," but I knew well that this policeman was a friend of mine. They came back with him and he refused to arrest me. He said he did not see me do anything. But there was a policeman by the name of Abe Wilder known as a cokey. He was a terrible fellow on the force, and they knew his reputation, for they went them to get him to arrest me. But I was there for only one purpose and that was to see that Brown got all that was due him, and I was still holding my ground in spite of the danger that I seemed to be in. But acting on the advice of Mr. Hogan, I left the scene, but had a wheel standing against the curb and wanted to go and get it but he said he would see to my getting it. So I went an around to the pool room at Twelfth street and Walnut, and my wheel was taken care of. I only spoke slightly of the matter then. But after a few days my good friend, Mr. Ernest King, the present County Assessor, asked me what the trouble was between Forbes and Mr. Ryan and myself was. I told him just how we felt about the matter and he asked me to drop it for the good of the party at that time, for you know kind of a brace we had to encounter. So I went and told Forbes about the matter, and just how good a friend of mine Mr. King was. At the time we were talking, I told Mr. King that it was only for his sake, that I was playing traitor to my race by not telling of the difficulty.

But now this is a different occasion, and Mr. King cannot influence me now.

I noticed also in one of your papers, the statement of Mr. Scott and Mr. Ogden concerning the charges made known to the News and deeply regret that Mr. Scott was afraid to have his letter published, and was glad of the stand taken by Mr. Ogden. I have written to Mr. Ogden and assured him that the charges were true. I am sorry that Lt. Brock had the misfortune to be transferred from the organization.

Rector Ferguson and Capt. Simpson passed through here, but I did not get a chance to see either of them. I went twice to see Capt. Simpson but he was out both times. Now I don't know whether this will pass the censor or not, but I am going to take a chance. We boys don't get much consideration from the Y. M. C. A. or the Red Cross. Just this week colored Y. M. C. A. man came down from Paris to take charge of our hut, which is in charge of a white Secretary but he refused to let him take charge yet today when some of our boys went over to one of the White Y. M. C. A.'s they were told by them they did not go over in our own hut. I wish you would call Mr. Williams Heyburn's attention to this condition as he is, I think, one of the largest Y. M. C. A. men in our State. I also wish to say that of all of the organizations following the Army the Knights of Columbus stand head and shoulder over them all. Their motto is, "Everybody welcome!" And they truly live up to it. I also wish that you would congratulate Mr. Calhoun on being a member of such a wonderful body.

The 801st Pioneer Infantry is located here. That is the 1st and 2nd battalions. The boys are all anxious to get back to Old Kentucky. They also send love to all friends. Hope that the old city will take on a new front when we get back. The companies over here now have a lots of the old home boys in them.

They are the 801st Pioneer Inf., the 350th, 515th and the 532nd Eng. Now as I have told you about all that I can will close hoping you will be successful in your efforts.

I remain your friend,

PRIVATE FRANK PATTERSON,
Co. A, 550 Engrs. A. E. F. France.
Via New York, N. Y. (A. P. O. 716)

Birmingham Negroes Make Good In France

The Voice

Liffoe le Grand, France,
Dec. 26th, 1918.

Hello Dr. Freeman:

How are you and The Voice? This leaves me well and all o. k. Hope you all are the same. Doctor, I have longed to take ample time and send in reports from the A. E. F. to the Voice, but I have been awful busy overseas, and almost always on the move. I am now at Liffoe le Grand, France. I have succeeded very well as a non-commissioned officer in the Q. M. C., with no marks against me so far, and am working to the effect that when I am discharged from the service I shall bear a clean record. I hope to be home soon, and when that time comes you may be well assured that I will see you all soon after. Give my highest regards to Colonel Howell, Mrs. Byrd and all connected with the Voice. I have tried to remit a report enclosed herein, hoping that it may be somewhat beneficial to the Voice and encouraging to the folks at home. I haven't forgot my standing with the Voice, so a remittance on my account.

So I close, from yours for the United States of America.

CORP. ANDERSON FARLEY,
Co. A, 326th L. Bn., A. E. F., France.

P. S.—Here's one of our programs: Christmas Entertainment—Afternoon and evening, Dec. 25th, 1918. Entirely for the boys of the A. E. F. APO 756, held in Warehouse L-D, feature—

Moore, Hawkins, Farley and Rogers, 326th Labor Bn.—Quartet.

John Sauer—Bakery Co. 7—Bass soloist.

Chief Caire—Bakery Co. 315—Indian war dance.

Clarence M. Weasner—18th Company—Impersonations.

Joseph Blakley—316th Amn. Trn.—Songs.

"Ferretti"—316th Amn. Trn.—Hula hula dancer.

Sechrist, Grimes, Miller and Rauch—Bakery Company 7—Those Melodious Four.

Adam D. Houser—Bakery Co. 315—Monologue.

Levy and Prince—316th Amn. Trn.—"The Jew and the Prima Donna."

Harry D. Shelby—Bakery Co. 328—Talking and Singing.

Edward—Levy—Bakery Co. 7—Violin player.

Paul Augustine—326th Labor Bn.—A singer.

Stovall and Hawkins—326th Labor Bn.—Buck and wing dancers.

20th Artillery—Company C—Musical harmony.

Oscar Handsbury—326th Labor Bn.—Clarinet player.

William G. Hamilton—Bakery Co. 315—Popular songs.

Beebe, Lyman and Bresling—Musical melange.

Guy Jackson—63d Engineers—Not Much But Good.

Dunham and Rogers—Hqtrs. 326th Labor Bn.—The Piano Player and the Singer.

Subject to change.

Smoke if you like.

NEGRO SOLDIERS ATTRACT ATTENTION

NEWPORT NEWS
JANUARY 28 1919

Regarded With Great Curiosity by German Troops.

Forces Lived in Fear of Colored Fighters Throughout War.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Jan. 4. (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—A regiment of American negroes have appeared in the area occupied by the Americans and have attracted great attention among the civilians. In Treves, Coblenz and other places, during the early days of the occupation, crowds assembled wherever any negroes stopped and it was necessary for the military police to enforce the orders prohibiting gatherings in the public thoroughfares. Even yet, in Cablenz and Treves, negro soldiers attract crowds of German children every time they appear in the streets.

The German soldiers regard the negro soldiers with great curiousity. According to a discharged soldier in Rengsdorf, the German army, early in the war offered a reward of 400 marks for each negro captured alive. The discharged German soldier said that throughout the war German soldiers lived in great fear and even terror, of the negroes and it was in order to overcome this fear that rewards were offered.

One evening on the front a scouting part consisting of 10 Germans, including the discharged soldier, encountered two French negroes. In a fight which followed, two of the scouting party were killed. One of the negroes escaped, the other being taken prisonr. During the fight two of the Germans left their comrades and ran to the protection of their own trenches, but these it was explained, were young soldiers and untrained. The reward of 400 marks subsequently was divided among the remainder of the Germans.

400 Marks For Capture American Negro Soldier

Germany Offered Reward for Every Negro Brought in Alive

WACO TEX HERALD
JANUARY 26, 1919

With the American Army of Occupation, Jan. 4.—(Correspondence of the A. P.)—Wherever American negroes have appeared in the area occupied by the Americans they have attracted great attention among the civilians. In Treves, Coblenz and other places during the early days of the occupation, crowds assembled wherever any negro soldiers stopped in the streets and it was necessary for the military police to enforce the orders prohibiting gatherings in the public thoroughfares.

The German soldier also regards the negro with great curiosity. According to a discharged German soldier in Rengsdorf the German army, early in the war, offered a reward of four hundred marks for the capture alive of each negro. The discharged German soldier said that throughout the war German soldiers lived in great fear and even terror of the negroes and it was in order to overcome this fear that rewards were offered.

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Asia and Europe

Gallant 15th Fighters Home With Crosses

Battalion of Former New York Negro Guardsmen Won Honors in France

To Demobilize at Upton

N. Y. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 10, 1919

Touching Reunion Marks Greeting of Maj. Spencer Here to Returning Men

When the French liner France was warped into her pier at the foot of Fifteenth Street in the North River yesterday to the notes of the Star Spangled Banner the smears of her fading camouflage were topped at each deck rail by lines of lustrous black that were not there when last the ship started overseas. The liner's cargo of negro soldiers was standing at attention.

Then the bandsmen standing on the pier played "Rock-a-bye Your Baby With a Dixie Melody." The glistening lines of black at the rails began to sway and bend, breaking into streaks of white that were teeth. The capering shuffles stopped abruptly with the end of the tune. Then above the snorting of half a dozen tugs nosing at the big ship's stern sounded this plea:

"Encore, s'il vous plait, wid de jazz."

But instead of an extra bit of "jazz" music there came a cheer from those on shore. The France touched the dock and the third battalion of New York's 15th Infantry were home again. Their Federal service regimental numerals are 369, but it is unlikely that New York will ever call them anything but "the 15th."

Sailed Fourteen Months Ago

Fourteen months ago they sailed away on the Pocahontas, their laughing conversation filled with idioms of hall boys, elevator operators and chauffeurs. They came back yesterday, grinning heroes, speaking French with a Manhattan accent.

Somewhere on the Atlantic steaming toward New York is the Stockholm bearing Colonel William Hayward and the first battalion of the regiment. On the Regina, under command of Major Little, is the second battalion.

Three of the five negro officers who went overseas with the 15th came back yesterday on the France, but not all members of the 15th. They are now attached to the 370th Infantry (8th Illinois National Guard), also a negro regiment. This fact is responsible for a feeling of bitterness within the ranks of the New York regiment. The men say they have not had a square deal. To support this statement they brought out that First Lieutenant James Reese Europe is the only negro officer who was not transferred from the regiment. Even he, they said, had not been with the regiment while it was in France.

The three former officers of the 15th who came back attached to the 370th were Captain Charles N. Filmore, First Lieutenant George C. Lacey and Lieutenant D. Lincoln Reed. A fourth officer, Captain Napoleon Bonaparte Marshall, returned to New York some time ago, suffering from wounds received in action.

The blame one officer of the regiment. For all the others they seemed to have a deep affection and respect.

Fifteen Rise from Ranks

Fifteen other officers of the Illinois regiment were former members of the 15th who said for France as enlisted men. At the invitation of the French these fifteen were sent to an officers' training camp and were graduated as second lieutenants just about the time the armistice was signed. But the men are embittered even about this. They said:

"The French wanter thirty of the 15th boys sent to the officers' school only half that number could be spared."

The men and their former comrades who are now officers in the Illinois regiment, said there would be open discussion of their grievances just as soon as they "bust out" of the army. Some of them said they enlisted with the understanding that they would be given every opportunity to rise from the ranks.

All this, however, was of little importance in the minds of the men yesterday. How to evade "de-lousing" and get home was the thought uppermost in all monds.

On the left shoulder of each there was a coiled rattlesnake worked in threads of gold on an inch square background of black cloth.

Major David A. L'Esperance, of Pelham Manor, who went overseas a captain came back yesterday in command of the 3d Battalion. He succeeded Major Lorillard Spencer, when that officers was struck down in battle last July. On the dock yesterday wildly waving his crutches at those on the ship with a total disregard for the welfare of his fractured leg hanging in a leather sling was that same Major Spencer.

Touching Reunion on Deck

There was a reunion on the deck of the ship that put a choke in the throats of all who saw it when half a dozen non-commissioned officers of the battalion crowded about their officer. When last they saw him months ago he was being carried to the rear on a stretcher while shells tore up ground that was being harrowed by machine-gun bullets.

Then Major Spencer went into the dining saloon of the France and hugged and was hugged by Major L'Esperance, and Captains John O. Outwater, Cumberford McLaughlin, L. E. Shaw and E. A. Walton. All of them wore the Croix de Guerre. In addition Major L'Esperance displayed the red ribbon of the Legion of honor. Moreover he told the happy Major Spencer that he also had been given the legion of honor.

Then the black fighters on the upper decks were comanded to prepare to go to the dock, from which ferry boats were to transport them to Long Island City, whence trains carried them to Camp Upton for a very necessary "de-lousing" and muster out.

They tramped over the gang plank, trench helmets gaily aslant and teeth showing in joyous grins. On their packs were enormous packs and at their belts the long triangular bladed, rapier-like French bayonets with which they had done much of their bloodiest fighting.

Major L'Esperance Welcomed.

The 30 officers and 92 men of the battalion, comprising K, L, M, I, and the machine gun companies were lined up in a long column of two's. A fur coated woman eluded the sentries at the entrance to the deck. She dashed along between the ranks of returned soldiers until she spied the tallest figure present, that of Major L'Esperance. Then with a glad cry and wide-spread arms she rushed to him, fairly leaping into his arms. They kissed again and again. The soldiers didn't cheer as they always do under like circumstances on the stage. They simply stood there and gulped down lumps in their throats. Then from Cook Peter Hazzard of 328 West Thirty-seventh Street came these heartfelt words:

"Um, boy, and to think those Germans didn't get me. Jess another little while and I'll be kissing somebody in Thirty-seventh Street."

He was answered by Private Frank Wilson, of the medical detachment, whose home is in 227 East Seventy-third Street. He said:

"Ah guess Ah won't be popular when dose Yorkville folks see dis iron cross ring I'se wearin'. Ole German officer I took it off'n won't never need 'nother ring. He was daid."

Sergeant Sherlock Paige, of the machine gun company, whose home is in 27 Barrow Street, happened along then and commanded the gossipers to keep close to their packs and guns. On the sergeant's coat was a glitering Croix de Guerre that was given to him in Champagne after his leg had been fractured by German machine gun bullets. He used to be a chauffeur for a New York family and drive the car when the owner's wife made a daily round of calls. "That don't seem like no real business now," said the sergeant.

Another with the Croix de Guerre was First Sergeant Jesse A. Miller, who used to drive a taxi in New York. His home is in Pelham, where his father, Spencer Miller, lives at 224 Fourth Avenue.

"How did you get your Croix de G[illegible]" he was asked.

"Well, now," he replied, "it was given to me with a kiss."

"Did you get anything else?"

"Four kinds of cooties—red, gray and black; some twice as big as the head of a match."

Captain L. E. Shaw, of the regiment told how Sergeant Miller won the cross. All the officers of the machine gun company had been evacuated. During the September fighting in the Champagne for four days Sergeant Miller commanded the company, keeping the organization fighting all the hours of daylight and lying beside their guns when night came.

At Sergeant Miller's elbow during those terrible days was Bugler Chester Moore, of 171 Willoughby Street. Moore's most cherished possession is his trench helmet with a deep notch in the rim.

"Bullet struck it on September 27," he explained yesterday. "It glanced off'n mah head and went straight through de heart of Lieutenant John J. McKenzie. The lieutenant, he was killed. Me? I was so scared all my cooties abandoned me like rats leavin' a sinking ship."

One hundred of the men of the Fifteenth have been decorated with the Croix de Guerre and three have been given the Distinguished Conduct Medal, according to Major L'Esperance. Another of those who won the Croix de Guerre was Sergeant Reaves Willis, of 096 Brook avenue, The Bronx. He was gassed and wounded on September 27, but refused to go to the rear.

"Those Germans were scared of us," he said while waiting for the order to march aboard the ferry. "Once we were slipped into line in place of a French regiment that had been holding the position. That night the Germans came over to raid our section for prisoners, expecting to find French soldiers there. When they got a glimpse at our black faces they turned about and fled, yelling 'Kamerad!'

Lost No Prisoners

Incidentally the Germans never captured a single man of the Fifteenth, although they killed nearly 200 of them and wounded more than 800 others. But on the other side of the score are more than 400 Germans captured by the third battalion alone and countless men of the enemy killed and wounded.

Commanding the 370th infantry (Eighth Illinois) was Colonel T. A. Roberts. He and his adjutant, Captain Prout, were the only white officers in the regiment. Colonel Roberts is a regular army officer, and before the war was assigned to the Seventh cavalry. His home is in Springfield, Ill. The lieutenant-colonel of the 370th is Otis B. Duncan, a negro whose home also is in Springfield, where he is a state employe. He has the distinction of being the highest ranking negro officer in the American Army. Moreover, he was promoted one grade while in France having sailed from the United States as a major.

It was in June, 1916, that the negroes of New York received their first formal call to arms. Following the gallant fight of negro troopers of the 10th Cavalry against Mexican bandits at Carrizal, citizens interested in the organization of a negro regiment urged Governor Whitman to authorize the project. The Governor named Colonel William Hayward, then Public Service Commissioner, to supervise the task. It was found that there were more than two hundred negro residents of the city who had seen service in the regular army or in the militia of other states.

With these as a nucleus the work of recruiting commenced on June 29. By October 1 ten companies of sixty-five men each had been formed, and the regiment was then recognized by the state and given its colors. By April 6, 1917, the regiment had reached peace strength with 1,878 men and was recognized by the Federal government. Two weeks later the organization was authorized to recruit to war strength. The 600 men needed were recruited in five days after the applicants had been subjected to physical examination more stringent than that given in the regular army. The first battalion of four companies was recruited in Manhattan, the second battalion was composed of Brooklyn men and the third of negroes from Manhattan and The Bronx.

Best Soldier Material

"There is no better soldier material in the world," said Colonel Hayward, following the organization of the regiment. "Given the proper training, these men will be the equal of any soldiers in the world."

Training the men presented some difficultive. At first they were drilled in Lafayette Hall, 132d Street and Seventh Avenue. But the place was altogether too small and many of the fifty squads which drilled nightly had to take to the streets to carry out the manœuvres of their drill sergeants. Later they went for three weeks to Camp Whitman. An announced plan to send the regiment to train at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg S. C., caused a storm of protest from the citizens of the South Carolina town.

"The most tragic consequences," they insisted, would follow the introduction of the New York negro, "with his Northern ideas" into the community life of Spartanburg. The Spartanburg Chamber of Commerce drafted resolutions protesting against the training of negro troops at Camp Wadsworth, which were sent to New York State officials. The resolutions, however, had less weight than the exigencies of war and, early in October, the 15th Negro Infantry detrained at Camp Wadsworth. The "tragic consequences" did not materialize. Certain stores refused to serve negro customers and were, in turn, boycotted by the white soldiers, but the chief result of the 15th visit to Spartanburg, was an increased local respect for the black soldier.

Looked for Early Voyage

While at Spartanburg the regiment was supplied with the latest things in trench shoes, heavy underwear and other overseas supplies. This led the men to expect immediate transfer overseas. There was great disappointment, therefore, when, after a ten days' sojourn at the Southern camp, the organization was ordered to Camp Mills. Early in November came another order to move—not to France, as was generally believed, but to tents in Van Cortlandt Park, where drilling was resumed. On November 10 the regiment was, at last, ordered to Hoboken to embark for France and on November 12 the men sailed, singing and sighing for speedy passage.

When still in sight of the Narrows the vessel was disabled by a bent pistol rod and it had to put back to the Brooklyn navy yard for repairs. Four days later the ship put out again, only to halt when fire was found in the reserve coal bunker. Putting back to Hoboken, the sorely tried 15th counted the hours until a new transport could be obtained. Hours became days and days weeks, but still no ship offered.

Finally, on December 12, the Navy

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(over)

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transport's commander to put to sea. But while the pier lines were being cast off a storm started to blow up, and by the time the Pocahontas—nameless at the time—reached the outer Bay the greatest blizzard of the year was raging. Clouds of snow, through which nothing could be seen, forced the Pocahontas to drop anchor. She had hardly come to when a huge hulk, appearing suddenly through the murk, bore down upon the transport's bow and cut a ten-foot hole in her side. Then the storm abated in the Bay, but a new one arose below decks, where 3,000-odd exasperated negroes were maintaining their belief that no such place as France existed. The captain of the transport was for turning back again to the navy yard. The hole was above the waterline, he admitted, and there was no great danger impending as a result of the collision, he said. Nevertheless, there would be an inquiry, and it was necessary that he be present to state his case.

"I can see no reason for turning back except that of fear," said Colonel Hayward to the captain.

The captain did not turn back. There was an ambulance assembly unit on board with electric drills. Ten hours, it was said, would suffice to make sufficient repairs to enable the vessel to proceed. The bent plates were drilled out and double planking erected in their place. Concrete was then poured between the planks. The result was not elegant, but the ship was watertight and, best of all, still bound for France.

Epidemic on Trip Across

Brest was reached on December 27 without incident except for an epidemic of German measles which attacked the crew of the transport, but which was escaped by nearly all officers and men of the 15th.

From Brest the regiment was transferred to St. Nazaire, where the troops were put to work constructing a huge railroad yard, building roads and unloading ships. The fact of being in the country "where the war is" helped the impatient negroes to endure their lot for a while, but before long there was a general feeling that "while stevedoring may be all right it ain't war," and the officers were besieged with apologetic and respectful queries, "When do we fight?"

The answer was assumed to have been supplied when, early in January, the Third Battalion was ordered to Colquidan, in Brittany, where there was a big American artillery camp. It turned out, however, that peace was still longer to bear down upon the spirits of the 15th. At Colquidan, they found, as well as an American artillery camp, was also a large German prison camp, and it was for the purpose of guarding this camp that their services were required.

Had to Guard Prisoners

Three weeks passed, and then the Third Battalion received orders to join the rest of the regiment at Givry-en-Argonne, there to be formally transferred to the French high command and to be known as the 369th Regiment d'Infanterie, E. U. Actual fighting was still afar off, it seemed to the dusky soldiers, for they were put to training under French officers. One hundred and twenty picked men and a number of officers were sent to the French Divisional Training School, where they were taught to use the French arms, including grenades, French bayonets, rifles and machine guns. Upon the completion of the course others of the former 15th were sent to take this training.

They proved apt pupils. In grenade-throwing they easily outdid their instructors and in bayonet work they demonstrated great skill. They surprised the French, also, with the manner in which they acquired the French language. Many of the men were talking quite fluently after a week with their French comrades. It turned out, however, that many of the negroes hailed from Lousiana and that their new environment merely had revived forgotten memories of the French language.

Take Over Front Sector

In May the regiment went to the Main de Massiges, a part of the French line which offered the greatest danger as well as the greatest opportunity for training in trench warfare and raiding. A small number of the Fifteenth's men were sent with each French company with instructions to observe all regulations and familiarize themselves with the tactics of the French. The French poilus were delighted with their negro comrades and soon taught them all they knew.

After two weeks' experience obtained in the manner described the negro troops were sent to the Bois d'Hauze, Champagne, where they, unassisted by the French, held a complete sector which, in length constituted 20 per cent of all territory held by American troops at the time. In this action, which lasted until July 4, when the colored soldiers, their ranks thinned by the deadly German fire and completely worn out, were relieved by the 4th French Chasseurs à pied.

Checked German Assault

By this time the fighting effectiveness of the negro troops from New York was recognized by the high command, and after resting behind the lines for a few weeks they were transferred and placed in the path of the expected German offensive at Minancourt, near Butte de Mesnil, where they bore the brunt of the German attacks of July 15 and thereafter. Against the enemy in this action the old 15th was completely successful, holding against the German fire, repelling German attacks and by counter attacks becoming possessed of the front line German trenches.

At the end of July the regiment, after a three days' march to the rear, went into training for open warfare. But had hardly started work when a hurry call was sent for them to take over the same place in the line which they had left a few days before. Motor lorries were impressed and the New York negroes hastened back to the front, arriving in time to assist in repelling the most violent German attacks.

During the action which followed it was the policy of the French strategists to retreat from the lines then held after having "gassed" all the dug-outs. The advancing Germans thereupon were met with such heavy shell fire that they were forced into the underground shelters and so fell by the hundreds, victims of the noxious fumes released by the French.

Took Foes' Rifles

The negroes, after advancing again after this defeat of the enemy found enough Mauser rifles lying beside the dead Germans to equip an entire brigade. Finding the German Mauser to resemble the Springfield formerly used by the American troops and preferring it to the French weapon furnished them, the men of the 15th promptly adopted the captured rifle, and it was with considerable difficulty that the French equipment was finally restored to them.

Early in September the black soldiers were transferred from the 16th French Division, in which they had been serving, and made an integral part of the 161st French Division. And then, on the morning of September 26, they joined with the Moroccans on the left and native French on the right in the offensive which won for the regiment the French Croix de Guerre and the citation of 132 individual officers and enlisted men for the Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre or exceptional gallantry in action. The action began at Maisons-en-Champagne; it finished seven kilometres northward and eastward and over the intervening territory the Germans had retreated before the ferocious attacks of the 15th and its French comrades.

First to Reach Rhine

A month later a new honor came to the regiment—the honor of being the first unit of all the Allied armies to reach the River Rhine. The regiment had left its trenches at Thann, Sunday, November 17, and, marching as the advance guard of the 161st Division, Second French Army, reached Blodelsheim, on the left bank of the Rhine, Monday, November 18. The regiment is proud of this achievement. It believes also that it has been under fire for a greater number of days than any other American regiment. Its historian will write down:

That the regiment never lost a man captured, a trench or a foot of ground.

That is was the only unit in the American Expeditionary Force which bore a state name and carried a state flag.

That is was never in an American brigade or division.

That it saw first and longest service of any American regiment as part of a foreign army.

That it had less training than any American unit before going into action.

CHICAGO WAS HOT TIME FOR OLD 8TH TODAY

CHICAGO EXAMINER FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Parade, Dance, Feast and Reception on Program of Welcome.

CONNEAUT, O., Feb. 16.—The 370th Infantry, formerly the Eighth Regiment, I. N. G., paid Conneaut an unexpected visit today en route from France to Chicago, and was dined and serenaded by the city with a regimental parade. The troops left at 5 p. m. for Chicago, where they expect to arrive tomorrow.

The "Old Eighth" comes home today, and Chicago will welcome the heroic regiment as befits its immortal deeds in France.

The arrangements were completed last night.

The Negro veterans arrive in three sections and should be detrained by 9 o'clock this morning. They will march directly to the Coliseum, headed not only by their own wound-scarred band but by a complimentary one of 100 pieces.

No visitors will be allowed within the Coliseum until after the soldiers are lined up in company front within the hall, for, as Col. John R. Marshall, former commander of the organization points out, there wouldn't be room for the doughboys if their friends got in first.

The soldiers will be drawn to attention by their commanding officer, Col. Tom Roberts, and will be greeted by a chorus of 500.

WELCOME BY PELOUZE.

Col. William Nelson Pelouze, chairman of the mayor's soldier-reception committee, will deliver the first welcome address. Two Negro orators will follow. They are Adelbert H. Roberts, member of the Legislature, and the Rev. Dr. A. J. Carey.

After the oratory arms will be stacked in the Coliseum, and the fighters will be ready to receive the personal plaudits of mothers, wives, sweethearts and just plain friends. The dinner will be served in the Coliseum at 11:30 o'clock.

It will be some dinner.

"These boys haven't had anything but army grub for a long time and we propose to feed them regular food," Col. Marshall, in charge of the Coliseum, said.

PLENTY OF HELPINGS.

The caterers charged with preparing the feast have been instructed to privade half a dozen helpings, if necessary, for each of the 1,296 men and seventy-four officers of the command.

After the dinner there will be dancing and band music and singing until 2 o'clock. Assembly will be sounded then and the boys will fall in and march again in company formation along the routes scheduled for the parade.

Heading the parade will be a troop of mounted police, immediately followed by a huge motor truck carrying a canvas banner upon which in blazing letters the record of the "Fighting Eighth" will be emblazoned.

Col. Pelouze has asked that all business houses put out flags and other decorations. He also urges again the necessity of general cheering as the boys pass and requests that motorists held up by the line of march open their sirens and help along with the noise.

BRINGS PROOF OF DEEDS.

The Eighth brings with it documentary evidence of its right to be known henceforth as "The Fighting Eighth" in the farewell letter, written to the "Partridges" by their French division commander, Gen. Vincendon. It reads:

"You arrived from the trenches of Lyns de Diedier on November 11, after the armistice.

"The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us.

"We have, besides the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task, and the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ray of a common grandeur.

"All revolt, in the name of France."

"It seems as though we hiked all over the republic of France before we got a crack at old Hindenburg," declared Lieut. Washington. "We charged the line September 30 at Anizy le Chateau and broke through October 12, freeing the city of Laon which old 'Hindy' had held for four years."

Today's Program for Old 8th

9 A. M.—Old Eighth arrives in three sections, La Salle st. station, and marches direct to Coliseum, where reception and addresses of welcome will be given.

11:30 A. M.—Dinner served in Coliseum, after which dancing will be featured.

2 P. M.—Assembly sounded for start of parade. Parade starts at Michigan av. and Sixteenth st., and is routed north on Michigan av. to Washington st., to State st., to Randolph st., to La Salle st., to Jackson blvd., to Wells st., to Harrison st., to Grand Central Station.

4 P. M.—Leave Grand Central Station for Camp Grant over Great Western Railroad.

CHICAGO JE[illegible] JANUARY 4, 1919

Chicago Negro Yanks Present U. S. Flag to French General

A United States flag was the present given Gen. Joseph Marie Vincendon, commanding the Fifty-ninth division of the French army, by the officers and men of the 370th infantry, formerly the Eighth Infantry, I. N. G., Chicago negro regiment, at a ceremony on Thanksgiving day, according to letters received today from Maj. W. H. Roberts, one of the regiment's field officers.

Lieut. Col. Duncan made the presentation address.

"This flag to us is 'Old Glory,' the 'Stars and Stripes,' and the 'Red, White and Blue,'" said he.

"The red represents the crimson of our blood, the white our purity of purpose and the blue our obedience to your orders. Every star is a light from heaven from those we left upon your battlefields."

In replying, Gen. Vincendon said:

"The noble cause of which we were and remain the champions, the blood shed by your men, mixed with that of their French comrades on the devastated banks of the Ailette and Serre, constitute between us unbreakable bonds."

The Fifty-ninth division was composed of the 220th artillery, and the 224 and 324th infantry, French army, and the 370th United States infantry.

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SOLDIERLY BEARING OF COLORED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN IN METZ

1-19-19

The New York Age

Secretary Wm. Stevenson of the Y. M. C. A. writes to THE AGE of a trip made through the devastated region of Northern France on his way to visit the German city of Metz. His letter is dated at Dieulouard, France, Dec. 15, 1918. His description of the chaos of ruined villages is a striking commentary on the thoroughness of German destructiveness.

A great contrast to these scenes of havoc and devastation is furnished in the narrative of the amicable attitude of the Germans still occupying Metz, and the way in which they entertained the travelers. The courtesies showered on them by the many colored army officers now in possession of the former German stronghold show how the Americans have made themselves at home. The letter follows:

I have seen Metz, the City of strong fortifications. Metz, the city the Germans fought so hard to keep. But I saw it not without difficulty. I made my way there partly on foot, by truck, passenger and freight train. The city is only about twenty miles from the place I am writing, but it took us about six hours to reach it. This was due in large part to congested traffic conditions.

We stopped at a railroad station within a few miles of the city where all the signs and schedules were printed in German. A great crowd of residents were standing around the depot. The French soldiers who were traveling with us began to give them a part of their rations. [illegible] Taking note of what they had done and how grateful the people were, we followed suit and passed out to those who had failed to receive any, the biggest part of our bread.

Just before we pulled out an express train going in the other direction stopped at the station. It was made up entirely of German cars and, like the station, all inscriptions were printed in German, which your humble servant could not read.

Underneath all the windows of the train on which we were traveling, on an enamel slab, was a notice telling travelers to keep their heads out of the windows. This notice was printed in French, Spanish and English. Other slabs remained upon which formerly was printed, in German, the same notice. However, the lettering on all of these had been scratched off. Evidently a hint to the Germans that they might lose their heads if they liked. This proved to me beyond a reasonable doubt, as the lawyers say, that we were traveling on a French train.

On the way we passed through many ruined towns—towns that had suffered terribly at the hands of the enemy. In many instances nothing remained but the gaping, ghastly-looking walls of the homes of former citizens. Many of the depots had been smashed in and railroad tracks were torn and twisted by shell fire. Everywhere we saw great shell holes and the ground was strewn with the remnants of life-destroying devices. Every now and then we came across a "dud," as the soldier calls a shell which failed to explode; but these are dangerous and the wise man never touches one, even though he be a souvenir hunter.

I am sure it is impossible for anyone to give a just description of the ruined villages of Northern France. [illegible] As far as the eye can see there is chaos. How well the people have stood this reign of terror for more than four years, how the little children and old men and women have suffered and what the brave soldiers of France have suffered during all this time is better understood when one sees what has been done by the hellish ingenuity of murderous minds.

If these devastated villages could stand as they are and all the world allowed to see them surely every man would learn a lesson on the cost of war that could never be forgotten. Never again would there be any "ruthless warfare," neither would a treaty be considered "a scrap of paper."

As we approached Metz, through a net work of tracks, we observed that it was well lighted and that the various buildings in the railroad yard were all in activity. The depot is a large, well-lighted, clean and up-to-date building.

When our train arrived at Metz we "sneaked" through the gate of the depot for we had been told that no Americans were allowed there except those stationed in the city. However we suffered no embarrassment after we got into it, excepting the curiosity we caused as Americans.

Immediately upon our arrival we took dinner at a hotel the attendants of which spoke German and a little French. The rooms were all filled. After eating we immediately sought a place to stay for the night. Such accommodations are very difficult to find now. However, we found a hotel with one vacant room and a single bed. We took it and went on a search for another. Unsuccessful, we returned and had decided to make the best of it, when the woman who conducted the place and whose husband is an officer in the German army, and now on duty in Germany, told us she could give us a room with two beds. We then sat down to a late lunch at a big round table, at which sat the German officer's wife, two German men, one of whom was a college student who had served in the German army and had been retired on account of disability. At midnight we were shown to our room. It did not take us long to discover that we were occupying the private chamber of the German officer and his wife, for in the wardrobe hung a female's wearing apparel and on the washstand stood the photograph of the German officer and his wife. We were the guests of our erstwhile enemy. The next morning we had breakfast with the family. They did everything in their power to please us and the children were particularly friendly.

In the afternoon the German student, of whom I have spoken, escorted us through the city. He was very courteous and obliging and gave me his identification card for a souvenir.

We had our photographs taken and heard a concert by a French military band which rendered selections before the Hotel de Ville (City Hall). As

2 BIG TRANSPORTS BEAT GALES HOME

Harrisburg, Smothered by Seas, Has No Cooked Food for Two Days—Brings 2,231 Men, Many Wounded.

N. Y. C. WORLD FEBRUARY 16, 1919

After being storm-blown most of the way across the Atlantic, the transports Harrisburg and Matsonia arrived here yesterday, the former bringing 2,231 men from Brest and the latter 3,345 men from Bordeaux.

Last Sunday and Monday seas swept the decks of the Harrisburg and she tossed so the galleys were useless. For those two days not a cooked meal was served, except for the ill and wounded.

The Harrisburg, formerly the American liner Philadelphia, brought two battalions and detachments of the 368th Infantry, a colored regiment, who are going to Camp Meade; 5 officers and 44 enlisted men, either sick or wounded; 7 navy officers and 33 casual officers.

On the Matsonia was the 68th Regiment, Coast Artillery, the Regular Army force from the forts on Long Island Sound; the 151st Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, going to Camp Devens; Casual Companies 357 and 363, for Camp Upton; Casual Companies 355 and 365, for Camp Dix, and one officer and eighteen men who had been convalescing from wounds or illness at Bordeaux.

Matsonia Docks To-Day.

The Harrisburg docked at the foot of West 22d Street in the morning. She had arrived at Sandy Hook during the night, and came up the bay through the rain.

When the noonday sun cut a rift in the mist, the Matsonia steamed up the North River and anchored off Weehawken. Only casuals were taken off her. They were landed at Hoboken. The organizations of troops on her will not be landed until she docks this morning at Pier 5, Hoboken.

In command of the 368th Infantry, on the Harrisburg, was Col. T. A. Rothwell of the Regular Army, whose home is at No. 144 West 76th Street, and who went to France as commander of a machine gun battalion in the 89th Division. He was gassed while in the Argonne, and served with both the 367th and 368th Regiments.

The 368th had many negro officers, some of whom served under Col. Rothwell as Sergeants in the Regular Army, and he said they were good disciplinarians and fine leaders.

In the Argonne these colored fighters from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Southern States, were on the extreme left of the American Army, with New York's 77th Division on their right. These "Buffaloes" were almost continuously in action.

At one time they ran into barbed wire entanglements in the woods. The Germans had brought up some of their crack artillery to cover the spot. The negroes cut their way out of the wire under terrific machine gun fire and then cleaned out the Germans who had been showering their ranks with lead. They found afterward that nearly every one of the dead Germans had worn an iron cross.

Col. Rothwell said the negroes also behaved remarkably well in the gas attacks. On Oct. 10 the regiment was sent to the Metz front, and was preparing to get in the big drive there when the armistice was signed.

Major Benjamin F. Norris, who lives at the Claridge Hotel here and who went abroad with the 367th negroes, was transferred to the 368th and commanded the 3d Battalion. In the drive which started on Sept. 26 25 per cent. of his battalion was lost. He received the Distinguished Service Cross, and seven of his men were similarly decorated.

Lieut. Mills Sellman of No. 1186 Madison Avenue, an arrival, was attached to the 1st Gas Regiment, and operated on all fronts in France. He was with the Consolidated Gas Company before enlisting.

The ill and wounded on the ship were from hospitals in England. The Harrisburg took them on at Liverpool before going to Brest and loading the rest of the troops. These men had been at Knotty Ash, near Liverpool.

One of the wounded was Corpl. Fred Condidus of No. 936 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, who was a clerk for the New York Life Insurance Company and who went abroad with the 27th Division. When it shattered the Hindenburg line in October he was hit in both legs by shrapnel and in the right arm by machine gun bullets.

Private George H. Wringler of No. 1270 Broadway was attached to the Medical Staff of the 30th Infantry. He was hit by machine gun bullets in both legs at the Marne. While he was giving first aid to a wounded man, German machine gunners opened fire on him. For sixty hours he lay without any aid. Many Germans passed him, but ignored the fact that he was helpless. Finally, two young Germans carried him to a boat. He then reached a hospital.

Private Joseph Monte of Newport, R. I., a member of Company H, 307th Infantry, was shot in the chest at Fismes. The Germans tossed him on top of a garbage pile, and he lay there fourteen hours, treating himself as best he could from his emergency outfit, before aid reached him.

Others of the wounded were Private Howard Hagen of Irvington, Company C, 25th Infantry, shrapnel wounds in right leg; Albert Le Matre of No. 204 Skillman Street, Brooklyn, Headquarters Company, 106th Infantry, wounded at Signy; Tony Donikoski of No. 570 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, Company C, 106th Infantry, wounded in both

(over)

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...gs, and Private Lawrence J. Kolb of Corona, L. I., Company K, 105th Infantry, gassed at Bellecourt.

Brig. Gen. Richman P. Davis was in charge of the troops on the Matsonia.

...AILS A FRENCH DELICACY

The Daily Herald

...lueBeard Tale is True Says Corporal Briscoe

2-13-19.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER BOY TO A FRIEND

Daily Herald

311th Pioneer Infantry
Regimental Supply Office
Mantes, France, Jan. 26,'19.

My dear Friend:

It surely helps to put a great deal of joy into this French life to get a word from home once and a while.

I can't tell you much about this wonderful land, that I will have to leave until I come back, then will I tell you all about it. Tell your husband that he does not know what he is missing, there are many yea, too many, pretty French girlies, and they treat you like the hero that you are. Oh, Boy! And, the wines, well there is anything from the lowly vin blanc to the rare vintages of 1553. No do more do we use the lowly thing you call water, we use it only for domestic purposes, such as washing our clothes and the like, after that we can find no more use for it. Then comes the choice French dishes such as snails. These, you eat with lettuce, ou take a little fork pull the cute little snailly out of the shell, put him or her, as the case may be, in your mouth, mash down on him, "Gush!" and then he is ready to be swallowed down. After swallowing him down, you next turn the shell up to your head and drink the liquid that remains. Nothing must be wasted by law. Next you proceed to sip vin rouge and and your little feedis the [illegible] much more can I tell you, but I will not just at this time, for too much is more than a feast.

Much of historical note can be seen. Two weeks ago I was in the Chateau where Louis XIV was held prisoner. I also saw the house where Bluebeard of fairy tale fame lived. I now learn that this is really no fairy tale, but that much of it is true, and really happened. There are four really wonderful museums and many things that I in my poor way cannot descibe. This trip is well worth all that I have paid for it, and I a mgetting everything out of it that I can.

H. JEROME BRISCOE,
Corporal Ordnance, U. S. A.

MOSS'S BUFFALOES HOME FROM WAR; 5,000 HERE TO-DAY

N. Y. C. Evening World
FEBRUARY 12, 1919

Rotterdam Brings New York Colored Men of 367th Who Trained at Upton.

Moss's Buffaloes, Camp Upton's regiment of New York negroes, began coming home to-day. Fifty-one officers and 1,484 men of the regiment arrived on the Rotterdam and were disembarking at Army Pier No. 7 at Hoboken as their colored brothers of the old 15th New York were parading up Fifth Avenue.

The Regimental Headquarters and Companies G, I, K, L and M of the 367th Infantry, as the regiment is known officially, were on the ship. The other units of the regiment are due later in the week.

The Rotterdam, with a total of 2,736 officers and men, was among the first to dock of six troopships due here to-day with more than 5,000 returning soldiers.

The Dante Alighieri from Marseilles with 1,588 men reached Sandy Hook at 9 P. M. and docked at Jersey City to-day. She brought the 51st Regiment of Coast Artillery complete.

The F. J. Luckenbach, out of St. Nazaire Feb. 4, arrived at 2 A. M. to-day, a day ahead of time. She brought four casuals.

The Sixaola, from Bordeaux, with forty-seven officers and men, including six officers of the Air Service and one of the Tank Corps, arrived at 9 A. M. The officers are convalescing from wounds or illness.

COL. MOSS, WHO TRAINED MEN

STAYS IN FRANCE.

Two-thirds of the arrivals in the contingent of the 367th were New York colored lads, the remainder being from nearby cities and towns drafted and sent to Camp Upton. Col. James A. Moss, who trained the men and gave them their name, did no return at the head of his Buffaloes. Neither did Lieut. Col. Doane. The colonel was transferred from his command late in October to an army school at Gronecourt. Lieut. Col. oanDe retained command until after the armistice, when he was replaced by Col. E. H. Bassett of the regular army.

A delegation of colored eprsons went down the bay with the Mayor's Committee of Welcome. Coming up the bay and river the black boys lined the rails and filled every place of vantage on the transports. The band on the atrolP vied with that of the 367th in jazzing it up the river and a great reception was theirs.

While an Evening World reporter was talking to some of the returning Buffaloes a Southern officer broke through those circled about him and cried:

"See here, sir, we object to you and the sort of stuff you write about the soldiers."

Angry glances were directed toward the reporter from a number of sources and he looked in surprise at the officer.

"I know who you are," the latter continued. "We don't want you to welcome us."

"Is that so?" queried the reporter. "Who am I?"

"You are Hearst."

The reporter laughed and produced his credentials. The laugh became general and the accusing officer apologized.

The 367th Regiment arrived in France in June, 1918, and went into training, reacing the trenches on Aug. 20 at St. Die, i the Vosges, where they remained until Sept. 21. Then they were transferred to the Argonne, and from there to the left bank of the Moselle on Oct. 9. They srvd as support troops and participated in several engagements. They wee ready for the general assault on Metz when the armistice was signed.

The regiment served with the 92d Division in the Argonne and were praised in person by Gen. Pershing in their final mobilization at Limoges. It was conceded that the bunch would have made fine assault troops if the war had continued.

WOUNDED OFFICERS HOME WITH STORIES OF BATTLE.

Among the casual officers on the Rotterdam was Capt. A. J. O'Keefe of the 18th Regiment of Regulars, who came ashore on crutches and wearing the Legion of Honor decoration and both French War Cross. His right [illegible] to France in June, 1917. He won his decorations for the capture of the town of Bouzancy. With a company of 250 men, he attacked on July 19 last in the face of a heavy machine gun fring. Though wounded twice, he kept on going forward, using a broken gun as a crutch. His men captured the town and held it against counter assaults until July 21, when they were relieved. Capt. O'Keefe was wounded the third time while his men were holding the town. When relieved he had thirty men left out of his original force of 250.

Lieut. Charles Frizzell of No. 790 Riverside Drive, an officer of the 38th Infantry, also came home wunded. He got a bullet in the leg on July 22, during the advance from Chateau-Thierry, and was left on the field when his outfit made a temporary retreat, owing to the failure of the French to co-operate with it. He was captured and spent a month in a German prison camp without medical attention. He got it then only from an Italian prisoner, who happened to be a doctor. Lieut. Frizzell said his treatment by the Germans was terrible.

Lieut. Irving Browne of Forest Hills, N. J., an aviator, came home with the French War Cross, won for downing two German planes at Montiers last July. After winning his decoration Lieut. Browne had himself transferred to the infantry so he could go "over the top." He realized his ambition, was gassed and has been in hospital ever since.

Lieut. Col. R. H. Dunlap, the only marine officer to achieve the honor of commanding a field artillery organization, was another passenger. He commanded the 17th Field Artillery. Lieut. Col. Dunlap had been in France since the start of America's part in the war, having sailed with Gen. Pershing.

Lieut. Sumner Sewall of Bath, Me., who has eleven German planes shot down officially to his credit in two years of service in the aviation forces, and Lieut. John Hudson of Washington, D. C., who shot down seven planes during his year with the 1st Pursuit Squadron, also arrived on the Rotterdam.

OTHER SHIPS DUE IN PORT TO-DAY.

Other ships expected to-day include: Ortega, Brest, 1,229 men; Hickman, Bordeaux, 41 men, and the Woonsocket, Bordeaux, 21 men. These ships have been delayed by bad weather.

On the Ortega are the 161st Infantry Supply Company, Medical Detachment, Detachment of Machine Gun Company, Companies K and L, Camp Dix, 17 officers and 725 enlisted men; Casual Companies Nos. 238, 245, 246 and 247, New York, 5 officers and 227 enlisted men; Casual Companies No. 237, Louisiana; No. 244, South Carolina, and No. 248, Virginia; casual detachment of marines and 45 casual officers.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
FEBRUARY 12, 1919

THE COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY

Elderly men will remember the Civil War shibboleth or slogan, "The Colored Troops Fought Nobly." All New England and all the old Abolitionism revelled in its repetition. Cynics echoed it with an unworthy sneer. But when it was recalled in our war with Spain there was no sneering. Our black soldiers, especially our black cavalrymen, got universal recognition. So, as Colonel Hayward's Fighting Fifteenth comes back, everybody is applauding. The Park Slope has the same feeling as Hudson avenue, and if Hudson avenue is applauding louder, the difference is temperamental.

Lieutenant Lewis R. Castle, pilot of the Superbus, one of the Caucasian officers of the Fifteenth, will have many stories to tell of what his good brunette boys did on the other side. In pure physical courage all records were equaled, many records surpassed. Over in Manhattan, San Juan Hill, which takes its name from an engagement of which colored men will always be proud, is jubilant. Fifty men of the Fifteenth won crosses. French officers, French poilus, French civilians wondered at the daring of the negroes and almost spoiled them with testimonials of approval, almost affection.

And now the heroes will be mustered out and go back to civil life. Discipline has helped them. Yet the test, the test to which even Jack Johnson was unequal, is still to come. Can the hero come back? Can he get into a job and make himself indispensable? Can he accept the criteria of peace times, and try for 100 per cent. efficiency in production? These questions know no color line. Time alone can answer them satisfactorily.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MARCH 2, 1919

Association Praises Work of Negroes in Battle

In a statement just issued by the American Missionary Association it is declared that negro troops made good in Europe to quite the extent white ones did, and that they return developed by military life, tried by the acid test of war and with enlarged ambitions, both for themselves and their race. The association argues that American negroes cannot go back to old conditions, although they may take up former work, and that they are entitled to the full share of the liberty they have fought for and won. The association argues that the old race prejudice and the old race injustice must come to an end and announces that to that end it will devote its su-

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Many Have Crosses in Old 15th

N Y C EVE SUN
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

And That, Perhaps, Explains Why Sergeant H. Johnson, Who Alone Killed 4 and Laid Out 32 of Foe, Says Little About It.

Special Despatch to THE EVENING SUN.

CAMP UPTON, Feb. 17.—Even as a prophet finds it hard to obtain distinction in his own country, so fares Henry Johnson in Company C, 369th Infantry, the old 15th. Most Americans know the story of the negro lad who, single handed, discomfited two platoons of Germans, leaving four dead and more than a score wounded in the wake of his personally operated hand grenades, trench bolo and gun butt.

The "Hell Fighters" in C Company of the old 15th also know the story but their contact with heroes and heroism has been so intimate that one Croix de Guerre differs little from another in glory.

They know Sergeant Henry Johnson as a quiet, unassuming lad who will go the limit for a bunkie. He is so unobtrusive that often he is confused with another of the many Johnsons in the outfit. To-day when a rangy dark skinned fighter, lounging in the hallway of the barrack Company C is occupying, was asked where Johnson was, he replied: "What Johnson do you want?" Surprise was expressed that there could be "another" Johnson. It had seemed from the tales about Sergeant Henry Johnson that he was about enough for one company. But not so.

Several Johnsons in Field.

"Oh, we have 'Beaucoup' Johnsons in this outfit. There's Albert and Clarence and Henry and——"

But he had gone far enough and was asked to seek out the retreat of Sergeant Henry Johnson.

"Yeah, I know him. He's the boy from Albany."

The day being drizzly and spongy underfoot, Sergeant Henry Johnson was doing bunk fatigue up stairs with a hundred or so buddies who hummed in accompaniment to the jazzing strains of Lieut. Jim Europe's band, which was practising in a nearby building for the New York parade. He got up and answered the summons, as did several others of the Johnson family. The sergeant was finally singled out and stood quietly, rather questioningly. His visitor had read much of the modesty of heroes and had come to think of it as a conventional literary topic rather than as an attribute.

But Sergeant Henry Johnson outdid the newspaper characterization. He was painfully reticent. His buddies grinned as they saw him struggle for words. It simply wasn't in him.

"I went over there to help my country out. I guess I did it—a little, anyway."

And after a long pause, shifting uneasily on his decidedly thin legs—one foot has a silver plate where some German left his mark: "I'm not carin' for any credit. I guess the Germans will give me some of that." And at last he smiled.

Boche Wasted Good Shells.

First Sergeant Marshall T. Burgett of 211 West 134th street bore out Johnsons words about "credit." It seems that the Boche, determined on revenge for the little reception Sergeant Needham Roberts had given their two platoons, treated the scene of the encounter to a severe artillery shelling a week later. The dugout to which Johnson's pal, Roberts, then a private, retreated when badly wounded, was demolished and the entire position viciously chewed up by the big 77s. The strafing was ineffectual, however, for the sergeant's outfit had considered his encounter enough for that one position.

This occurred on the night of May 15. On the 12th the regiment, which was operating in conjunction with the French, had hiked to Montplaiser and the men were in the trenches. Johnson, also a private then, and Roberts, who is not with the regiment, having been invalided, were sent to duty at posts 10 and 11 at midnight. Nothing happened for an hour. Then a sniper hidden in bushes about fifty yards away took a shot at Johnson. He notified his sergeant, who called a Lieutenant. They concurred in the opinion that Johnson was imagining things.

"Well, it may have been imagination, but I decided that I was gonna get ready and I did. Was I afraid? Well, the best way to forget you are afraid is to fight," he said.

And the sergeant's opportunity to shed his fear came at about 3 o'clock. At 2 o'clock he heard a German patrol rustling near him. They were cutting the wire. He laid out his hand grenades—two dozen or so.

It seemed like a year, but it was only a few minutes after that when the enemy patrol rushed the trenches. Roberts came running up just as his partner let fly all his first grenades. These discouraged the enemy a trifle, and he took advantage of their hesitation to empty several clips of bullets into them.

Johnson called for help, but none came, and Roberts was winged by a Boche ball. He crawled into the dugout. His pal made a shift to fill up the gap—and did.

From then on it was hand to hand. The Germans sent all the metal at him they could get, and much of it took effect. Johnson's side halted several bullets, one seared his lips and another mussed up his hair.

His visitors got so close he had to use the dull end of his rifle. He swing it like a flail, and when they closed in drew his trench knife and slashed in every direction.

How He Punished Them.

One German "climbed" him, as Johnson put it, and Johnson nearly lost his balance upsetting him. His knife was quicker than the fallen enemy's. While this picnic was at its height, relief arrived. At dawn four dead Germans were found. Thirty-two others had been cut up. The ground was strewn with bayonets, rifles, revolvers and bolos.

Private Johnson speedily became Sergeant Johnson, and the Croix de Guerre after that was easy. His principal thoughts are not about what he did, but centre about a little home provided for him in Albany, in recognition of his historic valor, and about the mother who is waiting for him there.

COLORED TROOPS HONORED 7 TIMES

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 2, 1919

"My! but They Could Fight!" Says Major Morris, Who Went Overseas With New York's 369th Infantry Regiment.

Among the 3,340 troops who came ashore from the transport Siboney in Hoboken yesterday were many casual officers and enlisted men from this city. One of the officers was Major Monson Morris, a member of the Knickerbocker Club, who went abroad with the 369th Infantry, the organization of New York's colored soldiers who were known as the 15th Infantry here.

"We were a long time getting to France," he said, "and when we reached St. Nazaire we spent two months at the training camp there. Then when the 5th British Army broke we were taken as a corps and used to form the 4th French Army. This army was composed of men from all of the Allied countries and was sent to St. Manahoule. We were there reorganized on the French system and used the equipment and fittings of the French, even to their ammunition wagons. The only outward things American we retained were our uniforms.

"My! but Those Men Could Fight!"

"For twenty-six weeks we were with that outfit and fought in the Argonne most of that time. Col. Haywood was recommended for the Legion of Honor and the regiment was cited seven times for the Croix de Guerre. My! but those men could fight!

"In September we went back for a rest and I was appointed commanding officer of the American prison camp for German officers. This was at Richelieu. We had as many as 232 ocers there at one time.

"These German officers were the most arrogant, impudent, contemptible and meanest set of men I have ever had anything to do with. In short, they were Prussians, and that is the last word in contempt. They kicked about everything and were the same from the Colonel down to the Junior Lieutenant.

"I want the American Government and the American people to know that those birds have made up their minds to come over here. They stated to me that they could make real money here and evade the taxes in Germany which they said would be inevitable even if Germany won. And here again their Prussianism asserted itself. They would not admit defeat. We had one Major General in that bunch. I think he died."

The 45th Coast Artillery Regiment on the Siboney represented every state in the Union except Delaware. Lieut. Col. J. T. H. O'Rear commanded this regiment and he said the men landed in France on Oct. 23, only nineteen days before the armistice. With the 45th was Major Robert H. Hazeltine of this city, who was formerly with the old 8th Coast Defense Regiment of the National Guard, which used to be at 94th Street and Park Avenue and moved to the Bronx.

Nestor Was a Plague Ship.

The 309th Ammunition Train, which also arrived, was made up of men from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois. They were in France four months. They sailed from this country overseas on the transport Nestor.

Several New Yorkers on the Siboney had thrilling tales of their experiences to tell. Private Benjamin Mitchell of the 343d Field Artillery, 90th Division, who lives at No. 823 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, was on guard duty at Chateau-Thierry on June 28. A German crept up behind him and bayonetted him in the neck. Mitchell whipped out his revolver and emptied a few chambers into the German trooper, being forced to shoot without turning around as the bayonet held his head. He shouted to the German, "That that bayonet cut," and as the German fell Mitchell felt the blade slip from his neck. He bears a scar from the attack. Mitchell was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by Premier Clemenceau for obtaining information.

Private Jacob Yedanski of No. 223 Third Street, was was a newspaper vendor at the corner of 14th Street and Fourth Avenue, was with the 308th Infantry. On June 24 in a raid he was wounded in both legs by an exploding shell. He was four months in a German hospital and then taken to a prison camp at Rastatt. He described the treatment accorded prisoners there as terrible.

Sergt. Roland Beattie of No. 123 West 21st Street was fourteen months in the Motor Transportation Corps. On Sept. 24 he was gassed by his own shells while carrying them to the front.

A wireless was sent yesterday to the transport Agamemnon ordering her to Hoboken. She sailed from Brest on Jan. 26 with 2,914 men, for Newport News. She is due here tomorrow.

372ND GETS BIG WELCOME

The Wildest Demonstration Ever Given Returning Soldiers At Hoboken Last Tuesday Evening Falls To Lot Of Local Boys

New York, February 12— The transport Leviathan, formerly the German liner Vaterland, and the biggest vessel afloat, brought 9470 men from France yesterday. This number included the First Separate Company of Baltimore. The 8th Ohio colored troops and the First Separate Battalion of Washington.

The big steamer was met off Sandy Hook by Mayor Mylan's Welcoming Committee and several other boats chartered by colored citizens anxious to give the boys the first cheer over.

The reception of the Leviathan eclipsed any other celebration of a similar character since the armistice. The welcome boats showered the troops with cigars, cigarettes, chocolate and candy and newspapers. The bands played popular airs while the men danced and shouted. The waterfront was lined with thousands of persons with flags.

SEAPLANES GIVE WELCOME

Three seaplanes which met the Leviathan off the Hook made circles over the ship as she travelled up the bay.

Only the casual officers and the civilians aboard were allowed to come ashore, while the thousands of soldiers languishing for terra firma made the best they could of it on board ship until Wednesday

...ing.

NEARLY 10,000 ON BOARD.

All told there were nearly ten thousand troops on the big steamer and of these 2,660 enlisted men and 144 officers were from the 371st Infantry; 2605 men and 71 officers from the 372nd Infantry, Medical Detachment and 9rd Battalion of 368th Infantry; 35 officers and 1339 men.

ARRIVE IN FRANCE IN APRIL

The 372nd, which included Maryland's own, arrived in France on April 14th, and two weeks later went into training with the French. On July 6th, they went into the trenches just west of Verdun around Hill 304 and sections of Four de Pacis and Vanquois. The French themselves had not been able to hold Hill 304 consistently and they turned it over to their colored allies to test them. The 372nd held the hill.

The first engagement was in the Champagne sector with Montoir as objective and the regiment made good. From June 6 to September 10 they fought in the bloody Argonne Forest, and from September 26 until hohstilities closed the Regiment took part in the great offensive, capturing unheard of artillery and other boody.

For these achievements, told exclusively in the Afro-American, the Regiment was cited in the General Orders of the French Commanding General and was awarded the War Cross. The French Division with which our boys were brigaded was known as the Red Hand Di...

...MACKENSACK ... RECORD
JANUARY 30, 1919

COLORED TROOPER IS MURDERED IN FRANCE

Word was received today by Mrs. Lorick, of 287 Second street, that one of her bourders had been killed in France. The letter reads as follows:

Dear madam:—It is with the deepest regret that we notify you of the death of George Richard, Private, Co. H, 811th Pioneer Infantry, (colored).

"On the night of December 30th, 1918, while on leave with the proper authority, on his way to Juvisey (a small town near the camp), in company with three Frenchmen, he was feloniously murdered by these French soldiers.

"The reason for the murder was undoubtedly robbery.

"This young man was a soldier of the very best type, always faithful and obedient to his duties and superior officers.

"The three Frenchmen were arrested and convicted.

"Very sincerely yours,
ESGARWARSULE E. W. A. SIRLE,
1st Lieut., Co. H, 811th Infantry,
France."

George Richard had been staying with Mrs. Lorick for the past two years. Very few knew him.

French General Speaks High of Negro Troops

GENERAL GOYBET SAYS HE WAS PROUD TO HAVE BEEN THEIR COMMANDING OFFICER

And That He Will Never Forget The Irrestible Dash and Heroic Push of The Colored American Regiments

Company E, 372nd Infantry,
S. P. 179 France,
American E. F.
Via New York,
December 16, 1918.

To the Editor,
Savannah Tribune.

Dear Sir:—

Enclosed herein is a copy of General Orders issued by the French Division for the information of the 371st and 372nd U. S. Infantries, colored regiments, that were attached to this Division of the French Army during the war.

Being a Savannah boy and a member of one of these regiments I would appreciate very much the appearance of a copy of said orders in the columns of the "Tribune,"

Thanking you in advance for the same and with sincere good wishes for you and the staff, I beg to remain,

Respectfully yours,
Harry L. Gouldrock,
Corporal Infantry, U. S. A.

157th Division
Staff

December 15, 1918.

General Orders No. 245

On the 12th of December the 371st and 372nd Infantries were placed at the disposal of the American Command.

It is not without profound emotion that I come in the name of the 157th D. I., and in my own personal name, to say farewell to our valorous comrades of battle.

During seven months we have lived as brothers in arms, sharing the same works, the same fatigues, the same dangers. Side by side we have participated in the great Champagne battle which was crowned with a prodigious victory.

The 157th D. I. will never forget the irresistable dash, the heroic push of the Colored American Regiments on the "Crete des Observatiore" and in the plain of Monthois. The most formidable defences, the best organized machine gun nests, the most artillery barrages could not stop them. These elite regiments crossed all of them to the super disdain of death and thanks to their courageous devotion, the Red Hand Division, during nine days of hard struggle, always held the lead in the historic advance of the Fourth Army.

Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 371st and 372nd, Infantries, I respectfully salute your glorious dead and now I bow before your banners which, on the side of the flag of the 333 R. I., conducted us to victory.

Dear Friends from America, after you have crossed the ocean anew, forget not the Red Hand Division. Our pure fraternity of arms has been soaked in the blood of the braves. These ties will be indissoluble.

Keep a loyal memory of the General, as proud to have commanded you and remember that his recognition and affection is acquired for always.

(Signed) General Goybet,
Commanding 157th Division.

SAYS 93rd DIVISION JUST ATE UP GERMANS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The 93rd Division, made up of Negro troops, was the first National Army division overseas, according to Lieutenant Robert Henning Beard, as quoted in the *Evening Bulletin*.

The officer, a convalescent, is with his wife and four weeks' old daughter at his mother-in-law's home in Media.

Lieutenant Beard says the Negro "doughboys" were highly praised by the French for bravery. The Lieutenant commanded a machine gun platoon in the 371st Infantry. The 372nd Infantry, he said, was cited by the French for gallantry in action.

"When the history of the war is written," said the officer, who is recovering from a machine gun bullet which pierced a lung," the important part played by the Negro will be depicted fully. No officer knows what all the Negroes did. He is conversant only with those troops who performed in units with which he is conversant.

"I saw thousands of Negroes in action with my division, and there were no braver men than the dusky heroes of the 93d Division. Because we were brigaded with the French and remained entirely with the French, little information has reached the United States about the valiant fighting of the Negroes. They just ate up the Germans."

The lieutenant referred to a Sergeant Duncan—formerly an elevator operator in a Department store here, who became ... took over the command of his platoon when the platoon sergeant was killed and the officer wounded. Duncan afterward won a French War Cross and 400 francs.

Lieutenant Beard does not know the address of the sergeant. Duncan is believed to have lived near 19th and Carpenter streets, two years ago.

"We had many Philadelphia Negroes in our division," narrated the lieutenant, "and several of these men will come back wearing medals for bravery. We had one chap who was known as "Kid" Henry. He was quite a boxer and sparred frequently with the boxing partner of Georges Carpentier. Henry distinguished himself in action several times."

Lieutenant Beard said the 93d Division, which apparently did not enter or emerge from the battle zone with a so-briquet, reached France the latter part of April. It was followed, he said, by the 77th Division, which trained at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

The division received Negro replacement troops from Camp Meade, Md.

The lieutenant's recital of the movements of the division in France gives an inkling of the dependency of the United States, in the early stages of war, upon France, for equipment for the men.

"We took over no artillery troops," he said, "and the French furnished us with an artillery brigade. We were rationed by the French, and received all of our helmets, rifles, gas masks and some incidental equipment from the French."

A NEWARK SOLDIER WOUNDED

Newark, N. J., New York Age, 1-25-19

Crawford, N. J.—James Scott, Scott street, has received a letter from his son, Sergeant Percy Beard, Company B, 367th Infantry, telling of his narrow escape from death. He writes:

"I had a narrow escape from death when I fell before a German machine gun. I was leading my squad of twenty-nine men, of whom fifteen were killed outright. I was wounded in the right arm and leg. I had just advanced with my men a few feet when we struck a German machine gun nest. To prevent being captured, I got up and walked about ten feet after I was wounded, but the great loss of blood from both wounds made me faint and I fell. A runner carrying a message to the captain passed, but was not able to delay his message long enough to help me, but he soon returned and managed to carry me to a small shack. I had just reached the door when a shell exploded, wounding the runner. Other soldiers went for an ambulance and both of us were taken two miles to a first aid station and then transferred to a casualty hospital on the Swiss border. I am expecting to return to my company soon. I hope, if it is God's will, to be home soon."

A LETTER FROM FRANCE TO WILLISVILLE, ARKANSAS

1-25-19

Editor R. R. Wright:

I am sending you a letter ...

...ilitation in the Christian Recorder from the son of Rev. and Mrs. E. D. Henry, of the West Arkansas Conference of the Gordon District, and the pastor of Water Circuit, July 6, 1918, via New York, A. E. F., Co. A, 309th Labor Battalion:

My Dear Father:

I will write you a few lines to let you hear from me. I am well and having a fine time. I have plenty of everything to eat. My dinner on the 4th inst. was the finest of all. I had a nice time and heard all sorts of nice music. I received your kind and welcome letter and was glad to hear from you. It found me well, and I hope this will find you and the family all well. I am carrying the Lord with me day after day. Papa, you need not expect me to be a bad soldier. You know how you reared me what to be.

Your Son,
P. V. T. R. D. HENRY.

N. Y. C. Sun
MARCH 6, 1919

AS AN ORATOR, HENRY IS A GOOD SOLDIER

Negro Hero Flunks in Speech Effort at Albany.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ALBANY, March 5.—Sergeant Henry Johnson, who amassed a few such trifles as the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross while fighting the Germans with the old Fifteenth New York Negro Infantry in France, made one of the shortest speeches on record here to-day before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Henry spoke in support of the concurrent resolution proposing a constitutional amendment granting to veterans of the world war and of the Spanish-American War the same civil service preference that is accorded to veterans of the civil war.

Henry was entirely at home when his regiment marched up Fifth avenue recently before a gigantic crowd, but when he got into that little room to-day before some fifty or sixty people, he just naturally had stage fright in its worst form. He perspired profusely before he arose to speak, but finally hoisted himself and his medals to his feet and faced the committee. After a few embarrassed gulps Henry said:

"I do not know rightly just what to say to you gentlemen. You know we went over there and did our bit. Only a few of us came back. Now, what are you going to do for us?"

Henry got more applause than all the rest of the speakers combined.

Other supporters of the resolution were the Rev. John P. Chadwick, who was chaplain of the Battleship Maine when it sunk in Havana harbor, and James P. Holland, president of the State Federation of Labor.

The measure was opposed by Mrs. Travis H. Whitney, Miss Louise Gilman of the Y. W. C. A., Mrs. Kenneth Muir, president of the New York League of Women Workers, and others.

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SOLDIERS GIVEN GREAT WELCOME

The Birmingham

HER HOUSE WAS CROWDED AND ALL POINTS OF THE PROGRAM INTERESTING FROM THE START TO FINISH.

[illegible]

[illegible] ENTHUSIASTIC

Sergt. John W. Goodgame's Story of the Sixth Ave. Reception, Expressing the Great Boiling Like Attempts of the Army Men.

That Birmingham appreciates the service rendered by the soldiers was demonstrated Tuesday night at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church when the Young Men's Usher Board and the Young Women's Usher Board entertained at public reception the men who had returned from overseas and cantonment camps. At 8 o'clock the building was filled to capacity and the aisles began to fill in up and downstairs, and the Sunday School Department, which holds between five and six hundred people, was opened and soon filled. Seated in the front pews and near the rostrum were the soldier boys, numbering some 200 or more with several lieutenants and sergeants who delivered short addresses, telling of the trip overseas and how they met the Germans on No Man's Land, and pictured dramatically the scene of the drive as made by our men and the many sacrifices made while conquering the Huns over there. The program was punctuated with spicy pieces of music, recitations, solos and instrumental duets. The boys were served to a beautiful menu in the basement of the church. It is estimated that at least 2,500 people gathered and listened patiently to the story and the featured address of Judge W. E. Fort, Senior Judge of the Criminal Court. Mr. F. Phillips, a member of the church, delivered a welcome that attracted much attention and inspired the young heroes to heavy applause. The young men speaking in the auditorium prior to the reception were Sergt. J. H. Barksdale, Sergt. C. L. Coleman, Corp. O. D. Lawson and Sergt John W. Goodgame, Jr. Barksdale, Coleman and Lawson were decorations of honor for bravery as fighting men. The thought running through the expressions of each of the speakers were these words: "I am a better man. I realize what it is to be a citizen of a great country like America. I have no regrets that I fought. I am glad that my country made it possible for me to fight."

Young J. H. Barksdale, in closing his remarks, turned to Judge Fort and made this expression:

"Judge, I am glad to see you here tonight. You will not have any trouble at your court with the boys who are trained and those who are in France and under the discipline of military authority. We know, and we understand. We know what it is to be citizens. We are proud of our country, and we are standing by it for law and order and the best that can come to us as men and citizens."

Barksdale turned back to his audience and began to speak to the men in uniform and charged them with such utterances as he had just delivered to the judge. "You remember, boys, your teaching in the army. You know you have learned obedience to law and order and absolute discipline in all things affecting the life and happiness of the American people."

After showing the wounds that he had received from the Germans and stating how many he had killed while wounded, he took his seat amidst prolonged applause.

Sergt. John W. Goodgame, Jr., son of Pastor Goodgame of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, told of his 10 months in France with the fighting unit and eight months in actual service. He told of the six battles that he had entered; how comrades fell at his side; how men died while [illegible] ing him when he was entangled in wire and he escaped and followed his unit across No Man's Land. He told of the prayers he offered and the prayers of his comrades, and how much feeling was exercised by the colored soldiers against the German people. "Take it from me," he said, "the Eighth Illinois was the greatest fighting unit that ever crossed the seas."

Turning to white friends on the rostrum he continued:

"And I want to say to you that the colored boys and the white boys from the South were the bravest soldiers and the most successful fighters of any that have struck French soil, and I believe when the records are prepared these expressions will be made [illegible] battle. No man can deny the fact [illegible] the greatest battle, and the turn of the tide in the world war was fought by Negroes led by the Eighth Illinois when they broke the Hindenburg line, drove the Germans out of the trenches, drove them behind hills, shot them and their machine guns out of trees and got them on a stretch of 70 miles and drove them at will. This was the Battle of the Marne, and was fought by Negro soldiers, led by the Eighth Illinois and for a time all of the officers of this unit were Negroes and in this drive there was only one white officer. He was a Colonel, and one of the cleanest, fairest and bravest men I ever saw, and we were proud to follow his lead and he seemed equally satisfied with our fighting spirit, and what we were doing to save the world from the oppression and abuses of Germany, such as had been done to the African Colonies and the Belgian people."

Sergt. Goodgame displayed his gas mask, showing the army helmet, and in a dramatic way told the story of how bullets would strike the helmet and glance off, and how commands were given to fall and how they traveled for miles on their stomachs, going three days without water or food. That he was proud to be home with the people of America was evident. When he explained that it was the purpose of every American soldier not to leave France until it was over, over there, and those red-blooded and big-hearted Frenchmen, as well as other soldiers who associated with them, were determined that every man, every woman and every boy would lose their lives before German would be able to conquer the land of freedom, prosperity, right and justice, as is practiced by the French people.

Judge Fort Speaks

In his address Judge W. E. Fort expressed appreciation for the service done by the soldiers overseas and the general conduct of the colored people throughout the South. He explained that civilization in the past two years had advanced a century and advised that the sensible people of both races would necessarily have to come together to make this civilization what it should be in the advancement of humanity. He stated that there never was a more cordial feeling for sympathetic relation between the races than now exists, and that while America was counted as an industrial, wealthy, money-making country and was honored for such advantages, it was his opinion that the people had gone too far in the worship of the Golden Calf. Things are rapidly changing and the question now is how can we serve humanity and serve it best. He con-

[illegible] them of their teachings of law and order in the army and expressed the hope that they would make as good citizens at home as they had made fighting men and orderly soldiers in the army. His expressions were full of encouragement, and expressed great feeling for humanity and how all the people could best serve. He spoke of the race relationship committee that is in process of formation and announced that such a committee, he thought, would be practical and serviceable if properly selected by the men of both races. The Judge was poetical in his closing remarks and received heavy applause.

Rev. John W. Goodgame introduced him as one of the best men and most highly respected citizens of the white

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N Y C TIMES
FEBRUARY 23, 1919

NEGROES TO BE GUESTS

Eight Hundred Troops To Detrain In Cincinnati Monday.

The Daily

Lunches and a parade will be features of the entertainment to be provided for the 800 members of the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry and Three Hundred and Seventeenth Supply Train, Negro troops, who will be guests of Cincinnati Monday morning. 3-22-19

The trains containing the troops will arrive in Cincinnati to-morrow night over the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The men, however, will not detrain until Monday morning. The Mayor's Welomec Home Committee yesterday determined to serve luncheon to the men at the armory.

To assist the committee the following Negro citizens were appointed: W. P. Dabney, H. M. Higgins, W. H. Oxley, W. T. Nelson, H. S. Dunbar, A. H. Dickinson, H. T. Greer, E. A. Williams, F. M. Russell, Joseph L. Jones, W. J. Decatur, W. W. Kinney and Spencer Finley.

GOVERNOR SMITH, FORMER GOVERNOR WHITMAN, AND GENERAL BARRY, COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, REVIEWING NEW YORK'S VALIANT COLORED TROOPS.

RICHMOND VA JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 19, 1919

New York gave its negro soldiers, of the 369th infantry, formerly the Fifteenth regiment of the New York national guard, a rousing welcome home when the 2,900 men, led by Colonel William Hayward, marched through its principal streets Monday. The regiment has the unusual honor of having been cited as a whole for bravery and 191 of its members have won individual recognition. The returning soldiers are all big men and made an impressive showing in their overcoats, trench hats, and bayonet-tipped guns, their helmet chin straps adding a hardening touch to the grim visaged "huskies."

Of course, the item is not particularly pertinent to Richmond's budget, nevertheless, it is of interest to note that the board of estimate of New York city has just appropriated ten million dollars for

...ayor Polk ... and his sewers will get most of it.

Think of it! A title for your Uncle Dudley, the secretary of the navy, to be bestowed by King George, for the service rendered by the American fleet in the war. Come aboard, Sir Josephus!

THE FIFTEENTH'S CASUALTIES?

The New York Times

The colored people of Greater New York feel aggrieved that the War Department has not yet given them information concerning the large casualty lists among their own Fifteenth Regiment. Months ago rumors were rife among them that many scores of the brave black boys from the Metropolis had "gone west." A wounded officer of the regiment had written his wife to go and pay his respects to some of the families of "the many boys that had been lost." Upon inquiry at the "Regiment's old headquarters the officer's wife was informed that they had no list of any that had been lost. A little later it was written by one in authority in the regiment that of one whole battalion only a company remained after one engagement. Colonel Hayward in a letter to a friend several months ago spoke of casualties amounting to about 100 after a 129 days' engagement. In a letter published last Sunday the same officer says, speaking of the last engagement of the Old Fifteenth, closing on the day of the Armistice: "At the end of our twelve days we came out with our division, what was left of us, which included twenty officers."

1-23-19

The colored mothers and fathers of the Old Fifteenth feel that they have not been treated fairly in the matter of casualty reports by the War Department. The 369th Infantry, formerly the Fifteenth, was among the first of the original National Guard regiments sent to France. They do not accept as an excuse the fact that the regiment was brigaded with the French. The number of dead from disease during the first winter while the regiment was doing stevedore duty was said to be sixty-four. This list has never been forwarded to their families. Save for an occasional name, in total, not more than a score, that has been picked from the casualty lists, the colored citizens of New York from whose ranks the famous fighters volunteered, are in utter ignorance of the identity of their heroic dead and valiant wounded. We hereby appeal to the War Department through Assistant Secretary Emmett J. Scott, for information, not only concerning the heroes, but the mysterious reason why the lists of their casualties have been held up.

BROOKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
FEBRUARY 13, 1919

Those Returning "Bronze Doughboys."

One reading the many exploits of Col. "Bill" Hayward's old Fifteenth Regiment, two battalions of which came back yesterday with the colonel himself in command, has trouble keeping his admiration for these boys in bounds. They did so many brave things, fought so well, behaved themselves under all circumstances so properly, in short, were soldiers every one of them from top to bottom that they earned all the praise which can and is being showered on them.

Recruited chiefly in the metropolitan district, the Fifteenth, later the 369th, is an all-colored regiment officered in part by whites. Many were gathered into the service here in Brooklyn, and for that reason this borough has a peculiar interest in the record of the boys. Their feats have added another brilliant page to the history of the race and Col. Hayward, to say nothing of the French who fought alongside them, speaks of them with the greatest pride. No wonder the city gave these sol-

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...ers an effusive welcome yesterday! No wonder Brooklyn smiles proudly when reading or hearing what the negro troops did!

Heroes of 372nd Said to Have Received Tip Not To Wear Decorations—Refuse to March

3-8-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Washington, D. C.—The race was represented in the big parade held here on Thursday of last week by some 150 colored draftees, led by white officers. The First Separate Battalion, a part of the 372nd Infantry, was conspicuous by its absence.

According to the story going the rounds, the colored heroes just recently from France refused to take part in the parade as the tip had been given they should not wear their French decorations.

Members of the First Separate Battalion had looked forward for weeks to marching down Pennsylvania avenue with medals awarded them by the French for exceptional gallantry under fire in full view. So when the impression was given that not a Croix de Guerre would be permitted to be worn the soldiers who are stationed at Camp Meade unanimously agreed not to parade.

Thursday, February 27, was set apart here as one of the days long to be remembered, for the city of Washington was to welcome the return of President Wilson and the soldiers of the District of Columbia who had seen service overseas. Seldom has a larger number of people thronged Pennsylvania avenue to witness a parade, which was two hours passing a given point.

The colored residents and many white people were disappointed in not seeing the First Separate Battalion in line.

State Thanks 15th for Service in France

N Y C MAIL FEBRUARY 11, 1919

Albany, Feb. 11.—The Senate ...ct... to-day in the adoption ... resolutions that originated in the Assembly.

One, introduced by Assemblyman Martin G. McCue, Democrat, of New York, protested to the members of Congress against the passage of the bill depriving soldiers and sailors of their service chevrons.

The second, introduced by Assemblyman Thomas U. McDonald, Democrat, of the Bronx, extends the thanks of the state to the old 15th Infantry of the national guard, a colored regiment, which was cited for distinguished service in France.

A BOSTON MOTHER WRITES OF HER 3 SONS WHO FOUGHT FOR WORLD DEMOCRACY.

The Freeman

Boston, Mass., Jan. 1, 1919.

An item from Mrs. Cooper L. Saunders of 26 Beethoven street, Jamaica Plain, whose sons were Co. L boys of 6th Reg now 372nd Infantry in France.

Today is the new year, I have just cause and reason to rejoice. My three sons whom I sent to war to help this our glorious cause are all alive and nearly well. Two whom the war department has informed me were wounded have since learned from them one slightly; has returned and another on the way, leaving one in the third army of occupation. Now do you wonder that the world seems glorious to me. On Sept. 26 in taking a hill on the Champagne section. Fred Saunders, so he tells, was struck by a machine bullet which cut through his foot. The company moved on and left him to crawl miles back to the first aid section which was the worst experience this lad had during the war, with shelly falling all around and thinking every moment his last. He has returned on a hospital ship and is now at Base Hospital, New Jersey. Two days later Cooper Saunders Jr., his brother, was struck by a shrapnel and has been ever since in a hospital in Paris, France. The youngest son, Edward Saunders, is at present with the army of invasion and will be for quite a long time, but the bright prospects of having sent three away and three return makes the mother feel that God has done more than favor her and may every mother have good luck and good cheer is the wish of this mother this New Year.

THE BLACK AMERICAN.

The Atlanta Independent

New York Globe.

Returning on the Celtic recently were five battle-scarred members of Col. Hayward's famous Negro regiment, by all accounts second to none in achievement in the great business of rounding up the Hun. The lady of the Bartholdi Statue, with her torch held gloriously aloft, had benignantly gazed upon them. The husky heroes must have done a little thinking as they returned the gaze.

They were glad they were back, as their shining faces attested. With all her faults they still love America. They hope on that the sun of the day of justice and equity will yet rise. Souls of black folk—what they feel may be left to psychologists to analyze. But it may be surmised that something akin to bitterness at least temperarily finds lodgment. The world is being made a safe place for democracy. The President is abroad on the great enterprise of securing equality for all. Yet in the homeland he thinks it no shame to come into close affiliation with elements whose chief political preposession is that democracy shall cease functioning when it approaches the cabin of the man of color. Not that the President is specially inconsistent or specially to blame. Our radical elements, those complaining most loudly against injustice, are as cold as marble to wrong done to 10,000,000 Americans.

Marshal Haig, in his talk at Cologne, counseled the British correspondents to do what they could to prevent an undue swelling of British heads. The advice is also good for us. When we feel ourselves being puffed up by thought of our national virtues, let us think of the Negro and be humble. It is by no means certain that those who have worn the country's uniform and borne their full part in protecting civilization will gain the primary boon of being judged according to their merits as men rather than as members of a race against which there is discrimination more gross than that endured by any of the underdogs of Europe. In one respect, our high professions are a sham.

Henry Johnson, Who Gained Glory With Trench Knife, Is Physical Wreck; Dough Boy Decorated by France

N Y C Tribune

FEBRUARY 4, 1919

A Croix de Guerre, won in one of the most dramatic fights of the great war, his sole possession of value, Henry Johnson, negro herol faces destitution.

Johnson was a member of Colonel Hayward's old 15th Infantry, and he carved his name on the roll of honor in the hectic days of last May; not with the conventional bayonet, but with an entrenching knife. It was west of Verdun that this exploit took place. The official citation of the French commander at that time read:

"Private Henry Johnson, finding himself on night sentry duty and being attacked by more than a dozen Germans, put one hors de combat with rifle shots and two others with knife cuts. Although wounded thrice by revolver bullets and grenades at the start of the fight, he went to the help of his wounded comrade as the latter was about to be carried off by the enemy, and continued the struggle until the ...

...investigation at the time revealed that the citation did not quite do Johnson justice. The fact was that after rescuing his comrade he tossed a grenade after the fleeing enemy and blew one of the Huns to atoms. But that heroic stand was costly, for Johnson, who now lives in Albany, is a physical wreck from his wounds. He was wounded in both feet, in the hip and both heads.

Friends of the negro doughboy, who was among the first to volunteer, have determined to buy a home for him. A committee of Albany citizens has been organized. Persons who wish to contribute to the fund for this hero are invited to send their contributions to the Henry Johnson Home Benefit Fund New York State National Bank, Albany, N. Y.

J. W. Tounson, of the Attorney General's office, is the honorary chairman of the committee.

FRENCH WAR CROSS FOR MAJOR ARTHUR LITTLE OF THE OLD 15TH REGT.

N Y C EVG. WORLD FEBRUARY 10, 1919

MAJ. A. W. LITTLE.

MAJOR ARTHUR W. LITTLE of the 369th Regiment, United States Army (old 15th colored troops), has received the Croix de Guerre representing three citations—the Silver Star, the Gold Star and the Palm. He is the only man in the regiment to receive three citations.

The 369th Regiment was brigaded most of the time with the French Army and had been in the Argonne Forest for some months in the thick of the fighting.

Major Little commanded the 1st and 2d Battalions when they marched into Germany, and they were almost the first, if not actually the first, American soldiers to reach the Rhine.

Major Little went over with his regiment as Regimental Adjutant, in December, 1917, and was given his Majority upon the battlefield. He is the senior member of J. J. Little & Ives, printers and publishers. His oldest son Winslow has seen service at the front with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Unit, and is now a Sergeant in the Tank Corps, and still in France.

MUSTERING OUT 15TH AT UPTON

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES FEBRUARY 18, 1919

Colored Troops Tired From Marching Experience.

Camp Upton, Feb. 18.—It was a tired but happy lot of heroes which answered creakily and grumblingly the staccato reveille notes this morning after their strenuous day of welcome in "'Ml Ole New York" yesterday. But after chow and the realization that this was muster-out day they chicked up quite a bit.

There was no question but that the men of the Fifteenth were tired when today's reveille opened up and the snow storm accentuated their fatigue. They were glad, however, it came today instead of yesterday.

As for the regimental opinion of their home city's welcome they are satisfied to have it summoned up in Col. Hayward's words as he shepherded the last of his dusky flock into camp.

"It has been wonderful," he said. And he gazed with unconcealed tenderness at his men. "It's been far beyond my expectations. But these boys deserve it. There's only one thing missing. I wish some of Gen. Gouraud's French boys, whom we fought beside, could be here to see it."

The colonel slapped his hand affectionately upon the shoulder of his dark-skinned orderly.

"How about that, Hamilton, old boy?" he inquired.

"That's right, colonel, sir; Gen. Gouraud's boys sure would have enjoyed this day!" the orderly responded as he looked proudly at the colonel.

Soldiers — 1919
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"Buffaloes" (367th Inf.) Returning the Colors to the Union League Club March 14.

The New York Age. 3-22-19.

COLORED MEN HELP CAPTURE 2 SUBMARINES

St. Louis

Theodore Roosevelt Smith of Rockford, Illinois, and Chas. H. Ford, 3213 Lawton, St. Louis, were the only colored sailors who returned with the United States Victory Fleet Dec. 26. They were on the U. S. S. Melville, a destroyer, and came from Portland, England. Smith resides at 2323 Market street when in St. Louis. He visited the Argus office this week and gave a vivid description of the part the United States Navy played in the war against U-boats.

Six Colored Sailors Killed.

Mr. Smith says six of the thirty-two St. Louis colored men who joined the Navy lost their lives and one, G. E. Bibbs, was severely wounded and is now at the base hospital in Queenstown, Ireland. Four of the men lost their lives on the night of April 29, when a torpedo boat, running at night without lights, collided with a transport. The Manley was cut in two and about 32 men were lost. The St. Louis colored men who were killed were: Charles Wright, Clarence Fours James Given and Charles Heyler.

Three Submarine Victims.

James Wright and Lonnie McWilliams were killed outright when the U. S. S. Shaw was fired upon by a German submarine the first week in September. It was at this time that Bibbs was wounded.

Melville Gets Two Subs.

Smith, Ford and another St. Louisan, O. C. Myers, were together on the Melville. He tells of capturing two submarines, one on Sept. 12, and the other on Oct. 14. Both with the prisoners were taken to Plymouth, England. The St. Louis men were at Edenberg, Scotland, when the German fleet surrendered Nov. 23. The Melville was also in the fleet that convoyed the George Washington with President Wilson on board, to Brest, France. Smith says that American colored men are better thought of than whites in England and France.

N. Y. C. WORLD
FEBRUARY 13, 1919

THE FIFTEENTH, COLORED.

Nothing that Col. Hayward says in praise of the old 15th Infantry of the New York National Guard, which he had the honor to command in France and two battalions of which have returned, can be regarded as extravagant in view of its record.

This was a volunteer regiment of negroes recruited in New York. For discipline, sobriety, seriousness and courage in battle no other American unit has gained higher praise. One hundred and ninety-one members of the regiment received decorations for bravery, but every one of the officers and men merited such recognition.

Would give the metropolis patriotic pleasure to pay in some public way to its appreciation of the service rendered by this organization, which is a credit to city, State and Nation and an enduring record of negro loyalty and devotion.

NEW HAVEN COURIER UNION
MARCH 1, 1919

WELCOME COLORED HEROES.

The return of Co. M, 372nd Infantry, former members of the First Separate Company of the old Second Connecticut regiment, our colored heroes, made an excellent appearance in parade on Thursday and received a hearty welcome and much praise from the citizens who lined the streets to extend their greetings.

The detachment was in charge of Sergt. Garrison Johnson and all wore the insignia of the 157 French division, a white hand on the field of red, on their sleeves. They are all machine gunners and have seen service on many fronts. During the big show on the Champagne front, at Hill 304, Verdun, in the Argonne, at Voquiot and down in Alsace Lorraine, these warriors saw plenty of action. They covered themselves with glory on all occasions and two of their number, Corporal Cornelius Allen and First Class Private Walter Williams proudly wear the French Croix de Guerre. At a place called Boisee Farm in the Champagne sector they annihilated several regiments of Germans and captured a large quantity of guns and supplies, for which the entire regiment was decorated. The two wearers of the Croix de Guerre fought single-handed with Germans on every side and both were wounded on this occasion of bravery.

This is indeed a record of which any company could be proud. We congratulate Co. M. and does all New Haven.

HOW THE NEGROES BEAT THE FOE

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Postgrad Student

The news stories from the western front often contained the note, "The Negro troops fought valiantly," says the New York Sun, but just how the dusky American fought has not been told in full. Indeed, it will never be told in full until the complete history of the world war is written.

1-18-19

Survivors of the fighting on the western front who have been invalided to this country and discharged from active service have nothing but praise for the Negroes. They proved their valor on countless occasions, and it is one of the common stories that Jerry feared the "smoked Yankees" more than any other troops he met.

The Negroes were, perhaps, the most proficient bayonet fighters in the American army. They simply doted on the cold steel, and their natural agility, improved by intensive training, made them troops to be feared at close quarters. It was not long before the fame of the Negro bayonet wielders spread among the Huns, and it was seldom the German troops would hold out when the yelling, sweating Negroes jumped into their trenches.

Not even liquid fire could break the morale of the Negro troops. There is a story told of one wounded soldier who leaped up and, dragging a useless foot after him, rushed into the trenches when he saw an airplane spray the wounded Yankees with burning oil. He was killed in his mad attempt to take revenge, but he got at least one Hun with a good old Southern shaving implement pressed into service for the occasion.

Sang Plantation Melodies

The terrors of shrapnel, gas and high explosives, the grim life in the trench, were made bearable by the unfailing good nature of the Negroes. When permissible they organized their quartettes and sang plantation songs. Frank Washington, a wounded Negro from South Carolina, told the story of how a quartette harmonized on "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," and when the singing was over said in unison, "and we all's gwine be with him tonight." They were awaiting orders to go over the top at the time.

James P. McKinney, of Greeneville, S. C., attached to the Headquarters Company of the 371st Infantry, was wounded in the right arm by shrapnel in the "Big Stunt." Gas infection set in and he was invalided out of service.

"If there is anything in this war that the Negro troops missed," said McKinney, telling of his experiences, "I certainly never heard of it. Explosive bullets, liquid fire, high explosives, gas and all the horrors of war were certainly turned loose on us. But just the same, the Negro troops went through it, and when it came to the final test we proved ourselves better men than the Germans. This was especially true when it came to fighting at close quarters. Jerry would not fight with the bayonet against the Negro troops, and that was all there was to it.

"The Hun would stand out there and pump a machine gun at us—750 shots to the minute, but when we come up close to him he would yell 'Kamerad!' and hold up his hands. Our officers made us let up on them, too, but the Huns did what they pleased to our wounded.

Right Through Barrage

"The day we went over the top we took our positions early in the morning, and waited until our barrage had smashed the German defenses pretty well. About the time our barrage lifted, the Hun sent over a counter barrage, but we went right though it, and up over the slopes commanded by their machine guns. They turned loose everything they had to offer, and the storm of lead and steel got a lot of our men.

"Still, we followed our officers into the devils' trenches. A few of the Germans tried to fight with their bayonets, but we could all box pretty well, and the boxing works with the bayonet. A few feints and then the death stroke was the rule. Most of the Huns quit as soon as we got at them. Even the ones that had been on the machine guns yelled for us to spare them. I guess in the excitement some of them fared poorly.

"The trouble with the Germans is you never can tell which ones to trust," continued McKinney. "Ordinarily when men surrender they are through and you can trust them. But the Germans who surrendered to us would have automatic pistols up their sleeves, and would suddenly drop their arms and open fire. I know of one squad that was wiped out because a Jerry killed one of our doughboys.

"While we were advancing we worked along low and took all available cover against the machine gun fire directed against us. As soon as we came within range we opened fire with hand grenades and accounted for the machine gun nests. I saw some of the gunners chained to their post.

"Their barbed wire gave us trouble. Our artillery cut it up pretty badly, but still it was a pretty strong barrier against the advancing infantry. When we got tangled up in the wire Jerry would play with his rifles. I've seen fellows get into a German trench with their uniforms flying in shreds.

"I was wounded in the arm at the big stunt. We were attacking along the whole front, and the Huns were kept on the hop. While going up I was hit and had to fall behind. My arm was badly mussed up, but I threw a few grenades here and there and guess I got a few of them.

Hun Fire Accurate

"The German artillery fire was accurate. They had our ranges down to a science, and while they had good ammunition were hummers. They were good marksmen. Why, I've seen them cut a regular ditch along a row of shell holes to prevent our troops from using the holes for shelter. There was positively nothing they didn't do that was horrible.

"I've seen them cut loose at a company runner with three-inch artillery. It was a funny sight for us, but not for the runner. The Huns would drop shells all around him while he fled on wings of terror. I never saw them get a runner with their artillery fire, but I've seen some very close shooting.

"Perhaps the most unusual experience I ever had was one day when we were advancing toward the German positions. They cut loose with their artillery and we were ordered to take open order and hunt cover. For two hours we were violently shelled, but, thanks to Providence, none of us was killed. A few were slightly wounded. They mixed high explosives with gas and shrapnel.

"About the hardest luck of the war, though," concluded McKinney, "fell to the lot of a pal of mine. He got a piece of steak somewhere and was cooking it—his first bit of steak in months. While the meat was broiling the Germans began a gas bombardment. The men put on their masks, but the meat was ruined. That's what I call hard luck."

Frank Washington, a typical plantation Negro from Edgefield, S. C., is another who proved his valor under most trying conditions. Washington was attached to Company C, 371st Infantry. He was shot through the arm by an explosive bullet in the battle at Champagne. Washington was fully impressed by the terrors of the war, and, like most really courageous men, is not afraid to admit he was scared. But he conquered fear and carried on until cut down by a German bullet.

Liquid Fire on Wounded

"It was all bad, but the worst was when the German airplanes flew low and sprayed the wounded with liquid fire. There is no way of putting out that liquid flame, and no one can help you, because the fire spreads so quickly. It is bad enough to be helpless out there, without water or friends, but to have a hell fiend fly over and just squirt torture at you—well, the Indians or savages of Africa were not much worse. They were not so bad, in fact, for they were savages—the Germans are supposed to be civilized.

"A Hun plane flew over when I was wounded, but, believe me, when I see that fire coming I sure did some lively hopping around. There wasn't going to be any broiled Washingtons if I could help it. But some of the mortally wounded were burned to death. Those Huns should be made to pay for that sort of thing. It ain't fighting, it's concentrated hell. But we had to tend to their wounded, and one of our officers saw that we did it.

"I was over the top in the fighting on Sept. 29 and 30. We advanced after the usual barrage had been laid down for us. We went up to the Germans, and my platoon found itself under the fire of three machine guns. One of these guns was in front and jes' runnin' like a millrace. The other two kept a piling into us from the flanks, and the losses were mounting. We got the front one. Its crew surrendered and we stopped. The other guns kept right on going, but we got them, too.

"Suttinly Got Ma Share"

"It was while we were attacking the guns on our flanks that I was wounded. Ordinarily bullets are bad enough, but the one that hit me was an explosive bullet. That's me, sir, every time. When things is comin' I sure get ma share of 'em. Yas, suh, I suttinly get my share.

"While I was knocked down, it wasn't safe to stay down. Those machine guns just kept right on pumping—not the ones we captured, but others. The wind they stirred up around your face just kept you cool all the time. I finally started back, but found myself in a German barrage. It was shrapnel in front of me and machine guns in back of me. I lay right down and had a heart to heart chat with St. Peter. I sure never did expect to get home again.

"They say Edgefield ain't much to look at, but I would have given two months pay, including allotments, to get back on my farm about then. But now that I've been there and come back I kind of feel that I'm square with this country. I did my share and I'm glad I did it."

"Yes, sir," interposed McKinney, "we all did our share and we are are glad we did it. This was democracy's war. The Negro troops assumed their burden of democracy along with the white and red troops. We did our share to keep America unchained, and we are all proud we did it. We are sure, too, that America will not forget."

N Y C AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 15, 1919

Verdun Hero, Crippled for Life, Needs Aid

HENRY JOHNSON, colored, will be a cripple for life.

He didn't stop to think of that when he killed four Germans after being wounded three times at Verdun. He didn't stop to think of anything outside of the fact that he was a soldier and that the Stars and Stripes were waving over him, and—well, then—he just fought; that's all.

And when he fell he was smiling—smiling in spite of the fact that bullets had plowed their way through his hips, hands and feet.

He's still smiling here in America, but he can't take care of himself. So the Henry Johnson Home Fund, of Albany, has been established, with Martin H. Glynn as one of the Advisory Board. They want to buy the hero a modest home and are seeking contributions. The New York State Bank at Albany will gladly accept the contributions.

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VIEWS and REVIEWS

JAMES W. JOHNSON, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

FIRST FIFTEENTH TO PASS VICTORY ARCH

Many thousands of soldiers have returned from France, but the first regiment to have an official parade and to receive an outpouring of welcome from the public is a colored regiment, the famous Fifteenth of New York.

Not only was a colored regiment, the Fifteenth, the first to receive the sort of welcome that New York alone can give, but also the first to pass under the magnificent Victory Arch which is being built at Madison Square.

2-22-19

The welcome which New York gave the Fifteenth is proof certain of the regiment's popularity and fame. There was no other attraction to draw out the thousands of people who crowded the line of march; and the fact that they stood and waited in the bleak air was in itself a great testimony to the regard in which New York holds its "Hell Fighters."

And the boys deserved every bit of the outburst of enthusiasm which greeted them. Their heroic exploits have been made common history by the New York newspapers. It was known that the colors of the regiment bore the Croix de Guerre and that 171 of the men had won this French decoration. But aside from their deeds of heroism, the very appearance of these black soldiers was sufficient to make New York's heart swell with pride. This city has seen many regiments of soldiers march up Fifth Avenue, but all that have been seen heretofore were green soldiers, soldiers who showed consciousness of an effort to keep step and look brave. The Fifteenth furnished the first sight that New York has had of seasoned soldiers in marching order. There was no militia smartness about their appearance; their "tin hats" were battered and rusty, and the shiny newness was worn off their bayonets, but they were men who had gone through the terrible hell of war and come back.

There is a line somewhere in the Bible which says that the last shall be first. This prophecy has come true so many times and in so many ways for us as a race that we ought to have faith that it will finally be completely fulfilled.

According to the natural order of things, the Fifteenth should have gone to Europe and fought in the same division in which the other regiments of New York State troops were placed. But when the other side was reached, they were brigaded with the French, and with the French they fought through the war.

Here is a regiment of black men, who won more distinction as individuals and as a regiment than any other unit in the New York Guard, and perhaps more than any other single unit in the whole American army. One of them, Henry Johnson, was the first soldier in the whole American army to win both the Croix de Guerre and the French Palm. The entire regiment was cited for the Croix de Guerre and 171 of the men won the decoration by individual deeds of bravery and valor. The regiment was in front line trenches 191 days, and is reported as never having lost a foot of ground and never having lost a man by his being taken prisoner. This regiment captured many trenches, many prisoners and many guns. It was farthest to the front of any American regiment when the armistice was signed; and was the first America nregiment to place foot on German soil.

We wonder how many people who are epposed to giving the Negro his full citizenship rights could watch the Fifteenth on its march up the Avenue and not feel either shame or alarm? And we wonder how many who are not opposed to the Negro receiving his full rights could watch these men and not feel determined to aid them in their endeavor to obtain these rights?

We extend our heartiest welcome to this great fighting regiment and to Lieutenant "Jim" Europe and his wonderful band.

FRENCH POILUS AND OLD 15TH BOYS

The New York Age 2-8-19

HOW SOLDIERS MINGLED

The above picture was sent to THE AGE by Miss Bella M. Farmer of Hillburn, N. Y. The photograph was taken in front of a French kitchen, "Somewhere in France," and shows two of the boys of the old Fifteenth Regiment, both from Hillburn. It is suggestive of the friendship that exists between our soldiers and the French.

Miss Farmer writes: "Word has just been received that Sergeant William Van Dunk, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Van Dunk, had been killed in action during the great offensive. Private Nathan Earl was wounded at the same time. Both of these boys were from Hillburn. To the right of the Frenchman is Sergeant Van Dunk (1) and standing next to him is Private Earl (2). We are very proud of these boys, even through their misfortune."

NEGROES PROTEST

Want L Co. Sent Home Under Old Commanders

No Formal Reception Until Men Are Discharged

BOSTON TRANSCRIPT FEBRUARY 21, 1919

White Officers Took Charge After Hostilities

Ask War Department to Transfer Captain

Unless Company L of the old Sixth Massachusetts National Guard, which served in France as a part of the 372d Regiment as the only company of negro soldiers from Massachusetts, is allowed to return to Boston officered by negroes, they will receive no public reception at the hands of Boston negroes until after they have been discharged from the Army.

That is the decison reached at a meeting of negro citizens, at which a committee was appointed to confer with War Department officals to enable the negro troops to return with their old officers. The company is now understood to be on its way from Camp Upton to Devens. The committee consists of William L. Reed, chairman, William W. Bryant, secretary, Dr. Isaac L. Roberts, Dr. Cornelius N. Garland, Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Stewart E. Hoyt, William C. Lovett and John W. Schenck. It issued the following statement today in connection with the situation:

"L Company, which was a part of the old Sixth Massachusetts, has been commanded by colored officers since its inception and went to France under that leadership.

"The record of its officers in peace, during the Spanish War, during their more recent sojourn in Southern camps and later, while serving in the trenches in France, according to records, has been excellent and sustains the fact that colored soldiers make good under their own leadership.

"Near the close of hostilities the colored officers of L Company were supplanted by white men and, while refraining from any improper criticism of the authorities at Washington, the sentiment of the gathering was very bitter at that action, which is considered not only an unwarranted, unjust and undeserved reflection on the honor and efficiency of this command, but upon the tradional policy of Massachusetts towards it as well.

"The colored people of Massachusetts are anxious to accord these returning heroes, many of whom have ben decorated for conspicuous bravery on the fields of France, a fitting welcome, and the undersigned committee was instructed to request the War Department to permit L Company to return as it departed, in command of its old or other colored officers. The feeling is very stron gin Boston and vicinity, where many L Company's members reside and in the event of the committee's request to the War Department being denied, the formal welcome home by colored citizens will be deferred until the company has been mustered out."

The Colors

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By J. H. Cassel

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PHOTOS BY TRIBUNE NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

Col. Thomas A. Robe

Chicago Tribune 1-18-19

A "close-up" of one of the platoons of "Black Devils."

Chicago Tribune 1-18-19

Alexandria La. Daily

FEBRUARY 7, 1919

LOCAL COLORED MAN

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL BY GENERAL PERSHING FOR BRAVERY.

Private Tillman Webster, colored, of 1308 Lee street, Alexandria, La., who is in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, has been awarded the distinguished service medal by General Pershing for extraordinary heroism in action. This was announced by the war department at Washington on yesterday.

Webster, when here was a concrete mixed, and is well known by the contractors in Alexandria, he having served under them in street and sidewalk work. He is a member of the machine gun company with the 371st infantry. General Pershing's citation of this soldier reads as follows:

"For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardeuil, France, September 29, 1918. With three other soldiers, Private Webster crawled 200 yards ahead of our line under violent machine gun fire and rescued an officer who was lying mortally wounded in a shell hole."

Tillman Webster is a son of George Webster, who is in the transfer business in this city. Tillman's wife is Isabelle Webster. She resides in Cheney street with relatives during his absence

ABOVE—"Old Eighth" fairly fighting its way through the cheering, welcoming crowds in Michigan avenue.

BELOW—He won two medals in France, but his real reward came yesterday.

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rts, commander of the 370th infantry, and Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan, ranking Negro officer in the U. S. army.

Chicago Tribune 1-18-1919

HAYWARD AND SOME OF OLD 15TH TO BE DECORATED BY THE FRENCH SUNDAY

The New York Age

This Sunday afternoon at the City College Stadium, Col. William Hayward of the old 15th Regiment will be decorated with the Officer Legion of Honor by General Collardet, military attache of the French Legation at Washington. Other officers and men also will be awarded French decorations for conspicuous gallantry in action. 4-26-19

Memorial services also will be held for members of the regiment who lost their lives on the battlefields of France. The ceremonies will begin at 3:45.

The Croix de Guerre will be given to Mrs. A. O. Dean, mother of A. D. Dean, who commanded the second machine gun company, and to Mrs. Fred W. Cobb, widow of Major Fred W. Cobb, commander of the Second Battalion. These will be posthumous awards.

Among those to be decorated with the Croix de Guerre who either left the regiment or were in the hospital when the awards were being officially made will be Major Lorillard Spencer, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fillmore of the 15th New York State Guard, who was recommended by Colonel Hayward for a Croix de Guerre while a captain of the old 15th in the engagement with the Germans on June 15; Sergt. Robert Collins, Sergt. A. J. McArthur, Sergt. M. W. Barron, Privates M. D. Link, G. E. Hannibal, Smithfield, Jones, R. M. L. Rodgers, Ernest Hunter, DeForrest Johnson, George Jones, Samuel Nolan, Percy Russell, George Valaski, Casper White, Fletcher Battles and Michael Scott.

Members of the old 15th are requested to meet at the 15th Regiment Armory Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and march to the City Stadium in a body.

SERGT. SOLOMON P. WHITE

Band Leader, 372nd Regiment. The only band that saw service at the front. Its members were used as "litter bearers."

MOTHER OF CORPORAL IS GIVEN CROIX DE GUERRE

The New York Age 8-9-19

Among those to receive medals from the French Sunday at Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory was Mrs. Ida Battles, whose son, Corporal Fletcher Battles of the old 15th, gave his life in battle to help make the world safe for democracy. Mrs. Battles was handed the Croix de Guerre by Major Ulysse Breton of the French Commission. Twenty-odd other awards were made by the French.

A True Democracy

BINGHAMTON N Y WEEKLY

AUGUST 4, 1919

A MIDDLE-AGED physician, immaculately dressed, wealthy and of high social standing (as such things are considered) stood at attention in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, New York City, Saturday morning. His son, a captain in "Wild Bill Donovan's Fighting Irish" regiment, had gone to his death in France. Beside the doctor was a stout Negress, well along in years. Her son was a corporal, a drafted man, also gone to his fate overseas. The man and the woman had met upon a common ground, to receive in the names of the departed the highest honors awarded by the French Government—the Croix de Guerre.

Finer than any war cross awarded by any nation, finer than any single act of bravery is the spirit of American democracy typified in this striking ceremony. Under the banner of the United States the son of a Negro mammy and the son of an exclusive New Yorker had died together, fighting for the same cause. They had gone to their death with all distinctions of class, color and creed wiped out forever.

What America has learned in war she cannot afford to forget in peace. Let the artificial barriers which the war has lowered be cleared entirely from our path. Let democracy become something more than a popular catchword.

New York Times 8-23-19

SERGEANT HENRY JOHNSON

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MANY CHEER IN BIG OVATION TO 'FIGHTING 9TH'

CLEVELAND NEWS
FEBRUARY 22, 1919

Streets Packed With Surging Throngs to Welcome Hero-Decked Colored Fighters Back Home.

The "Fighting Ninth Battalion," composed of negro troops, heroes of Verdun and the Argonne, arrived in Cleveland shortly before noon Saturday to the accompaniment of tooting whistles, blaring bands and cheers of 5,000 relatives and friends assembled to welcome them at union station.

Other thousands, lined along downtown streets and in Public Square, renewed the noisy welcome as the veterans, lauded throughout for their fighting, swung along the line of march to Central armory, where a dinner and reception awaited them.

The soldiers marched in full equipment, even to trench helmets and rifles.

The Ninth, which now forms company H of the 372d infantry, constitutes the second large body of Cleveland troops to return to the city since the armistice was declared. The 331st regiment, consisting of selective service men, returned a month ago.

Crowds Cheer, Sing.

The men of the "Fighting Ninth" came from the east over the New York Central, the train running in two sections, the first of which reached union station at 11:20, by which time the streets, hillside and approaches were jammed with cheering throngs, waving flags and singing.

Mayor Davis, his secretary, Fred Thomas, and a reception committee composed of Maj. J. C. Fulton, former commander of the Ninth battalion; Capt. W. F. Green, former commander of Company D of the battalion; Lieut. Harry E. Davis; Munson Haven, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and William R. Connors, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, greeted the soldiers at the depot.

All Wear Service Crosses.

The veterans, each wearing a distinguished service decoration, then formed in line and the parade to Central armory started. The line of march was to W. 6th st., to Superior ave., to Public Square, to Euclid ave., to E. 9th st., to Superior ave., to E. 6th st. and thence to Central armory.

G. A. R. veterans who had assembled at Hotel Cleveland were taken to the armory in automobiles, to be present when the newly-arrived veterans marched into the building.

The returning soldiers, commanded by Col. W. O. Cooley, numbered ten officers and 887 men. Five of the soldiers wore the French croix de guerre, while many of them, wounded so severely that they could not walk, rode in automobiles. The procession was headed by the regiment's own jazz band. Jackson's band was also in line.

The soldiers reached Central armory at 12:30, and there followed a formal reception for relatives and friends. It was planned to continue the journey to Camp Sherman at 3 p. m. The men will be demobilized within the next two weeks, it is said.

The 372d was one of the first old national guard outfits to reach France from Cleveland.

Rushed Direct to Front.

It landed April 14, 1918, and was sent immediately to the fighting front, launching on an offensive which won its organization undying fame and glory. Its first fighting was in the Verdun sector, where it accomplished the capture of Hill 304, hitherto considered an almost impossible feat, especially for fighters new to the style of warfare used in the European war.

How We Licked Huns, as Told by Fighting 9th Men

Eddie Bradford, of Company E, who has lived in Springfield, O., all his life, remarked that "Uncle Sam give me a mighty long, fine trip, BUT ah jes' kain't wait till ah gits off th' uniform and gits back with mah gang."

* * *

"Ah suttinly had one excitin' time and ah lover excitement, but believe me, an' don' want it with so much danger."—Charles W. Bird, Company E, Springfield.

* * *

Did the Ninth have a good time of it on the battle front?

"Well, I say we did," spurted Corp. Frederick Cook, 3182 E. 28th st., as he heard the question at the union station.

"Say, man, those Germans still know what a good time we had and they're having a good time now picking out the bullets we put in 'em."

* * *

Pvt. Francis Nutter was very recently a prisoner of war in Germany, but he didn't mind it—much.

"We weren't prisoners a'tall. We were guests," he said.

"Rust thing we did when they caught us behind their second line was to pull out a pair of dice. Boy, they couldn't shoot them bones a'tall and we won darn neah all the cigars they had."

* * *

"This is the best place in all the world," cried Sergt. Harry Berry, 9014 Blaine ave., as he jumped off the train. Berry was wounded in the Champagne battle.

* * *

"See that ring," cried Ezra Jackson, 3322 E. 117th st., to a party of friends who greeted him at the train. "That was made out of a shell that hit my pal."

* * *

"Just give me a little more room, gentlemen, I just love this place," Benny Cobin, 3132 Scovill ave., exclaimed when the train pulled in.

* * *

The central attraction of all the troops when the first train pulled in was Ignatius Edwards, 2664 E. 101st st., who donned a German helmet, captured by him from a German in the Champagne battle.

"It was in the big drive," Edwards said. "Ah just grabbed the helmet from that lieutenant as he fell from a wound and kep' on runnin'".

* * *

"Oh, boy! Dis year suttinly is some good lookin' taown, naow. Ah'm suah glad to git back."—Pvt. Sherman Pore, Company E, who lives in Excelsior, W. Va.

* * *

Rufus Hodge, of Company H, who hails from Johnstown, Pa., sang out in a loud basso: "No Man's Land am no place fo' me-ah. I'm dahned glad t' land back in God's country."

The hill was renamed Hill 372 in recognition of the battalion's exploit.

The regiment distinguished itself in the Argonne drive, where it was brigaded with French units, and again in the Champagne, where the negro fighters saw some of the bitterest engagements of the great war.

"NEGRO ARTILLERYMEN MAKE GOOD" DECLARES GENERAL SHERBURNE

New York Audience Told How Guns were Moved, Trucks and Gun

When No Horses were Available

How a brigade of colored artillerymen was instrumental in capturing strongly fortified positions held by the Germans after two divisions had previously failed was told by General John H. Sherburne, commander of the 167th Field Artillery of the 92nd Division, at Carnegie Hall Monday evening at the meeting to discuss lynching.

The speaker was heartily applauded when he related that the colored artillerymen, being unable to get horses, had moved heavy trucks for miles over slippery roads so as to get to the battle front. It usually requires six strong horses to pull a big army truck.

When the order was given to move guns it usually meant to pull guns, and had it not been for the willingness of the men to personally move guns and trucks in the absence of horses, which could not be secured anywhere in France, the 167th Field Artillery never would have seen twenty-odd days in action, declared General Sherburne.

"The fighting qualities of the colored soldier are too well known to need comment," continued the speaker, "but until the European War their service had been in the infantry and cavalry arms and they had never served as artillery either in the American Army or in any other army. When I was assigned to the 167th Field Artillery Brigade the artillery authorities of the Expeditionary Force were frank in saying that they considered the experiment an impossibility and I joined the brigade with a sad heart and a full certainty that the jaws of the trap had at last closed upon me. Even the ever kind French friends shook their heads in doubt.

"But after the first day with the brigade my barometer began to go up. The first impression was the marvelous spirit of the men, their neatness of appearance, their military courtesy and their discipline was most striking, and they were so earnest in their desire to learn and excel.

The brigade never failed to do creditably any task it was called upon to do, and many appreciative and flattering things were said about it by the military authorities who observed its work. Perhaps the best testimony, however, is the fact that when the intelligence officer of the German division opposite came into our lines at the close of hostilities, he refused to believe that the artillery supporting the colored infantry was not French artillery.

"But perhaps beyond and above the performance of the merely technical duties was the splendid quality of the morale of the brigade. The courage of the men under fire was without criticism. The men looked for leadership, but they did not show fear and were always ready to do what they were called upon for. In some instances gun crews and telephone linesmen showed a very notable courage and determination under fire."

COLORED BATTALION WON EIGHT MEDALS

D. S. C. Was Awarded for Heroic Attack by 368th Infantry on Sept. 26.

N. Y. C. TIMES
FEBRUARY 16, 1919

5,570 MORE TROOPS ARRIVE

Transport Harrisburg Docks, but Matsonia Is Delayed and Anchors Off Weehawken.

Two American transports arrived yesterday from France with 5,570 troops after a stormy passage across the Atlantic which delayed their reaching port. The Harrisburg came in first and landed her complement of 2,231 officers and men at Pier 62, North River, foot of West Twenty-second Street, but the Matsonia, which had 3,345 on board, arrived too late in the afternoon, on account of the fog off the entrance to the harbor, and was ordered to anchor off Weehawken for the night.

Her Captain said he had encountered a seventy-mile westerly gale in mid-ocean with high seas. The only passengers who left the Matsonia last night were Brig. Gen. Richman P. Davis, in charge of the troops, and his staff of eight officers, who were taken in a navy tug to Hoboken. Among them was Colonel H. C. Barnes of the railway artillery, who has seen action on all American fronts during the last eighteen months.

General Davis, a regular army officer, went to France last September with the 161st Field Artillery and was later transferred to the 151st Field Artillery Brigade which came from Camp Devens, Mass. He said that the 151st was in action during the last month of the war at St. Mihiel and in the Toul sector. The troops on the Matsonia represent 42 States and the District of Columbia.

Out of the 2,231 troops on the Harrisburg, which was the old Philadelphia of the American Line, there were 2,059 belonged to the 368th Infantry, a negro regiment. They were under the command of Lieut. Colonel T. A. Rothwell of 144 West 78th Street, who went to France as commander of a machine gun battalion in the 80th Division.

Saw Action in Vosges.

Colonel Rothwell said that the regiment went into action first in August in the Vosges, and a month later in the Argonne, where they covered themselves with glory on Sept. 26. The men were excellent soldiers, the Colonel added, and the negro officers of the regiment were mostly men who had been promoted from the ranks of non-commissioned officers in the regular army.

There was a little confusion, Colonel Rothwell said, on one occasion when the regiment met with barbed wire entanglements in the woods for the first time

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at a place where the Germans had brought their crack gunners to keep the line. They soon got used to the wire and cut their way through and then cleaned out the gunners in great shape. Every one of the enemy picked up in that section of the woods was wearing an iron cross. On Oct. 10 the regiment went to Metz and remained there until the armistice was signed. Colonel Rothwell added that the colored troops behaved remarkably well under gas attacks.

Battalion Wins Honors.

Major Benjamin P. Morris, another officer of the 368th Regiment, who commanded the Third Battalion, said that in the drive which started Sept. 26 he lost 25 per cent. of his men. The battalion won eight Distinguished Service Crosses in that attack, the major said, and he was also recommended for one of the coveted decorations. There were forty-four bedridden cases on the Harrisburg among the sick and wounded, who had come from a hospital near Liverpool. Among them was Corporal Fred Condidus of 938 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, formerly a clerk in the New York Life Insurance Co., 364 Broadway, who was attached to the 27th Division. On Oct. 18, at the Hindenburg line, he was disabled with shrapnel wounds in both legs and his right arm.

Another wounded New Yorker was Corporal George Ringler of 1,270 Broadway, who was attached to the 30th Medical Division and was shot down at the battle of the Marne July 16, by a German patrol, while carrying a wounded man to the rear.

"I lay on the wet ground," he said, "from the morning of the 16th to the night of the 17th while Germans were passing all about me and refused to give me a glass of water. Finally two German lads about 19 came up with a machine gun and tried to drag me along to a hospital, but the pain in my legs was so great that I begged them to lay me down again so that I could die in comfort. Two hours later they returned and took me to the Marne, where I was placed in a boat and taken across to a big military hospital, but I did not get much medical attention for my wounds. From that time I was in eight German hospitals until Dec. 24. The bandages on my legs were seldom changed by the nurses, and I should have starved if it hadn't been for the British Red Cross sending me packages of food."

Several other wounded men complained of the treatment they had received in the German hospitals.

200 COLORED SOLDIERS ARE GUESTS OF HONOR

GOVERNOR AND MAYOR CHIEF SPEAKERS AT RECEPTION.

INDIANAPOLIS TIMES
FEBRUARY 20, 1919

RECORD IN WAS IS PRAISED

"A country good enough to die for in time of war is good enough to live for in time of peace," said Mayor Charles W. Jewett in an address at a meeting held at Tomlinson hall last night in honor of returned colored soldiers. The meeting was held under the auspices of a colored citizens' committee, of which L. L. Alexander was chairman, and was attended by an audience that filled the hall. Approximately 200 returned soldiers were present.

Governor James P. Goodrich welcomed the soldiers on behalf of the state, and Mayor Jewett welcomed them on behalf of the city. Other speakers on the program were the Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. church; Lieutenant Thomas Davis and the Rev. H. H. Hendon, pastor of the Corinthian Baptist church. Lucas B. Willis presided.

"There have been no assassins, no anarchists, no Bolsheviki or I. W. W.'s in the negro race," said Mayor Jewett. "The negro soldiers lived up to their traditions as fighters in the world war against Germany. It is just as essential that the colored soldier go on record now as a faithful fighter for the preservation of the highest ideals of citizenship in time of peace.

Problems of Reconstruction.

"Six months from now the people will realize more seriously than now that they have passed through the experience of a great war. The problems of reconstruction facing the cities, the states and the nation are no less grave than those of the war, and these problems deserve the same noble sacrifice on the part of every good citizen of the United States."

Governor Goodrich said that the negro soldiers had acquitted themselves with much credit and that they deserved the tribute paid to them by the presence of the large crowd, and he urged them to preserve the distinctions they had won. He referred to the fact that the negroes had responded heartily to every call of the country and that there had been no echoes of disloyalty or unfaithfulness. He traced the record of the negro soldiers from the days of the revolution to the recent war, and said that they had made a record for bravery and courage under fire.

Lieutenant Davis spoke on "The Chaplain's Place in the Army." The Rev. Mr. Williams delivered an address on "Our Negro Soldiers and What They Fought For." The Rev. Mr. Hendon spoke on the significance of the lives of Booker T. Washington, Frederick Douglass and other noted colored leaders. Mrs. Edith Thomas Doyle gave a reading, "Our Gallant Colored Soldiers."

Patriotic Musical Program.

A patriotic musical program was given by the Indianapolis Choral Study Club, under the direction of F. Fielding Bowlar, of the colored public schools. Mrs. Lucretia Mitchell was a soloist. The uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias and the Patriarchs turned out in honor of the colored soldiers and formed an escort for the soldiers who marched to the hall.

Henry Butler, Russell Owen and William Crowel, the first colored soldiers to return to this city from France, were formally presented to the audience. Mr. Owen was wounded.

Dr. O. W. Langston introduced the chairman, Mr. Alexander, who in turn presented the permanent chairman, Mr. Willis. The invocation was given by the Rev. Charles Johnson, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church, and the benediction by the Rev. G. W. Ward, pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist church.

371ST REGIMENT CITED FOR BRAVERY

The World 2-19

French Croix de Guerre Bestowed Upon Officers And Men Of Regiment Made Up Largely Of South Carolinians

The following dispatch, relating to the Three Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, in which Capt. William R. Richey, Jr., (now Major) Thomas Moffatt, and other South Carolinians are officers, is taken from the New York Herald:

"Brest, Jan. 27.—Vice Admiral Moreau, Maritime Prefect of Brest, today presented the Croix de Guerre to the Three Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, United States Infantry and also to several officers and men of the regiment. The regiment was cited in an army order for brilliant conduct in the face of the enemy.

NEGROES WHO WON CROIX DE GUERRE

The World

The World Prints Full List of the 169 Officers and Men of City's Colored Infantry Honored by France.

2-2-19

BIGGER THE ODDS AGAINST THEM HARDER THEY FOUGHT

Nation Thrills at Their Record of Heroism and Royally Won Decorations.

The World herewith prints for the first time the names of the 169 officers and men of the 369th Infantry—New York City's negro regiment—who have been decorated by the French Government with the Croix de Guerre.

Many of the men have been mentioned singly and in groups of three or four as having been awarded the decoration, but never until now have all the names been made public.

The list does not contain the names of Henry Johnson and Needham Roberts, who were the first colored soldiers to receive the medals from the French. They bring the total to 171.

15th's Wonderful Record.

This roll of honor of the old 15th Infantry, as it was known when it was recruited by Col. William Hayward, former Public Service Commissioner and its commanding officer, was furnished to The World by Lester A. Walton, managing editor of the New York Age, a newspaper devoted to the interests of negroes. Mr. Walton recently returned from France, where he obtained the list from Col. Hayward.

The exploit of Johnson and Roberts in repelling between them a large raiding party of Germans has been given wide publicity, not only in newspapers but in weekly and monthly magazines.

The heroic deeds of many of the other colored soldiers and their white officers also have been chronicled. Through all the tales runs the same thread of not only refusing to quit against odds but of fighting with redoubled fury against them, and of only being spurred to higher endeavors of courage and self-sacrifice by wounds.

The list, alphabetical order and including the name of Col. Hayward, follows:

All Hold Medals of Heroes.

Sergt. A. A. Adams, Corpl. John Allen, Lieut. R. R. de Armond, Lieut. G. A. Arnston.

Corpl. Ferrandus Baker, Sergt. E. W. Barrington, Sergt. M. W. Barron, Sergt. W. D. Bartow, Capt. Aaron T. Bates, Corpl. Fletcher Battle, Corpl. R. Bean, Corpl. J. S. Beckton, Private Myril Billings, Sergt. Edward Bingham, Lieut. J. C. Bradner, Private Arthur Brokaw, Private E. D. Brown, Private T. W. Brown, Lieut. Elmer C. Bucher, Private William H. Bunn, Sergt. William Butler, 1st Cl. Private J. L. Buch.

Sergt. Joseph Carmen, Corpl. T. Catto, Corpl. G. H. Chapman, Sergt. Major Benedict W. Cheesman, Capt. John H. Clarke jr., Lieut. P. M. Clendenin, Capt. Frederick W. Cobb, Sergt. Robert Collins, Lieut. J. H. Connor, Sergt. William H. Cox.

1st Sergt. C. D. Davis, Lieut. Charles Dean, Private P. Demps, Wagoner Martin Dunbar.

Corpl. Elmer Earl, Private Frank Ellis.

Sergt. Sam Fannell, Capt. Robert F. Ferguson jr., Capt. Charles W. Fillmore, Capt. Edward J. Farrell, Capt. Hamilton Fish jr., Capt. Edwin R. D. Fox, Lieut. Conrad Fox, Sergt. Richard W. Fowler, Private Roland Francis, Private B. Freeman, Private I. Freeman.

Sergt. William A. Gains, Wagoner Richard O. Goins, Private J. J. Gordon, Lieut. R. C. Grams.

Private Stillman Hanna, Private Hugh Hamilton, Private G. E. Hannibal, Private Frank Harden, Private Frank Hatchett, Corpl. Ralph Hawkins, Col. William Hayward, Lieut. E. H. Holden, Supply Sergt. William H. Holliday, Corpl. Earl Horton, Private G. Howard, Lieut. Stephen H. Howey, Sergt. Major Clarence C. Hudson, Private Ernest Hunter.

Sergt. S. Jackson, Corpl. Clarence Johnson, 1st Sergt. De Forrest Johnson, Private Gilbert Johnson, Sergt. Hezekiah Johnson, Sergt. George Jones, Lieut. Gorman R. Jones, Sergt. James H. Jones, Private Smithfield Jones, Private J. C. Joynes.

Lieut. W. H. Keenan, Lieut. Elwin C. King.

Lieut. Harold M. Landon, Lieut. Nils H. Larsen, Major David A. L'Esperance, Lieut. W. F. Leland, Private D. W. Lewis, Private M. D. Link, Major Arthur W. Little, Lieut. Walter R. Lockhart, Sergt. B. Lucas.

Private Lester A. Marshall, Private Lewis Martin, First Sergt. A. J. McArthur, Capt. Seth B. BacClinton, Private Elmer McCowan, Private Herbert McGirt, Capt. Comerford McLoughlin, Private L. McVea, First Sergt. H. Matthews, First Sergt. Jesse A. Miller, First Sergt. William H. Miller, Sergt. E. Mitchell, Private Herbert Mills, Corpl. M. Molsen, Lieut. E. D. Morey, Sergt. W. Morris, Sergt. G. A. Morton.

Lieut. E. A. Nostrand, Sergt. Samuel Nowlin.

Capt. John O. Outwater.

Lieut. Hugh H. Page, Lieut. Oliver H. Parish, Sergt. C. L. Pawpaw, Private Harvey Perry, Sergt. Clinton Peterson, Lieut. Col. W. A. Pickering, Lieut. Richardson Pratt, First Sergt. John Pratt, Sergt. H. D. Primas.

Private Jeremiah Reed, Lieut. Durant Rice, Private. John Rice, Sergt. Samuel Richardson, Sergt. Charles Risk, Private F. Ritchie, Lieut. G. S. Robb, Corpl. Fred Rogers, Private Lionel Rogers, Private George Rose, Lieut. R. M. Rowland, Sergt. Percy Russell.

Sergt. L. Sanders, Private William Sanford, Lieut. H. J. Sargent, Private Marshall Scott, Capt. Lewis F. Shaw, Capt. Samuel Shethar, Lieut. Hoyt Sherman, Major G. Franklin Shield, Private A. Simpson, 1st Sergt. Vertrand U. Smith, Private Daniel Smith, Sergt. Herman Smith, Corpl. R. W. Smith, Major Lorillard Spencer, Sergt. J. T. Stevens, Corpl. Dan Storms, Lieut. George F. Stowell.

Corpl. T. W. Taylor, Lieut. Frank B. Thompson, Sergt. Lloyd Thompson, Sergt. A. L. Tucker.

Sergt. George Valaska, Lieut. D. H. Vaughn.

Capt. Edward A. Walton, Corpl. Charles Warren, Sergt. Leon Washington, Private Casper White, Capt. James D. White, Sergt. Jay White, Sergt. Jesse J. White, 1st Sergt. Clarence E. Williams, Private Robert Williams, Sergt. Reeves Willis, Private H. Wigginton, Sergt. L. Wilson, Private Tim Winston, Sergt. E. Woods, Private George Wood, Lieut. A. D. Worsham, Sergt. E. C. Wright.

French Cited Valor of 15th Regiment Men

AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 9, 1919

THE old Fifteenth, now the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth Infantry, received an official citation from the French military. It follows:

"Under the command of Colonel Hayward, who, though injured, insisted on leading his regiment into battle; of Lieutenant-Colonel Pickering, admirably cool and brave; of Major Cobb (killed), of Major Spencer (grievously wounded), of Major Little, a true leader of men, the Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth R. I. U. S., engaging in an offensive for the first time in September, 1918, stormed powerful enemy positions energetically defended, took, after heavy fighting, the town of S——, captured prisoners and brought back six cannon and a great number of machine guns."

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HOLD THEIR OWN IN COMPARISON WITH WORLD'S BEST SOLDIERS

Phil Walker Express

PROVED THEMSELVES WORTHY OF THE TRUST PLACED IN THEM. IMMORTALIZE THE RECORD MADE BY NEGRO FIGHTERS IN PREVIOUS WARS. MANY INCIDENTS OF INDIVIDUAL HEROISM.

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2/22/19

New York, Feb. 15.—Negro soldiers made a record as fighters in this war as they did in the Spanish-American and civil wars. Fighting for the first time on the soil of the world's most famous battlefields—Europe—and for the first time brought into direct comparison with the best soldiers of Germany, Great Britain, and France, they showed themselves able to hold their own where the tests of courage, endurance, and aggressiveness were most severe.

Colored troops fought valiantly at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagene, in the Argonne, and in the final attacks in the Met region. The entire first battalion of the 367th Infantry—"Buffaloes"—was awarded the Croix de Guerre for bravery in the drive on Metz. Most remarkable of all, they received their baptism of battle in this attack; at the start they won honors which veterans of many conflicts have failed to capture.

In previous engagments of the war for distinguished service, three colored regiments as units were awarded the Croix de Guerre, which bestows on each member the right to wear the coveted badge. When the fighting stopped the Negro troops were nearest the Rhine.

Not until now has the story as a whole of the part played by our Negro troops in France been available. The total number of Negro combat troops was 42,000. These consisted of the 92nd division, commanded by Major General Charles G. Ballou, and four regiments of the Provisional 93rd division. To describe the Colored man as a fighter in a war which, because of the terrible weapons used, called for more pure nerve than any other war, three ways presenting themselves. To show the Negro in individual exploits, then in a regiment, engaged separately with white troops, and finally to show him in a battle in a division entirely composed of men of his own race.

Negro as an Individual Fighter.

Here is an idividual exploit. The 368th Infantry, Colored fought in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner with a message to the left flank of an American firing line. The way was across an open field swept by heavy enemy gun fire.

Volunteers were called for. Priv. Edward Saunders of Company I responded. Before he had gone far a shell had cut him down. As he fell, staying qualities drilled into European troops through centuries of training in the science of warfare?

The answer was that some of the heaviest and most effective fighting of the day was done by the Negro regiment. From June 6 to Sept 10 the 372nd was stationed in the bloody Argonne forest. On the night of Sept. 25th they were summoned to take part in the Argonne offensive and were in that terriffic drive, one of the decisive engagements of the war, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 7. In the nine days' battle the Negroes not only proved their fighting qualities in an ordeal such as men have rarely been called upon to face, but these qualities, in deadly striking power and stubborn resistence in crises, stood out with such distinction that the regiment won the coveted Croix de Guerre.

During the battle they aided in the capture of 600 prisioners, fifteen big guns, twenty minenwerfers, rounded up an enormous amount of engineering material, large supplies of artillery munition and brought down three German airplanes. For these achievements they were at once cited for bravery and efficiency in the general orders issued by their French commander, list of the 372nd in this and the previous fighting caried 500 names of men killed, wounded and gassed.

Another regiment's record—that of the 309th, formerly the Fifteenth New York, commanded by Col. William Harvyward, ex-public service commissioner—reflects as high a credit on the soldierly qualities of the Negro race. The 369th was in the Champagne offensive as a part of the Fourth army, commanded by Gen. Gouraud, a few miles west of the Argonne forest. These are Col. Hayward's own words describing the drive that tried out his men:

"At 5:25 a .m the assault was launched, and assault that kept assaulting so far as our division was concerned for twelve days, in which we crossed rivers, captured towns, cut and climbed through acres and acres of barbed wire entaglements, stormed bluffs, ridges and hills for fourteen kilometers, all the way facing stubborn and terribly effective artillery and machine gun fire.

"When we crossed the Dormois river, where it widened into a swamp, the boche was shelling industriously, and it looked like a hailstorm on the surface of the water. I saw shells break from concussion when they hit the water the same as on the ground. Much of the time we had to lean over and shout into each other's ears to be heard.

"At the end of twelve days we came out with out division, what was left of us, which included twenty officers."

At the very last the 369th won another distinction. The following is from The Stars and Stripes, the organ of the American troops in France:

"The furthest north at 11 o'clock (when the armistice went into effect) on the front of the two armies was held at the extreme American left up Sedan way, by the troops of the 77th Division. The furthest east—the nearest to the Rhine—was held by those Negro soldiers who used to make up the old New York Fifteeth and have long been brigaded with the French. They were in Alsace, and their line ran through Thann and across the railway that leads to Colmar."

How Negro Division Fights.

Next, to see a Negro division in action:

The 92nd Division was composed of the 183rd Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 365th and 366th Infantry Regiments and the 350th Machine Gun Battalion; the 184 Infantry Brigade, composed of the 367th and 368th Infantry Regiments and the 351st Machine Gun Battalion; the 167th Artillery Brigade, consisting of the 349th, the 350th and the 351st Artillery Regiments; and the 349th Machine Gun Battalion, the 317th Trench Mortar Battalion, the 317th Engineers' Regiment, the 917th Engineers' Train, the 317th Ammunition Train, the 317th Supply Train, the 317th Train Headquarters, the 92nd Military Police Company; the 317th Sanitary Train, comprising the 365th, the 366th, the 367th, the 368th Field and Hospital and Ambulance Companies, 600 of the officers of the division were Negroes.

Soon after the 92nd was thoroughly organized it took over the Marbache sector. Here their activity in trench raids on the German earned from the Germans the name of "Black Devils." By these raids they drove the Germans north beyond Frehaut and Voivrotte to Cheminot bridge. In the hope of putting a check on these attacks the boches tried to destroy the bridge and flooded the country.

Up to this time the 92nd had never been in a battle. The only regiment in it that had seen a big engagement was the 368th Infantry, which took part in the Argonne forest. The division's chance came in the drive on Metz. They were notified at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, Nov. 10. The motto, "See it through," of the "Buffaloes," the 367th Infantry, trained at Camp Upton echoed through the whole division.

They began their advance at 7 o'clock from Pont-a-Mousson. Before them was a valley commanded by the heavy guns of Metz and by nests of German machine guns. The Negroes seemed to realize that there for the first time was the great opportunity to show their mettle—that for the first time they were going to battle a division. A sense of racial solidarity possessed them, uniting their purpose as no amount of drilling could, and they were a literally terrible foe as they plunged forward to Preny. So rapidly did they advance that the list of casualties considering the rain of shells, was small. Their objective for the day was Bois Frehaut. Picked Morocan and Senegalese troops of the French striking for the same point—in an odd competion of colored races on this day—were the first to arrive. The Germans, seeing what was up, were pounding Bois Frehaut with a heavy fire. It became too hot for the Morroccans and the Senegalese. They were forced to retreat.

A little later Bois Frehaut was taken by the 92nd. The Germans directed against the place a more murderous fire, but there was no driving out the Colored men. The Stars and Stripes said of this fight:

"Probably the hardest fighting done by any Americans in the final hour was that which engaged the troops of the 28, 92nd, 81st and 7th Divisions of the Second American army, who launched a fire-eating attack above Vigenulles just at dawn on the 11the. It was no mild thing that last flare of the battle, and the order to cease firing did not reach the men in the front line until the last moment, when the runners sped with it from fox hole to fox hole."

Numerous officers and privates of the 92nd were commended for meritorious conduct by general orders. During the final engagement of the war the Negro division held the line of Vandieresst, Michel-Xon-Norry. The 92nd suffered a total of 1478 casualties.

WILL HONOR NEGROES IN WAR

Meeting Will Be Held in Symphony Hall, Monday Evening, Feb. 24, in Recognition of the Service of 400,000 Negro Troops

BOSTON MASS TRANSCRIPT
FEBRUARY 1, 1919

States marched under the banners of their country to make liberty possible for the world. In recognition of their patriotism and self-sacrifice a meeting will be held in Symphony Hall, Monday evening, Feb. 24, under the auspices of the Council of Robert Gould Shaw House. This will be one of the first meetings of the kind in the country.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of the Tuskegee Institute, who was honored by President Wilson in being invited to go to France to take part in a study of the war problems, will give an address on the part the negro troops played at the front. Dr. Moton was given every opportunity to gain first-hand information and at his appearance in Boston he will tell the story in public.

Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the Tuskegee Institute, who was called to Washington more than a year ago to serve as special assistant to the Secretary of War, also will speak—particularly of the insidious German propaganda that sought to demoralize the negro troops in the camps and cantonments.

Governor Coolidge and Mayor Peters will speak of the work of the negroes and Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., of Trinity Church will preside.

Negro battle songs will be sung by the Choral clubs of the Robert Gould Shaw House and Roland W. Hayes, the negro tenor, will give several selections.

Though only one company of negro soldiers left Massachusetts for the battle front—Company L of the old Sixth Massachusetts, now of the 372d Infantry—thousands of negro troops were sent from the South for training at Camp Devens. Boston saw much of them at various times and Boston people gave generously of their means to aid in their comfort while in training.

News has just come to Boston that six members of old Company L have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre for "extraordinary bravery and meritorious service" during a ten days' drive in the Champagne when the regiment stormed and took in succession the towns of Rimfont, Ardiene, Sechault and Butte Tahure. The recipients are Sergeant Clifton Merriman, Sergeant Charles Jones, Sergeant James Marshall, Corporal Clifton Crawford, Corporal Benjamin De Berry and Corporal Clarence Van Allen. De Berry was chauffeur at the Metcalf Hospital in Winthrop. Merriman was a waiter and lived at 27 Pine street, Cambridge. Van Allen lived at 8 Huntington avenue.

Boston negroes have already welcomed home Lieutenant Harvey W. Wilson of L Company, who won his distinction when the other men won theirs, the presentation being by General Pershing. After being hit by a shell splinter Lieutenant Wilson continued to lead his platoon against the enemy position until he was hit by another shell fragment and had to be carried from the field.

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How Old 15th Was Decorated

Capt. Clark Tells of Regimental Ceremony When French General Bestowed Honors for Gallantry.

N Y C EVE SUN
FEBRUARY 14, 1919

Intimate description of the French ceremony for awarding the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre by one who participated in it as a recipient of these high decorations is told by Capt. John Holley Clark, Jr., of the 369th Infantry the old Fifteenth National Guard.

Capt. Clark was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre for distinguished gallantry in the battle and capture of Sechault. He was the senior member of the firm of Clark & Eddie, attorneys, with offices at 27 Cedar street, before the war. Here is his description of the impressive French military ceremony:

"On Friday, Dec. 13, we had a grand divisional review, with Major L'Esperance and me as star attractions. We started for the field in the morning from Ungersheim, where we were stationed, took our rolling kitchens with us, had our lunch on the road and soon after 1 o'clock took our place on the field. It was a great sight and one that I'll never forget—a great hollow square with our regiment on one side, the two French infantry regiments on the ends and opposite us the artillery and cavalry and divisional stretcher bearers.

Regiments in Line.

"Each infantry regiment was in line of companies, with each company in column of platoons, so that we were twelve platoons front. Major Little had the right battalion, L'Esperance the centre and I the left. The two Colonels and the battalion commanders were mounted. The light blue of the French has a peculiar attraction for dirt, and the ordinary poilu is about as sloppy a soldier as you can find, but for parade purposes it is beautiful, giving a sort of ethereal tone in large masses.

"Each regiment had its band, and we had not been on the field long before we were brought to present arms, and one band after another played as Gen. Le Bouc and his staff on a lot of beautiful horses galloped around the inside of the square, reviewing the troops. It did not take them long, and when he had taken post opposite us the colors of all the regiments were brought forward for decoration.

"Col. Hayward carried Old Glory and Lieut.-Col. Pickering the New York State flag, while between them walked Major Little, who was mentioned in the regimental citation; Major L'Esperance and myself.

"All the troops were brought to present arms, and the General decorated the other colors before he came to us. When our turn came his aid behind him read the regimental citation in a tremendous voice, and the General pinned a Croix de Guerre on each flag and on each of our Colonels and on Major Little, kissing both the flags and the decores quite tenderly and with dignity.

"Then he went after L'Esperance and me, and I know I shall never forget my part of it. The General is a fine looking man, about 50, I suppose. He looked very elegant and yet quite dignified and human in his bright red and gold cap and his plain blue overcoat, with the three stars on the sleeves.

"He came right up to me and said, 'Au nom du President de la Republique et en vertu des pouvoirs qui me sont conferres, je vous nomme Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur.'

"Then he stepped back a few steps, drew his sword and brought it down first over my left and then over my right shoulder, a relic, I suppose, of the old 'Rise, Sir John.' Then he came to me again, and after pinning on the cross of the Legion of Honor and the Croix de Guerre, which goes with it, he kissed me on both cheeks and shook my hand, while I did my best to thank him in French. It was all over then.

Passed in Review.

"We went back to our places and formed for passing in review. The French infantry preceded us, and the cavalry and artillery followed. Each regiment was in a solid mass, three battalions abreast and each battalion in a close mass, companies one behind the other, and in each company the platoons in columns of squads closed right up into a mass. The band preceded, then came the two Colonels, fifteen paces behind them we three battalion commanders and behind us the regiment with the officers of the leading company of each battalion forming a line in front. It was very impressive and gave the idea of tremendous power.

"After we had wheeled off to the left we watched the cavalry pass the General and go cantering off to their place, then the 75s went clattering away behind their six horses apiece, and finally the heavy artillery, each piece drawn by ten horses, struggled by and turned off to its new place. Each infantry regiment turned to the left successively and then turned about toward the centre, while the other arms formed to the other side. When this formation was taken the French band played their 'To the Colors' and our band the 'Marseillaise' and 'Star Spangled Banner' and the divisional review was over."

ATLANTA NEGRO IS CITED FOR BRAVERY

WILL BE DECORATED BY BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND THE BELGIAN ARMY COMMANDS.

MACON GA NEWS.
JANUARY 20, 1919

PARIS.—American colored troops in their white officers and the American doughboy in the ranks, have received much praise for their work, as a whole. The names of several colored men have been mentioned in the lists of those meriting special recognition.

First Lieutenant Mallelieu Rush, colored, of Atlanta, Ga., has recently been cited for bravery by both the United States and Belgian army commands. The Belgian decoration is awarded only to soldiers distinguishing themselves on more than one occasion.

In the very last battle of the war, fought near Mosnils on November 11 armistice day, Lieutenant Guy Kennedy, of the same colored division, the 92nd, who was also from Atlanta, Ga., lost his life leading Southern colored troops in action. Rush was wounded in this engagement.

John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, acting under the auspicies of the American Y. M. C. A., has been working with the colored soldiers and stevedores in France for several months. Sixteen lieutenants in the 82nd division, which has farly earned its reputation as a fighting force, have diplomas from Morehouse College. Fisk and Howard universities and Tuskegee and Hampton institutes for the colored race, are among other schools, alumni of which are serving creditably with the 92nd.

At the army hospital near Marbache where Rush was taken, wounded, from the battle field, it happened on November 11, that Lieutenant Louis Wright a colored medical man, graduate of Harvard Medical School, was in charge of the Surgical Ward. Negro doctors dentists and assistants minister to the colored wounded. In this hospital fourteen members of the staff are colored, including two dentists. This suggests another department in which Afro-Americans have served faithfully —the Army Medical Corps.

The Y. M. C. A., in France is conducting special educational classes for colored soldiery in each of three huts at the French port or St. Nazairo, to mention only one centre. The southern colored men in stevedore battalions most of which had had little schooling, have shown themselves to be eager and apt learners.

Colored social service workers have done excellent work ministering to soldiers of their own race in all sectors of the front, at the seaports and in rest camps in France, and in England. Between forty and fifty colored men from the United States wear the Red Triangle of the Y. M. C. A.

It is estimated that 200,000 colored men have seen service in the American army. They have acquitted themselves creditably, with comparatively few exceptions. One army training camp in the United States, at Des Moines, Iowa, furnished 700 colored officers, to serve under white officers of higher rank in command of the American colored troops overseas.

COLORED YANKS WELCOMED

COLUMBUS O. CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 24, 1919

Columbus welcomed with open arms Sunday the first overseas unit to arrive as a body when nearly 900 colored troops of the 372nd Infantry detrained at Union Station and proudly swung thru High-st.

Thousands lined the route of the march, and the welcome to the men of the old Ninth Ohio was rousing.

Mothers, wives and sweethearts surged in among the troops as soon as they set foot on High-st and, proudly clasping their stalwart heroes by the arm, marched with them thru the cheering crowds.

MANY ARE DECORATED.

The strains of "Home, Sweet Home," greeted the colored veterans of Verdun, the Argonne and Champagne. Many of the men wore decorations which had been awarded them for services nobly done on battlefields over there.

Enthusiasm did not abate as the troops marched the length of High-st. Waving flags and banners formed a sea of welcoming color. Applause and words of welcome greeted the troops on every hand.

After the troops had been officially received by state and city officials at the north entrance of the State House the thousands who had witnessed the triumphal march of the steel-helmeted Ohioans, escorted them to the Union Station.

FED BY RED CROSS.

Here friends and relatives swarmed around the trains and shouted and cheered until the last car had swept out of sight. Before leaving the men were tendered an impromptu banquet by women of the Red Cross canteen.

The Ohio men received a rousing welcome at Chillicothe Sunday night. On Monday they are to be demobilized at Camp Sherman.

The 372nd is one of the most famous American fighting units. Brigaded with the "Red Hand" Division of the French army the colored troops from Ohio performed such daring feats on the battlefield, that the colors of the regiment were decorated with the Croix de Guerre and Palm.

OHIOANS OFFICERS.

Among the nine white officers in command of the regiment were Major Samuel M. Johnson, Athens, and Lieutenant Harry Hoar, Sunbury. Major Johnson wore the decoration of the Legion of Honor, the croix de guerre and the distinguished service cross.

"Our boys never flinched," Major Johnson proudly declared. "Many of them fell on the field of battle, but no men ever died more bravely."

As the troops entered the city they were greeted by a citizens' committee of colored people, headed by J. J. Lee. The procession thru the crowded streets was led by John P. Bowles and his aides, John Finch, Captain Albert Mayo, J. H. Waldropp, Isaac Farley, S. P. Alestock, Major Charles C. Caldwell and Colonel William Ferguson.

HAVE HONOR ESCORT.

The first division was composed of a platoon of colored policemen, Second Regiment Band, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, Columbus Patriarchs, Spanish War Veterans, Old Guard Drum Corps, discharged officers and men in uniform and the Ninth Battalion. It was headed by General W. H. Woods. The second division included various colored organizations and was in command of Colonel N. J. Clark.

Adit. Gen. Layton, speaking for Governor Cox; Henry A. Williams, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mayor Karb extended cordial words of welcome.

Wilbur E. King, representing the colored citizens spoke.

Former Governor Campbell also paid high tribute to the bravery and splendid fighting qualities of the colored men and declared America will always rest assured that the colored men will protect their heritage against the invader.

The day was one of joy thruout and after the men had marched back to the trains for Camp Sherman the streets still presented a holiday appearance. Columbus seemed to have been revivified and brightened by the glorious presence of the "Fighting Ninth."

Houston Negro Given War Cross by French For Valor in Action

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
FEBRUARY 2, 1919

Corporal William Stevenson of Company F, 370th Infantry (the old Eighth of the Chicago National Guard when it trained at Camp Logan) is among Harris County negro soldiers to receive a citation and a Croix de Guerre from the French government. He may be the first under this heading.

This regiment was brigaded with the 59th French Division, commanded by General Rondeau. The citation reads: "September 20, 1918. Corporal Stevenson was a volunteer for reconnoitering between the lines. He went resolutely to the assault of the enemy's post which was superior in number and who defended themselves with machine guns. Through his courage and initiative he was able to force back this post, inflicting losses on the enemy and allowing the advance of his company."

Stevenson worked for the James Bute Company before enlisting at Camp Logan in 1917. His wife lives here at 3106 Stonewall Street.

Soldiers — 1919
Decorations

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GENERAL COLLARDET of the French Army pinning Croix de Guerre on Major Hamilton Fish. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles W. Fillmore, widows and mother of deceased officers of the Old 15th Reg't, Sergeants Butler and Valeska awaiting presentation. Major Lorillard Spencer on left.

The New York Age 5-2-19

Members of 370th and 371st Regiments Are Decorated for Exceptional Gallantry Under Fire.

The New York Age 2-15-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Washington, D. C.—General Pershing, in the name of President Wilson, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for acts of extraordinary heroism to twelve members of the 370th Infantry, formerly the 8th Illinois, and eight members of the 371st Infantry, made up largely of colored draftees from South Carolina.

The list follows:

Captain William D. Crawford, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Ferme de la Riviere, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Home address, Denison, Tex.

Sergeant Ralph Gibson, Company H, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Beaume, France, Nov. 8, 1918. Home address, Chicago.

Sergeant Charles T. Monroe, Headquarters Company, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Mont-de-Sanges, France, Sept. 24, 1918. Home address, Senrog, Va.

Sergeant Emmitt Thompson, Company L, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Mont-de-Sanges, France, Sept. 20, 1918 to Oct. 1, 1918. Home address, Quincy, Ill.

Supply Sergeant Lester Possie, Company M, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Ferme de la Riviere, France, Oct. 5, 1918. Home address, Metropolis, Ill.

Private Tom Powell, deceased, Company H, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Beaume, France, Nov. 8, 1918. Home address, Cockran, Ga.

Private Spirley Irby, Company H, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Beaume, France, Nov. 8, 1918. Home address, Blackstone, Va.

Private (first class) Alfred Williamson, Medical Detachment, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Beaume, France, Nov. 8, 1918. Home address, San Diego, Cal.

Private William G. Hurdle, A. S. Machine Gun Company No. 3, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ferme la Folie, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Home address, Drivers, Va.

Private Harry Pearson, A. S. No. 1403333, Machine Gun Company No. 3, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ferme la Folie, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Home address, Portland, Ore.

Private Lonzo Walton, Machine Gun Company No. 3, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Rue Lamcher and Pont D'Amy, France, Nov. 7-9, 1918. Home address, Normal, Ill.

Private Leroy Davis, Company L, 370th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action at Mont De Sanges, France, Sept. 18, 1918. Home address, Huntsville, Mo.

Sergeant Lee R. McClelland, Medical Detachment, 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardeuil, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Home address, Boston.

Corporal Sandey E. Jones, Company C, 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Champagne, France, Sept. 28-29, 1918. Home address, Sumter, S. C.

Private Bruce Stoney, Medical Detachment, 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardeuil, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Home address, Allendale, S. C.

Private Charlie Butler, Machine Gun Company, 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardeuil, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Home address, McComb, Miss.

Private Willie Boston, Machine Gun Company, 371st Infantry, A. S. No. 1931412. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardeuil, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Home address, Roopville, Ga.

Private Tillman Webster, Machine Gun Company, 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardeuil, France, Sept. 29, 1918. Home address, Alexandria, La.

Private Ellison Moses, Company C, 371st Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ardeuil, France, Sept. 30, 1918. Home address, Mayesville, S. C.

Private Hunius Diggs, Company G, 371st Infantry. For extraordinary hero-

...m in action near Ardeuil, France, Sept. 10, 1918. Home address, Lilesville, N. C.

"BLACK DEVILS" HELD THE LINE

The Chr... 9-27-19

Name Applied to Negro Soldiers by Germans--Engaged in Heaviest Fighting--Measured Up to Every Expectation.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED

(Editorial from Philadelphia North American, March 2, 1919)

Nine months ago in this column we discussed the Negro's chance to win enviable distinction in the great war. Nearly 100,000 Negro soldiers—several hundred of them officers—then were serving or training for service in the new army. And of one Negro regiment—the now famous 367th, the "Buffaloes"—Major General Bell himself said he would lead them in battle "against any army in the world with every confidence in the outcome."

At that time we called attention to prevalent predictions that the Negro was "too lazy, too emotional, too unresponsive to discipline to be counted upon as a fighting factor," and thus expressed our view of the matter:

"We believe few, if any, of these soldiers have any other feeling than that they would prefer to be on the firing line. We have no doubt that such as are sent there will account for themselves in the same fine way that Negro fighters always have. We believe the American Negro is going to perform a part in this war which will far outshine any previous service of his.

It is a wonderful chance for a people to evidence appreciation of a service rendered it, and we think this chance will be eagerly and admirably used."

Before the signing of the armistice 42,000 Negro troops had gone into combat. At ChateaulThierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne and the Argonne and in the final attacks in the Metz region these singing soldiers—and how they sang—where in the thicks of it.

In some of the swiftest and bloodiest battles of the entire war they were given full opportunity to prove their mettle as defenders of freedom and the bare facts of their answer to this challenge suffice to silence forever any doubts as to their courage or effectiveness as fighters.

The four regiments of former national guard units—the first to go overseas—had not been in France three months before one of them—the 372d—was picked for the Verdun region, to occupy the famous battle-swept Hill 304. On that exposed ground, where thousands of French and German soldiers had fallen as the line swayed back and forth, these American Negroes, fresh from their training with the French, were placed to hold the Hun tide.

Their first engagement was in a drive for Montoir. Here came the real test, as one military observer has said. And, according to this authority, they were eager to get into the fight.

"They cheered and sang when the announcement came that their chance had arrived. But the question was: back of their enthusiasm had they the staying qualities drilled into European troops through centuries of training in the science of warfare?

This they answered by doing some of the heaviest and most effective fighting of the day. From June 6 to September 10 they were stationed in the bloody Argonne forest. On the night of September 25 they were summoned to take part in the Argonee offensive, and were in that terrific drive—one of the decisive engagements of the war—until October 7.

In this nine days' battle the Negroes not only proved their fighting qualities in an ordeal such as men have rarely been called upon to face, but these qualities, in deadly striking power and stubborn resistance in crisis, stood out with such distinction that the whole regiment was awarded the coveted croix de guerre."

In that engagement the Negro soldiers captured 600 prisoners and thirty-five guns and rounded up an enormous amount of engineering material and ammunition. They also brought down three enemy airplanes. And at a cost of some 500 men killed, wounded and gassed.

At the same time another Negro regiment, the 369th, under Colonel Hayward, was winning deathless fame in action. And there is no telling how far these fearless fighters might have pressed on had not hostilities ceased when they did, for at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11 they were the furtherest east of all the Allied fighting forces—the nearest to the Rhine!

These two instances are not exceptions. All the way through, wherever a Negro regiment or division went into action, the result was the same. Three whole regiments were given the croix de guerre as units—carrying the right for each member to wear this badge of honor—and like recognition was accorded an entire battalion of the "Buffaloes." And some of the individual exploits cited are thrilling enough for any youth. One, in particular, deserves wide spreading:

"Lieutenant Campbell,' of the 368th Infantry, and five of his men, armed only with their rifles, trench knives and hand grenades, picked up from the shell holes along the way, were moving over a road in the Chateau-Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate by the direction of the bullets but could not. To their right, a little ahead, lay a space covered with thick underbrush; just back of it was an open field.

"Lieutenant Campbell, who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had been seen by the Germans, ordered one of his men with a rope which they happened to have to crawl to the thick underbrush and tie the rope to several stems of the brush; then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as though men were crawling through it. The purpose was to draw direct fire from the machine gun and, by watching it, locate its position.

"The ruse worked. Lieutenant Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine gun on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side.

"The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused on the brush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieutenant Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand grenades they killed four of the Boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun."

It was in the Marbache sector that the Negro soldiers won from the Huns the complimentary name "Black Devils." This sector was no sooner taken over by the Ninety-second Division, composed entirely of Negroes than a series of daring trench raids served notice on the Germans that something new was on the program.

Up to that time the Ninety-second never had been in battle. Only one of its regiments had seen a big engagement. The chance for united action came in the Metz drive, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, on the day before the armistice was signed, they were notified to make ready.

Ear-witnesses say a statue would have been set smiling by the way those big brown fighters echoed the "See It Through" slogan of the "Buffaloes" when the call came.

"They began their advance at ... o'clock from Point-a-Mousson. Before them was a valley commanded by the heavy guns of Metz and by nests of German machine guns. The Negroes seemed to realize that here for the first time was the great opportunity to show their mettle—that for the first time they were going to battle as a division. A sense of race solidarity possesesd them, uniting their purpose as no amount of drilling could, and they were literally a terrible foe as they plunged forward to Preny. So rapidly did they advance that the list of casualties, considering the rain of shells, was small. Their objective for the day was Bois Frehaut. Picked Moroccan and Senegalese troops of the French, striking for the same point—in an odd competition of Negro races on this day—were the first to arrive. The Germans, seeing what was up, were pounding Bois Frehaut with a heavy fire. It became too hot for the Moroccans and the Senegalese. They were forced to retreat.

"Were our Negro fighters going to "see it thru?" The fight was now getting hotter and hotter, for the Germans were bringing their full resistance to bear. The Fifty-sixth Regiment was forced to withdraw, but not until after they had stood up and borne a heavy loss. The First Battalion of the "Buffaloes," commanded by Major Charles L. Appleton, of New York, with Negro company commanders and lieutenants, was called up to hold the Germans at bay while the hard-hit Fifty-sixth retreated. Here, in confronting the enemy with an iron resistance, the "Buffaloes" won their croix de guerre.

"A little later Bois Frehaut was taken by the Ninety-second. The Germans directed against the place a more murderous fire, but there was no driving out the Negroes. The Stars and Stripes said of this fight:

"'Probably the hardest fighting done by any Americans in the final hour was that which engaged the troops of the Twenty-eighth, Ninety-second, Eighty-first and Seventh Divisions of the Second American Army, who launched a fire-eating attack above Vigneulles just at dawn on the 11th. It was no mild thing, that last flare of the battle, and the order to cease firing did not reach the men in the front line until the last moment, when the runners sped with it from fox hole to fox hole.'"

From these accounts, which provide an ample basis for definite formation of opinion, it is evident that the flag never was better or more bravely served than by the Negro troops who of late have been coming back to the kind of welcome they deserve.

But for them and the rest of their race it will be well to remember that service to the flag includes quite as much in times of peace as in times of war, however different its nature.

What the Negro soldier has done is proof of the ability of his race to meet an occasion when it arises.

For many years that race has faced a need for becoming more useful citizens. Constantly its own leaders have urged moral and industrial progress. The response has been less gratifying than these leaders desired and hoped.

Now, with the proud war record of their own soldiers for a spur, American Negroes should determine to go forward at a faster rate than in the past.

They have had many and hard obstacles to overcome. Their handicaps have been and still are numerous. But a people that can furnish such fighters is capable of supplying good citizens—honest workers and earnest home-makers. And this duty should not be neglected.

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NEGRO CITED FOR BRAVERY

COLORED REGIMENT TURNS INTO "RAGIN' PRAYEH MEETIN'" WHEN SHELLS FALL

HELENA ... RECORD

FEBRUARY 20, 1919

The inferno of hot work in the ... evoked the religious fervor of negro troops, which never is far from the surface, and this aspect of the fighting still occupies a prominent place in the recollection of woounded negro soldiers returning to this cantonment, says a dispatch from Camp Dix, N. J. Their stories of the line and their descriptions of the tight places they were in are tinged in almost every case by the conviction that Providence intervened in their personal behalf.

"When Fritz spotted us hell bus wide open aan' tu'n all dem onregen'ret niggers into a ragin' prayeh meetin'," said a sergeant. "Den we onlimbeh en smite ol' Satan wid de swo'd o' Gideon; dem Fritzes, dey jes skedaddle ev'y w'ich ways."

Private Charles Walker of the 570th Infantry, a "ragin' prayeh meetin'" of one, was cited for his devotion to duty in carrying messages under fire when all the other runners of his outfit had been killed or wounded.

"I jes' kep' a-praying an' a-runnin aan' a-dodgin'," he said, "an' the Lord sure kep' step wid me, but I don't see how he done it. I jes' natchully played hide an' seek en leap frog wid shells all ovah France, reckon.

"But w'en de biggest of all come a-whoppin' along I wuz right out in de open an' no shell hole nigh. Honest to goodness, hit wuz ez big ez me aan' a dern sight mo' sure wheah hit wuz gwine. I flop like a rabbit an' fai'ly cuddle de yeth—reckon I landed quicker'n dat ol' shell did.

"I jes' laid theah a-talkin' to Jesus hard ez I could en a-watchin' dat ol' shell all de time. I seen her fai'ly humpin' he'se'f outen de groun' er-swellin' to bus'. But, thaank de good Lord, she quit er-humpin' an' er-swellin' and crep' off fo' she made up 'er min' w'at she gwine do nex'."

Soldiers - 1919 300

Decorations

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124 U. S. NEGROES IN WAR ARE HONORED BY FRANCE

N Y C WORLD
JANUARY 5, 1919

Four of Them Got the Military Medal, the Others the War Cross for Extraordinary Heroism—With the 371st and 372d Infantry, Many From Bay State.

Copyright, 1919, by the Press Publishing Co. (The New York World.)

(Special Cable-Despatch to The World.)

PARIS, Jan. 4.—For extraordinary heroism under fire 124 American negroes, members of the 371st and 372d Infantry Regiments, have been decorated by the French authorities. Four of them received the Medaille Militaire and the others the War Cross.

The two regiments were brigaded with the French, under the command of Gen. Goybet of the 157th Division. The negroes to receive the much coveted Medaille Militaire were Sergt. Depew Preyor, Corpl. Clifton Morrison, Privates Clarence Van Allen and Kenneth Lewis. All were from Massachusetts and belonged to the same company.

Lewis is dead, having been killed at his post by hand grenades. He took from the Germans a machine gun while it was in action on Busy Farm, in the Champagne district.

George Byrd, one of the winners of the War Cross, was in command of a mortar near Verdun. He gave valuable assistance to a raiding party by cutting wires so the party could advance into enemy territory. The mortar he was firing had not been securely placed, and it began to jump about. In order to assure a steady aim he sat on it while it was piping hot, and continued to shoot by feeding the gun from behind. He temporarily lost his hearing, and has not yet fully recovered from the deafening effect of the gun.

Corpl. Eyre, another winner of the War Cross with palms, is with the 371st Infantry, composed mainly of boys from South Carolina. The 372d is made up of former members of National Guard regiments of Massachusetts, Washington, D. C.; Maryland, Ohio and Tennessee. The greatest distinction for deeds of valor was won by the men from Massachusetts.

THE 372ND INFANTRY MADE GREAT RECORD IN FRANCE

Richmond Planet

Richmond Planet

Regiment Was Composed of Scattered Colored National Guard Units and Selected Men—Praised Highly By French Commanders—Corporal Is Murdered by White Lieutenant in France—German Propaganda.

3-15-19.

Camp Sherman, O., March 5, 1919

Mr. John Mitchell, Jr.

Dear Sir: This week has brought to the camp many soldiers of the 372nd Infantry Regiment for discharge. The regiment, which was identified with the "Red Hand Division" of French, was given a rousing welcome in Cleveland, Ohio, and was reviewed Sunday February 23 by ex-Governor Campbell and the Adjutant General of the State of Ohio.

The regiment was made up at Newport News, Va., January 1, 1918. It consisted of the First Separate Battalion from the D. C. N. G., the Ninth Batta ion Ohio N. G., one company from the Tennessee N. G., one company from the old Massachusetts N. G., one company from the Nationa Guard of Connecticut. All are enlisted men except a detachment of 250 men from Camp Custer, Mich.

SERGEANT ROBERT L. GREER

Interpreter with the 372nd Regiment, in door of his dugout on Hill No. 309, on the Verdun front. August 10, 1918.

The regiment embarked at Newport News, Va., March 30, 1918 and arrived at St. Nazaire, France April 14, 1918. Among the many records kept by the men of what transpired from the time of their embarkation until they arrived at Hoboken, N. J. is the diary kept by the interpreter, Sergeant Robert L. Greer, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Colonel Toupes from Ohio assumed command July 18, 1918 and according to the report of the men, have suffered many humiliations at the hand of the'r Ohio commander. Early in the month of August while on the Verdun front, this Colonel brought many of the colored officers before an efficiency board and immediately began a process of elimination.

This move separated the men from their best friends who had developed them into the wonderful fighting machine, which had brought the 97 (Croux De Guerres) French Legions of Honor, United States Distinguished Service Crosses and the decoration, with Croix De Guerre of their regimental colors.

The white officers received as replacements were men who had not been on European soil more than one month and could not begin to measure up to our own, who had been sent back home or to some noncombatant unit in the rear.

The Co'onel was also criticised because of his attitude in the case of the murder of Corporal William Jones of Company L, 372nd Regiment by First Lieutenant Crogan now stationed at Camp Merritt, N. J. The killing occurred at Ban De Larelane, France and the only information obtained is from Sergeant Robert E. Skeleton, who wrote the findings.

Sergeant Skeleton said the only account given was, "Death was due to his own m'sconduct"—and the question is asked, Who knows that this man was not a victim of some of the spirit carried to France from "the land of the free and home of the brave?" This disgraceful incident seems to have been the result of an order issued by the Colonel to shoot any man on the spot showing (spirit) of violence or insubordination.

It is stated that some of these white officers during attacks were forced from dugouts and shell holes by junior members of their organization. This statement is quite different to that told of our boys who when found, dead or wounded, were facing the foe.

Sergeant Robert L. Greer, interpreter for the regiment has in his possession, many French documents with the seal and copies of German circulars scattered over their rear at night by German aircraft. I am sending you an exact copy of the same.

Am sending some photographs taken fifteen kilometers from Verdun Sergeant Greer is seen standing in the door of a dugout on Hill No. 309, 50 meters from the well known Dead Man's Hill. This hill figured conspicuously in 1916, when the German Crown Prince failed in his assault against the French at Verdun. Dead Man's Hill during the Crown Prince's 48 hour attack was reduced from a height of eighty to fifty feet by the use of the French 75's and the German "Little Bertha's."

We have numerous proof of the making of history by the black soldiers upon the battlefields of France. I am asking in behalf of our race and the mothers of sons now sleeping "Somewhere in France"—Will we continually be denied our rights and share of this true democracy?

Yours truly,
ARTHUR BOWENS.

REGIMENT CITED BY FRENCH.

October 8, 1918.

From: Colonel Quillet Commanding 157th D. I.

To: Colonel Tupes, Commanding 372nd Infantry.

The Colonel Commanding the D. I. has recommended your regiment for a citation in the orders of the French Army, words as follows:

"Gave proof, during its first engagement of the finest qualities of bravery and daring which are the virtues of assaulting troops.

"Under the orders of Colonel Toupes dashes with superb gallantry and admirable scorn of danger to the assault of a position continuously defended by the enemy, taking it by storm under an exceptionally violent machine gun fire. Continued the progression in sp'te of the artillery fire and very severe losses, they made numerous prisoners, captured cannon, machine guns, and important war material.

FRENCH GENERAL COMMENDS VALOR OF THE 372ND.

November 17, 1918.
General Order.

It has been an honor to the Tenth Army Corps to receive and welcome the 157th Division after its successes in Champagne. During the few weeks that the Division belonged to the Army Corps its Regiments of French and Americans have by their conduct and biting activity, produced the best impression.

It had prepared in its sectors the way penetrating in Alsace and it should have the honor of entering it. But military necessity brings today the higher command to consider its use in another part of the front and too, gives to the Americans the front facing Belgium, Luxemburg and a corner of Lorraine.

The General Commanding the 10th Army Corps sees with the gallant Division and her chief General Goybet moves away from. He cannot defend himself from the painful thought that General Goybet will not have consolation of treading with his Division that conquered land which keeps the remains of one of his sons

To all he wishes good luck and expresses the hope of meeting again one day.

Signed—VANDENBERGER.

General, Commanding the
Tenth Army Corps.

372ND ADMIRABLE IN ATTACK.

December 10, 1918.

From General Goybet.

To Colonel Tupes.

Your troops have been admirable in the attack. You must be proud of the courage of your officers and men and I consider it an honor to have them under my command.

The bravery and dash of your Regiment won the admiration of the Morrocean Division, who are themselves versed in warfare. Thanks to you, during those hard days, the Division was at all times in the advance of all other Divisions of the Army Corps. I am sending you all my thanks and beg you to transmit them to your subordinates.

I called on your wounded. Their morale is higher than any praise.

GENERAL GOYBET.

(Copy of translation)

BRAVE AMERICAN REGIMENT.

Ninth Army Corps, Staff Third,
Bureau No. 255.
Order.

The 157th, 161st and 2nd Morrocean Divisions are leaving the Army Corps. The General commanding the Ninth Army Corps addresses to them his most sincere thanks and his warmest congratulations for the glorious successes achieved by their admirable ardor and their indomitable tenacity. He salutes the brave American Regiments who have rivalled in intrepidity their French comrades.

He cannot here retrace the feats which have been performed for every one of the days of that victorious journey. They are inscribed on the conquered ground, materialized by the trophies taken from the enemy and engraved in the heart of the chief who bows before the troops and salutes them profoundly.

True copy.

The General
GARNER DUPLESSIX,
Commanding the 9th C. A.

300

SOME HUN PROPAGANDA.

A true copy of something dropped from a German aeroplane entitled "How to Stop the War:"

Do your part to put an end to the war. Put an end to your part of it. Stop fighting! That's the simplest way. You can do it, you soldiers, just stop fighting and the war will end of its own accord. You are not fighting for anything anyway. What does it matter to you who owns Metz or Strassburg. You never saw those towns or know the people in them so what do you care about them. But there is a little town in the United States that you would like to see and if you keep on fighting here in the hopes in getting a look at these old German fortresses you may never see home again.

The only way to stop the war is to stop fighting. That's easy. Just quit and slip across No Man's Land and join the bunch that's taking it easy there waiting to be exchanged and taken home. There is no disgrace in that. That bunch of the American prisoners will be welcome just as warm as you who stuck it out in those infernal trenches. Get wise and get over the top.

There is nothing in the glory of keeping up the war. But think of the increasing taxes you will have to pay. The longer the war lasts the longer those taxes at home will be. Get wise and get over.

All the fine words about glory are tommy rot. You haven't got any business fighting for France. You would be better fighting the money trust at home instead of fighting your fellow soldiers over here where it really doesn't matter to sticks to you how the war goes.

Your country needs you, your family needs you and you need your life for something better than being gassed, shot at, deafened by cannon shot and rendered unfit physically by the miserable life you must live here.

The tales told to you of the cruelty of German prison camps are fairy tales. Of course you might not like being a prisoner of war but anything is better than this infernal place with no hope of escape except by being wounded after which you will be sent back with another hole in your body.

Wake up and stop the war! You can if you want to. Your government does not mean to stop the war for years to come and the years are going to be long and dreary. You had better come over while going is good.

FLORENCE WAR HERO RETURNS TO HOME

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 8.—Sergeant Homer Givens said to be the first American soldier to be wounded in France, and the first to receive the Croix de Guerre, has arrived at Fort Oglethorpe for final [illegible] and discharge. Sergeant Givens was a member of the Twenty-Eighth division and his home is in Florence, Ala.

CHOCOLATE HERO SHOT TO PIECES SINGS FOR LOAN

Sergt. Frank Mason Still Has a Golden Voice Despite Wounds

DENVER COL. POST APRIL 22, 1919

When Sergt. Frank T. Mason got back from France about the only part of him that wasn't wounded was his voice.

He doesn't know how many bayonet scars are on his body but "imagine there are about 300." There may be more, possibly a few less, but at any rate he is about the "most wounded live man" that has returned to America.

Sergeant Mason arrived in Denver Tuesday night to help put over the Victory loan. He is one of the few negro heroes touring the country in the interest of Uncle Sam's last war loan. He is tall and angular and good-natured. Perhaps he would be a little taller and even a little more angular if it weren's for the fact that he can't use his right leg, that there isn't a foot square on his body that doesn't show the results of contact with the Hun, that he has three separate silver plates in his skull and various other minor "inconveniences" like gas burns and broken wrists.

But his voice—there isn't a thing wrong with that despite the fact that he was gassed and in a hospital three months. Wednesday morning he proved the fact to a street full of pedestrians from the second story balcony of The Denver Post. Several war songs and a short talk on the Victory loan put renewed "pep" into several hundred persons who gathered to hear him.

Sergeant Mason has been in the regular army for fifteen years and many of the scars which he bears are the results of brushes with Mexicans. He is one of the fifteen men of the Tenth (negro) cavalry who escaped from the death trap laid for them at Carrizal in June, 1914. The plates which are now in his skull were made necessary after a Mexican had turned a machine gun on him when his detachment of eighty-five men was led into the ambush. A broken leg, the result of a fall into a deep ravine during the fight, was another souvenir of the engagement which he took back to El Paso.

Sergeant Mason was gassed in Belleau wood. Later he got his shrapnel in the first brush in the battle of the Argonne forest.

He reached New York in September

...d has been helping in war loan work ...nce. He is accompanied by Sergt. ...upert A. Dewitt.

The two soldiers were "captured" ...uesday morning in front of the Dan-

FAMOUS FIFTEENTH LED GREAT TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN ARMS

The New York News, 9-12-1919

FULL LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF CITY'S COLORED TROOPS WHO BORE BRUNT OF BATTLE OF THEIR DIVISION

The Record That Thrilled the Nation by Its Revelation of Heroism and Decoration Won at Cost of Lives and Suffering

The exploit of Johnson and Roberts in repelling between them a large raiding party of Germans has been given wide publicity, not only in newspapers, but in weekly and monthly magazines.

The heroic deeds of many of the other colored soldiers and their white officers also have been chronicled. Through all the tales runs the same thread of not only refusing to quit against odds, but of fighting with redoubled fury against them, and of only being spurred to higher endeavors of courage and self-sacrifice by wounds.

The list, alphabetical order and including the name of Col. Hayward follows:

All Hold Medals of Heroes.

Sergt. A. A. Adams, Corpl. John Allen, Lieut. R. R. de Armond, Lieut. G. A. Arnston.

Corpl. Ferrandus Baker, Sergt. E. W. Barrington, Sergt. M. W. Barron, Sergt. W. D. Barlow, Capt. Aaron T. Bales, Corpl. Fletcher Battle, Corpl. Bean, Corpl. J. S. Beckton, Private Myril Billings, Sergt. Edward Bingham, Lieut. J. C. Bradner, Private Arthur Brokaw, Private E. D. Brown, Private T. W. Brown, Lieut. Elmer C. Bucher, Private William H. Bunn, Sergt. William Butler, 1st Cl. Private J. L. Buch.

Sergt. Joseph Carmen, Corpl. T. Catto, Corpl. G. W. Chapman, Sergt. Major Benedict W. Cheesman, Capt. John H. Clarke, Jr., Lieut. P. M. Clendenin, Capt. Frederick W. Cobb, Sergt. Robert Collins, Lieut. J. H. Connor, Sergt. William H. Cox.

1st Sergt. C. D. Davis, Lieut. Charles Dean, Private P. Demps, Wagoner Marlin Dunbar.

Corpl. Elmer Earl, Private Frank Ellis.

Sergt. Sam Fannell, Capt. Robert F. Ferguson, Jr., Capt. Charles W. Fillmore, Capt. Edward J. Farrell, Capt. Hamilton, Fish, Jr., Capt. R. D. Fox, Lieut. Conrad Fox, Sergt. Richard W. Fowler, Private Roland Francis, Private B. Freeman, Private I. Freeman.

Sergt. William A. Gains, Wagoner Richard O. Goins, Private J. J. Gordon, Lieut. R. C. Grams.

Private Stillman Hanna, Private Hugh Hamilton, Private G. E. Hannibal, Private Frank Harden, Private Frank Hatchett, Corpl. Ralph Hawkins, Col. William Hayward, Lieut. E. H. Holden, Supply Sergt. William H. Holliday, Corpl. Earl Horton, Private G. Howard, Lieut. Stephen H. Howey, Sergt. Major Clarence C. Hudson, Private Ernest Hunter.

Sergt. S. Jackson, Corpl. Clarence Johnson, 1st Sergt. De Forrest Johnson, Private Gilbert Johnson, Sergt. Hezekiah Johnson, Sergt. George Jones, Lieut. Gorman R. Jones, Sergt. James H. Jones, Private Smithfield Jones, Private J. C. Joynes.

Lieut. W. H. Keenan, Lieut. Elwin C. King.

Lieut. Harold M. Landon, Lieut. Nils H. Larsen, Major David A. L'Esperance, Lieut. W. F. Leland, Private D. W. Lewis, Private M. D. Link, Major Arthur W. Little, Lieut. Walter R. Lockhart, Sergt. B. Lucas.

Private Lester A. Marshall, Private Lewis Martin, First Sergt. [illegible] McArthur, Capt. Seth B. MacClinton, Private Elmer McCowan, Private Herbert McGirt, Capt. Comerford McLoughlin, Private L. McVea, First Sergt. H. Matthews, First Sergt. Jesse A. Miller, First Sergt. William H. Miller, Sergt. E. Mitchell, Private Herbert Mills, Corpl. M. Molsen, Lieut. E. D. Morey, Sergt. W. Morris, Sergt. G. A. Morton, Lieut. E. A. Nostrand, Sergt. Samuel Nowlin.

Capt. John O. Outwater.

Lieut. Hugh H. Page, Lieut. Oliver H. Parish, Sergt. C. L. Pawpaw, Private Harvey Perry, Sergt. Clinton Peterson, Lieut. Col. W. A. Pickering, Lieut. Richardson Pratt, First Sergt. John Pratt, Sergt. H. D. Primas.

Private Jeermiah Reed, Lieut. Durant Rice, Private John Rice, Sergt. Samuel Richardson, Sergt. Charles Risk, Private F. Ritchie, Lieut. G. S. Robb, Corpl. Fred Rogers, Private Lonel Rogers, Private George Rose, Lieut. R. M. Rowland, Sergt. Percy Russell.

Sergt. L. Sanders, Private William Sanford, Lieut. H. J. Sargent, Private Marshall Scott, Capt. Lewis F. Shaw, Capt. Samuel Shethar, Lieut. Hoyt Sherman, Major G. Franklin Shield, Private A. Simpson, 1st Sergt. Vertrand U. Smith, Private Daniel Smith, Sergt. Herman Smith, Corpl. R. W. Smith, Major Lorillard Spencer, Sergt. J. T. Stevens, Corpl. Dan Storms, Lieut. George F. Stowell.

Corpl. T. W. Taylor, Lieut. Frank B. Thompson, Sergt. Lloyd Thompson, Sergt. A. L. Tucker.

Sergt. George Valaska, Lieut. D. H. Vaughn.

Capt. Edward A. Wallon, Corpl. Charles Warren, Sergt. Leon Washington, Private Casper White, Capt. James D. White, Sergt. Jay White, Sergt. Jesse J. White, 1st Sergt. Clarence E. Williams, Private Robert Williams, Sergt. Reeves Willis, Private H. Wigginton, Sergt. L. Wilson, Private Tim Winston, Sergt. E. Woods, Private George Wood, Lieut. A. D. Worsham, Sergt. E. C. Wright.

Soldiers - 1919 301

Decorations

HEROES OF CHICAGO'S EIGHTH BRING HOME DECORATIONS

The Chicago Daily News 9-14-19

Here are the Chicago heroes of the Eighth who have been decorated for valor. Some have made the supreme sacrifice:

Winners of D. S. C.

Lieut. Wm. Warfield, 3517 Prairie avenue.
Lieut. Benote Lee, 3112 Vernon avenue.
Sergt. R. Gibson, 4306 Forrestville avenue.
Corp. Isaac Valley.
Pte. William Cuff (deceased).
Pte. George B. White, 3535 Prairie avenue.

Others are:
Sergt. Emmitt Thompson, Quincy.
Pte. Alonzo Walton, Normal.
Sergt. Russell H. Clem, Springfield.
Lieut. Rufus Jackson, Des Moines.
Sergt. Edward Fisher, Danville.

The other D. S. C. men in the regiment were "replacements" from the South.

Croix de guerre winners were:
Col. Thomas A. Roberts.
Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan.
Maj. James R. White.
Capt. John H. Patton.
Capt. Chester Saunders.
Capt. Samuel R. Gwynn.
Capt. John T. Prout.
Capt. Devere J. Warner.
Capt. Geo. M. Allen.
Capt. James H. Hall.
Capt. Stuart Alexander.
Capt. Matthew Jackson.
First Lieut. Park Tancil.
First Lieut. Osceola Browning.
First Lieut. George Lacey.
First Lieut. Frank Robinson.
First Lieut. Claudius Ballard.
First Lieut. Charles C. Jackson.
First Lieut. Wm. Warfield.
First Lieut. Samuel S. Gordon.
First Lieut. Robert P. Hurd.
First Lieut. Harry N. Shelton.
Second Lieut. Henry P. Cheatham.
Second Lieut. Stanley B. Norvell.
Second Lieut. Roy B. Tisdell.
Second Lieut. Thos. A. Painter.
Second Lieut. Lawson Price.
Second Lieut. Lincoln D. Reid.
Second Lieut. Elmer J. Meyers.
Capt. James H. Smith.
Sergt. Matthew Jenkins.
Sergt. Cecil Nelson.
Sergt. Howard Templeman.
Sergt. Norman Henry.
Sergt. Clarence B. Gibson.
Corp. Charles T. Brock.
Corp. James R. Brown.
Corp. Lewis Warner.
Corp. Maceo A. Tervaton.
Corp. Joseph Henderson.
Corp. Elma Laurent.
Private, first class, Robt. Pride.
Private, first class, Nathaniel White.
Private, first class, George B. White.
Private Howard Sheffield.
Private Ulysses Sayles.
Private Cornelius Robinson.
Private Wm. Cuff.
Private Hugh Givens.
Private Arthur Johnson.
Private Rufus Pitts.
Private Deery Brown.
Private Obert Dorsey.
Private Bee McKissie.
Private Jonas Paxton.
Private Harry Pearson.
Private Paul Turlington.
Private Reed J. Brown.
Private Paul Johnson.
Private Reedy Jones.
Private Alonzo Keller.
Private La Verne Masey.
Private Jonah Neves.
Private Ira Taylor.
Private Jesse Ferguson.
Private Charles T. Monroe.

RECORD OF COMPANY "G" FURNISHED BY SERGT. DUNCAN

The Nashville Globe 4-11-19

GREAT PRAISE FOR THEIR EXCELLENT CONDUCT WHILE ABROAD

SALUTES BRAVE AMERICAN REGIMENT—FACTS OF VICTORIOUS JOURNEY—HOPES SURPASSED—RED HAND SIGN OF DIVISION—GLORIOUS DEAD AVENGED.

Interesting have been the facts just disclosed about old Company G, which was Company K of the 372nd Infantry while doing service across the waters. This record was furnished by Sergeant Goodwin Duncan and it contains the honor roll, or those who have paid the great price in the drives where old Company G made such an enviable record, and it is published by permission. It is what the French Generals think of Company G and what they officially announced:

—o—

9th Army Corps,
Staff 3rd Bureau No. 255.
P. C. October 7th, 1918.
NOTE

The 157th and 161st Division and the 2nd Morrocan Divisions are leaving the Army Corps. The General commanding the 9th Corps addresses to them his most sincere thanks and the warmest congratulations for the glorious successes achieved by their admirable ardour and their indomitable tenacity. He salutes the brave American Regiments who have rivaled in intrepidity their French comrades.

He cannot recount here the facts which have been performed for every one of the days of that victorious journey. They are inscribed on the conquered ground materialized by the trophies taken from the enemy and engraved in the heart of the chief who bows before the troops and salutes them profoundly.

The General Garnier Duplessis
Commanding the 9th C. A.

157th Division
Staff.
Q. G. October 8th, 1918.
GENERAL ORDER N. 234.

In transmitting you with legitimate pride the thanks and congratulations of the General Garnier Duplessis, allow me, my dear friends of all rank, American and French, to address you from the bottom of the heart of a chief and soldier the expressions of the gratitude for the glory which you have lent to our good 157th Division. I had full confidence in you but you have surpassed my hopes.

During those nine days of hard fighting, you have progressed eight kilometers through powerfully organized defenses, taken nearly 600 prisoners, captured 15 guns of different calibres, 20 minenwerfers and nearly 150 machine guns, secured an enormous amount of engineering material and important supplies of artillery ammunition, brought down by your fire, 3 enemy areoplanes.

The "Red Hand" sign of the Division has, thanks to you, become a bloody hand which took the boche by the throat and made him cry for mercy. You have well avenged our glorious dead.

GOYBET.

157th Division
Staff of the Infantry.
December 15th, 1918.
ORDER OF THE DIVISIONAL INFANTRY

The 371st and the 372nd Infantries are leaving France after having carried on a hard campaign of six months with the I. D. 157th.

After having energetically held a series of difficult sectors, they took a glorious part in the decisive battle which brought the final victory.

In sector, they have shown an endurance a vigilance, a spirit of devotion and a remarkable discipline.

In battle they have taken by storm with a magnificent animation very strong positions very doggedly defended by the enemy.

In contemplating the departure of commanded with pride, I desire to tell these two fine regiments which I them all how much I think of them and also to thank them for the generous and precious concurrence which they have brought to us at the decisive period of the great war.

I shall keep always in my soldier heart their loyal memories and particularly those of their distinguished commanders who have become my friends: Colonel Miles and Colonel Tupes.

Colonel Quillet
Commanding the I. D. 157th.
Signed "QUILLET."

WHEN I'M GOING TO JOIN THE ARMY AGAIN.

Now people don't mistake
My meaning because I'm coming back again
My next visit I'll tell you when
I'm going to join the army again.

When the war is over
And the world is free
The Kaiser dies
And wills Germany to me.
—Anon.

157th Division
Staff.
December 15, 1918.
GENERAL ORDER NO 245.

On the 12th of December the 371st and the 372nd Infanries were replaced at the disposal of the American Command.

It is not without profound emotion that I come in the name of the 157th D. I., and in my own personal name, to say farewell to our valorous comrades of battle.

During seven months we have lived as brothers in arms, sharing the same works, the same fatigues, the same dangers, side by side we have participated in the great Champagne Battle which was crowned with a

The 157th D. I., will never forget the irresistable dash, the heroic push of the colored American regiments, on the "Cretedes Observatoires" and in the plain of Monthois. The most formidable defenses, the best organized machine gun nests, the most smashing artillery barrage could not stop them. These elite regiments crossed all of it with a supurb disdain of death and thanks to their courageous devotion, the Red Hand Division, during nine days of hard struggle always held the lead in the historic advance of the 4th Army.

Officers, non commissioned officers and soldiers of the 371st and the 372nd Infantry, I respect your glorious dead and I bow before your banners which on the side of the flag of 333rd R. I. conducted us to the victory.

Dear friends from America, after you have crossed the ocean anew, forget not the Red Hand Division. Our pure fraternity of arms has been soaked in the blood of braves. These ties will be indissoluable.

Keep a loyal memory of our General, so proud to have commanded you and remember that his recognition and affection is acquired for always.

General Goybet,
Commanding the 157th Division
"GOYBET."

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HONOR ROLL

Our brave comrades and heroes who were killed at Bussy Farm Champagne Sector, France., September 28, 1918:

Sergeant William F. Shaffer.
Corporal Will L. Davis.
Pvt. lcl John C. Baynard.
Pvt. lcl William J. Edmonds.
Pvt. lcl Richard Harrell.
Pvt. lcl Henry Horton.
Pvt. lcl Richard Wainright.
Private Arthur Burton.
Private Dan Carter.
Private Alford Durham.
Private John D. Green.
Private Samuel Green.
Private Homer Lawson.
Private William F. Shepherd.
Private Jesse Sheridan.
Private Merle Victor.
Cook Henry Jordan.

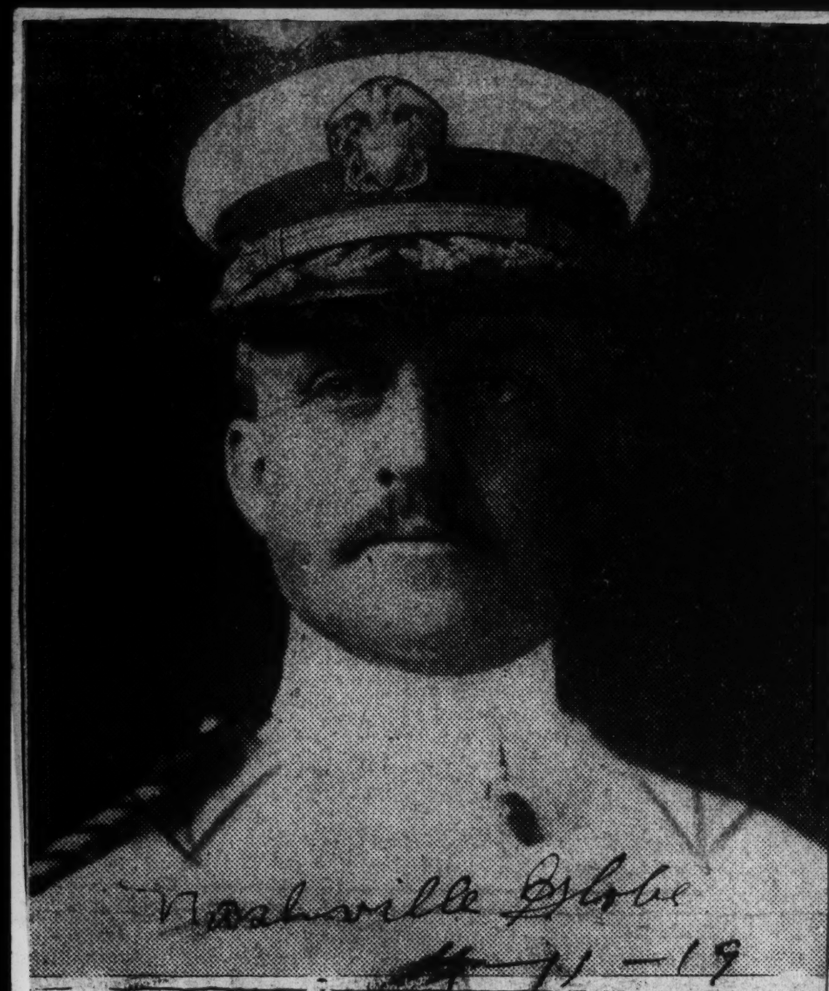
LIEUT. CHEATHAM WINS FRENCH WAR CROSS

The New York Age 5-17-19

Advice has been received that Lieut. Henry P. Cheatham, jr., of the 3d Battalion of the 370th United States Infantry (old Eighth Illinois National Guard), a son of former Congressman Henry P. Cheatham of North Carolina, was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French government for distinguished service in action under the French General Rondeau, Commandant of l'Infanterie de la 59th Division, with which division the 370th Infantry has been brigaded. The following is a translation of an extract from Order of Citation No. 63, conferring this honor on the young officer:

"His assistance to the chief of battalion has been most valuable, and he has rendered to the command the most valuable service by his courage, initia

Previous to the outbreak of the worl war, Lieut. Cheatham served an enlis ment with the 24th U. S. Infantry, i the Philippine Islands, holding the ran of battalion sergeant-major at the e piration of his enlistment. He enlist in the old Fifteenth, New York (nc 369th U. S. Infantry) just prior to t departure of that unit for France, a after several months of service was a pointed to an officers' training school France. On the successful completi of this course, he was commissioned a assigned to the 370th Infantry, wi which regiment he served, under t French, in the hard fighting immedia ly preceding the signing of the armisti Lieut. Cheatham is a resident of N York City, 28 years of age, and ma ied. His wife, the daughter of M M. L. Hunter, of Canal Street, and little son are now anxiously awaiting return.



Nashville Globe
11-11-19

Admiral Gleaves who was presented a sword by the citizens of Nashville

NEGRO WAR HERO SUBMITS TO FINE

MAYOR HEARS STORY, FREES HIM

DENVER COL TIMES
JULY 23 1919

An hour after he had been fined $90 and costs for vagrancy by Magistrate W. A. Rice in the Municipal court this morning, Fulton Alexander, a negro hero of the war, who was too proud to mention his past altho he knew it might have saved him from paying the fine, was pardoned by Mayor Bailey upon the request of Chief of Police Hamilton Armstrong.

In the court the negro stood before the magistrate and pleaded "not guilty." Alexander, like many others whose names fill the magistrate's docket, had an emaciated face and clearly showed that he was not well. Some who sat beside him could only trace their conditions to morbid rooming houses, dope venders, and the destructive forces of society—his had been caused by damp dugouts at Verdun, where a French major pinned a croix de guerre on his breast, and those last fearful days in the Argonne when, in storming the farthest German redoubts, he fell before the poisonous fumes of Hun gas.

Without saying a single word of his history Alexander heard the judge say "Ninety dollars and costs" and left the room.

Last night, according to Alexander, he was walking along Seventeenth street when a man made whispering overtures to him and sold him a bottle of supposed whisky, which later developed to be tea.

A minute later Patrolman Waite and Agnew arrested him on a vagancy charge and upon finding the tea on his person are said to have charged him with being implicated in the fraudulent sales which have been occurring in Denver recently. The man is under the care of Dr. R. L. Drinkwater, who has been trying to stave off the usual after effects of gas and said that recently he has been so weak that whisky has proved a helpful tonic to him.

SOUTH BEND IND TRIBUNE
JULY 3 1919

NEGRO IS DECORATED.

Soldier Who Routed Machine Gun Receives Honors.

The Tribune's Special Service.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—Clarence R. Van Allen, Negro corporal of Company L, 372d Infantry regiment, who put a German machine gun out of action single-handed, killing four of its crew and capturing three others, was decorated to-day with the Medaille Militaire, the highest honor France confers on an enlisted man.

WAR CROSS WINNERS OF THE 370TH INFANTRY

MT VERNON O NEWS
SEPTEMBER 25, 1919

© Western Newspaper Union

Front row, left to right: Capt. G. M. Allen, Lieut. O. A. Browning, Capt. D. J. Warner, Lieut. Roy B. Tisdell, Capt. J. H. Smith; rear row, Capt. J. H. Smith, Lieut. P. Hurd, Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan, Maj. J. R. White, Capt. W. B. Crawford, Lieut. W. J. Warfield, Capt. M. Jackson; officers of the Three Hundred and Seventieth infantry, colored troops, who have been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French government for bravery in action. These men are mostly from Illinois.

MAJOR ED. B. SIMMONS DEPLORES

NO D. S. C. MEDAL GIVEN 365TH INFANTRY

The Chronicle

Camp Upton, N. Y., March [illegible]—Col. George H. McMaster, who is now at the head of the 365th Infantry, set aside Sunday last for the farewell and memorial gathering of the regiment. The meeting was held in the Liberty theater at Camp Upton, and was largely attended by the officers and men of the regiment. Chaplain W. J. Robinson had charge of the entire program. The occasion was a very solemn affair and was very impressive throughout its entirety, as many instances referred to by various speakers on the program brought vivid scenes back to the minds of those present who had shared in the suffering, endurance and hardships of the regiment's struggles while in France. The program was begun by singing "Onward Christian Soldiers" which was accompanied by the regimental band, after which the chaplain offered prayer. The entire regiment present then stood, and each individual was requested to call silently his company's roll of honor, amid the silent reverence for the ranks left vacant by those who had paid in blood the price for liberty and democracy, there arose in sweet strains of music the familiar air of "God Be With You Until We Meet Again," sung by the regimental quartette. Lieut. Col. Answell E. Deitch, who took command of the troops in the Argonne Forest was called upon for a short talk. He expressed to the men his appreciation of their loyalty and support to him throughout the regiment's activity in France. Major William B. Johnson, 3rd Batt., and Major Paul Murray, Hgd. Batt., each spoke for their battalions. Major Edward B. Simmons, head of the Medical Detachment of the regiment, paid a glorious tribute to the command by saying that the regiment, so far as cleanliness was concerned, had excelled all other regiments of the division. He further stated that he wished it were possible for the world to know of the valiant deeds performed by the regiment, which had throughout its career in France been placed in the most difficult sectors held by the division, and was the only contingent in the division which successfully advanced and changed the battle map in the windup in the Marbache sector, near Metz, on Nov. 10 and 11, 1918. He deplored the fact that under such achievements that there could not be found a single D. S. C. in the whole regiment. Other officers gave short talks. A summary of the remarks of these officers presented the fact that men of the regiment have struggled, endured and have died to foster and promote the ideals of liberty and democracy, and having shared in the hardships and in many cases paid the supreme price for liberty, should in the reconstruction period be accorded the opportunities of a free people.

Soldiers 1919 302

Decorations.

Negro Receives Croix DeGuerre At Meade

The Daily Herald 5-2-19

Mack Watson, A Baltimore Boy, Decorated Today By Major General Buck On Liberty Field

Was Cited By French Commander For Bravery In Action At Bussy Farm In France, September 28th

Camp Meade, May 2.—Mack Watson, a Baltimore boy, residing at 1025 Jenkins Alley, a former private in the 372nd Infantry, was decorated with the Croix de Guerre by Maj. General Buck on Liberty Field to-day.

The members of the 714th Service Battalion were in attendance on the ceremony. Music was furnised by the members of the 154th Depot Brigade Band.

Before the beginning of the ceremonies the Service Battallion and Band assembled on the field with Watson to the right of the line. Upon the arrival of Maj. Gen. Buck, the members of the camp headquarters staff and staff of the 17th Infantry and the Depot Brigade the Orders of the Day and the citation of Watson were read and the impressive ceremonies begun.

Watson stepped forward and was decorated by General Buck and then took osition with the group; the Service Battalion headed by the band passed in review.

THE CITAION.

During the entire program Lieutenant General Ping occupied a position to the right of General Buck. The citation of Watson is as follows:

"With the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armies of the East, cites in the order of the division:

"Private Mack Watson, Headquarters Company 3rd Battalion, of the 372nd Regular Infantry.

"Not being useful as a telephonist any more, he requested the battalion commander to allow him to take part in the attack, in the first wave, and displayed the greatest intrepidity during the assault of the trenches south of the Bussy Farm, September 28, 1918."

This order was signed by Marshal Petain, commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East, at the general headquarters on January 13 1919.

806 Pioneer Regt. Decorated In France

Regiment Took Part in Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Expected Home Soon.

The Globe Democrat 6-13-1919

The St. Louis Argus has received a copy of the order of General Pershing which awards the silver band to the 806th Pioneer Infantry.

A notice of the decoration being awarded the 804th was printed in a recent edition of The Argus. The 806th is credited with having taken part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from October 3 to 9. The regiment is composed largely of St. Louis boys.

The Pioneer regiments were a part of the reserve army when the armistice was signed. They now are doing a duty similar to the National Guard in the states. They are expected home in a few days.

Sketch Of Services Of 371st Infantry, Carolina's Brave Negro Fighters.

The Daily Herald 3-7-19

Was Brigaded With French Division And Won French Croix De Guerre

From the Sumter (S. C.) Daily Item.

Columbia,—The 371st Infantry, which arrived in Camp Jackson about two weeks ago from oversas, has been demobilized. The enlisted men were mustered out within a few days after arrival, and the officers are being given their discharges as fast as they can get their records and accounts closed up. Most of them have already been discharged and have proceeded to their homes, and the last will be gone within a week.

The regimen was composed of colored draft men, practically all of them being South Carolinians, and the officers were white. Quite a number of the officers were South Carolinians. The South Carolina officers who came home with the regiment were Maj. Thomas H. Moffatt, Columbia; Capt. W. R. Richey, Laurens; Capt. R. L. Brunson, Florence; Capt. F. K. Lessene, Charleston; Capt. Hunter S. Harris, Union; Capt. Geo. W. Potts, Fort Mill; Lieut. Eugene B. Smith, Greenville; Lieut. James C. Todd, Abbeville; Lieut. J. McIver Riley, Allendale; Lieut. W. M. Thompson, Jr., Rock Hill; Lieut. Wilbur E. Mattison, Anderson; Lieut John Thompson, Union.

The regiment was organized and given its preliminary training at Camp Jackson, and landed in France April 27 of last year. After a few weeks of intensive training it was brigaded with the 157th French division, and was constantly in action with that division until the armistice was signed. It took part in many severe engagements; in fact it was on the front line practically all the time and suffered severely in casualties.

Forty-eight of the 105 officers were wounded, seven were killed outright and three died of wounds. Three of the officers who were killed were from South Caroolina. They were Lieut. Robert Gilmer, of Anderson; Lieut Thomas Lake, of Laurens, and Lieut. Sam. D. Turtletaub, of Charleston.

The regiment had 375 men killed and 1,670 wounded and missing in action. The regiment had about 2,400 men when it left Camp Jackson last April, and brought back about 1,200. There was a steady stream of replacements after the regiment began its active service. Only about 700 of the original 2,400 men came back with the regiment, those not killed having been sent to hospitals or to non-combatant organizations because of hving become incapacitated for fighting.

The regiment saw service on three fronts, Verdun, Champagne and in Alsace-Lorraine. It was in all respects a French fighting unit, being brigaded with French troops all the time. The officers talk modestly of their own exploits, but give very high praise to their men, and say that it was due to the courage and endurance of the enlisted men that the regiment was given the high distinction of being awarded the French Croix de Guerre.

Lieut. Smith, who will be at his old home in Greenvile in a few days, was asked about the soldierly qualities of the colored men.

"The men made good soldiers," was his prompt reply. "They were obedient to all commands, and were in every way amenable to discipline. They were draft men of all sorts, gathered from the farms and cities and towns, from every occupation. To be frank, we were a little dubious about them. We did not know wheth they would stand under fire or not. But they did. They would go right into the thickest sort of fight, and they were splendid fighters.

"Would the colored men stand under a losing fight?" Lieut. Smith was asked. "Would they stand the gaff?"

"Yes,'" was his reply. "We never had that experience but once, for we were usually winning. But at the Argonne Forest we advanced seven kilometers one day, getting ahead of the line. The next day we were subjected to a terrific counter attack. The enemy used artillery and gas, and areoplanes, and rushed us with infantry and machine guns. We held our ground for seven hours, fighting part of the time with our gas masks on. It was as severe a test as any soldier ever had, but our men never faltered once, although our casualties were very heavy that day. No soldiers could have behaved any better under more adverse circumtances."

"What kind of citizens will these men make, now that they are mustered out of the army?" was the next question. "Will their army experience unfit them for their old jobs and their old status?"

"I think not," was Lieut. Smith's reply. "I believe the will be better as citizenes than before. They have gone through battle, they have been severely tried, and they have learned the value of disciline and obedience to coinstituted authority. They have learned that in the army all orders given them were for their own good, their own protectino, and the same thing will hold good in civil life.

"The colored men were given different treatment by the French people from what they had been accustomed to receive from white people at home. The French people could not grasp the idea of social discrimination on account of color. They said

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the colored men were soldiers, wearing the American uniform, and fighting in the common cause, and they could not see why they should be discriminated against socially. They received the men in their churches and homes and places of entertainment. The men accepted this, but it did not seem to make a very deep impression. They seemed to understand the customs over there were different from ours and let it go at that. I have talked with many of them since, and they have no fale notions as to what to expect here. They will go about their business as before, and will be as far from attempts at undue familiarity with white people as before the war. They realize that anything approaching social equality would be more harmful to them than to anybody else, and they will not attempt it. I don't think anybody need be uneasy or apprehensive. I think these colored men, having made good as soldiers will now be more than anxious to make good as civilians, and that they will do so."

LEE COUNTY NEGRO CITED FOR BRAVERY

Tom Rivers, In France, Carried Messages Through Hun Barrage Fire

(Special to The Advertiser)

OPELIKA, Ala., [illegible]—Private Tom Rivers, a negro whose home is on R. F. D. No. 2 near this city, has been cited for bravery. The war department in announcing the citation says: "Private Tom Rivers, Company G 366th Infantry. (A. S. No. 2196507). For extraordinary heroism in action near the Bois Delaviorotte, France, although gassed, volunteered and carried important mesages through heavy barrage to the support companies. He refused first aid until his company was relieved."

L. A. Thompson Has Chance

L. A. Thompson, superintendent of the Alabama Oil and Guano company, who was so badly injured in an accident at the mill of the company when he was caught in the machinery that amputation of the leg was necessary, is reported to be resting comfortably, and unless complications set up, will recover.

Men Released on Bond

The four white men, J. L. Prichard, J. G. Fowler and son, Lenard Fowler, of this county, and July Gilbert, of Columbus, Ga., who were arrested and incarcerated in the Lee county jail a few days ago on the charge of shooting and dangerously wounding George Wells, a negro living in the Mechanicsville community, have been released on bond, the condition of Wells having improved sufficiently to warrant this action.

GENERAL VINCENDON FRENCH COMMANDER LAUDS 370TH INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS, 370th U. S. INFANTRY AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

December 9, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS: No. 19

1. The following order of the 59th Division, Army of France, is published to the regiment, and will be read to all organizations at first formation after its receipt:

59th Division, Staff.

Quartier General, December 8, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4785.

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE 370th R. I. U. S.

You are leaving us. The impossibility at this time that the German Army can recover from its defeat—the necessity which is imposed on the peoples of the Entente of taking up again a normal life—leads the United States to diminish its effectives in France. You are chosen to be among the first to return to America. In the name of your comrades of the 59th Division, I say to you: Au revoir—in the name of France, thank you.

The hard and brilliant battles of CHAVIGNY, LEURY, and the BOIS de BEAUMONT having reduced the effectives of the Division, the American Government generously put your regiment at the disposition of the French High Command in order to reinforce us. You arrived from the trenches of the Argonne.

We at first, in September, at MAREUIL-SUR-OURCQ, admired your fine appearance under arms, the precision of your review, the suppleness of your evolutions that presented to the eye the appearance of silk unrolling its wavy folds.

We advanced to the line. Fate placed you on the banks of the AILETTE, in front of the BOIS MORTIER. October 12th you occupied the enemy trenches ACIER and BROUZE. On the 13th we reached the railroad of LAON-LA-FERE—the forest of SAINT GOBAIN, principal center of resistance of the Hindenburg Line, was ours.

November 5th the SERRE was at last crossed—the pursuit became active. PROUT'S BATTALION distinguished itself at the SAL ST. PIERRE where it captured a German battery. PATTON'S BATTALION crossed, the first, the HIRSON railroad at the heights of AUBENTON, where the Germans tried to resist. DUNCAN'S BATTALION took LOGNY, and, carried away by their ardor, could not be stopped short of GUE d'HOSSUS, on November 11th, after the armistice.

We have hardly had the time to appreciate you, and already you depart.

As Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan said November 28th, in offering to me your regimental colors "as a proof of your love for France, as an expression of your loyalty to the 59th Division and our Army, you have given us of your best and you have given it out of the fulness of your hearts."

The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us. We have, besides, the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task, and the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ray of a common grandeur.

A last time,—Au revoir.

All of us of the 59th Division will remember the time when the 370th R. I., U. S., under the orders of the distinguished Colonel Roberts, formed a part of our beautiful Division.

GENERAL VINCENDON,
Commanding the 59th Division.
Signed: VINCENDON.

2. The eloquence and affectionate generosity of the distinguished General Commanding the 59th Division renders difficult the task of the Regimental Commander to adequately express the gratification that officers and men of the Regiment feel on reading his parting words. Not one of us can read or hear them without a deep sense of gratitude and pride that we were permitted to have a part in the task of the hard-working and hard-fighting 59th Division, and that our efforts have met with approval fills us with joy.

The 59th Division spared nothing to make our task easier; taking upon themselves the harder portions, they gave our inexperienced men the time to accustom themselves to the rigors of open warfare and to gain invaluable knowledge from observation of the soldiers of two of the best regiments of the incomparable infantry of France until, during the pursuit so happily ended by the complete collapse of the enemy, our battalions earned the commendation of their commanding officers.

For all the acts of courtesy, for the [illegible] and generous words of the Commanding General, we thank the officers and men of the 59th Division. With pride we shall return to the United States,—pride that we shared the lot of this fine Division, and pride that our efforts—though not comparable with those of the veterans of four years of terrible war—were yet considered worthy of such words as are addressed to us above.

To the brilliant General Commanding, to his officers and men, we say au revoir with regret. As we have always admired their bearing in battle, we shall always remember with affection our comrades of the 59th D. I.

T. A. ROBERTS,
Colonel Commanding.

By Order of COLONEL ROBERTS:
JOHN H. PATTON,
Captain and Adjutant,
370th U. S. Infantry.

THREE SILVER PLATES IN CROWN OF MASON'S HEAD

Watertown, Dec. 13.—If Sergeant Jack Mason, a colored soldier of Watertown, long stationed at Madison Barracks in the Twenty-[illegible] Infantry, started showing the scars he received in battle he would have an all-day task ahead of him.

Mason has been hit, punctured and perforated by bullets about 350 times in the service of his country, and his body is patched up much after the fashion of an old shoe in these days of high leather prices.

No less than ten bones in his body have been replaced by silver plates, the original bones having been blown out of place or made unfit for further use by German bullets.

Mason served in Company M of the Fourteenth Infantry and was no novice at the soldier game when he was sent into the trenches of France. He had been through a Philippine campaign and had been shot twice there.

Fought at Belleau.

He was on the job at Belleau Wood, and his companions say that for a minute he appeared to be the one target for all the German machine gunners and hand grenade throwers. When they picked him up he looked like a human sieve and there was some doubt expressed as to whether it was worth while bringing the body back.

When the doctors got through picking pieces of shrapnel and bullets out of his body they made a count and found 340 wounds.

Three silver plates went into the crown of his head, as many were fixed in his left shoulder and three also found their place in his shins. A tenth went into the right shoulder.

A few months on his back and he was able to walk with a cane and a crutch.

Unfit for further service he was sent home, bearing decorations of all the allied nations.

NEGROES HONORED BY FRENCH DECORATIONS—MEDALS TO

Four Massachusetts Soldiers Among The 134 to Receive High Military Recognition.

By Lester A. Walco, Editor of New York Age.

[By Cable to the New York World.]

PARIS, Saturday, January 4.

For extraordinary heroism under fire, 134 American Negroes, members of the 371st and 372d infantry regiments, have been decorated by the French authorities. Four of them received the medaille militaire and the others the croix de Guerre. These two regiments were brigaded with the French, under the command of Gen. Goybet, of the 157th Division.

The colored Americans, to receive the much-coveted medaille militaire, were Sergeant Depew Preyer, Corporal Clifton Morrison, Private Clarence Van Allen and Private Kennith Lewis. All of them were Massachusetts boys and belonged to the same company.

Lewis is dead, having been killed at his post by hand granades. He took from the Germans a machine gun while it was in action, on Bussy farm in the Champagne district.

George Byrd, one of the winners of the Croix de Guerre, was in command of a mortar near Verdun. The mortar he was firing had not been securely placed, and it began to jump about. In order to assure a steady aim, Byrd sat on it while it was piping hot, and continued to shoot by feeding the gun from behind.

The 372d is made up of former members of the national guard regiments of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Washington, D. C., Maryland, Ohio and Tennessee. The greatest distinction for deeds of valor in the regiment was won by the boys from Massachusetts.—Springfield Republican.

MAY GIVE STREET JOHNSON'S NAME

ALBANY N.Y. PRESS
MARCH 27, 1919

Hint That Orange Street Might Get Colored Hero's Name Wins Great Applause at Armory.

Albany may yet boast of a Johnson street or at least a Henry street, in honor of Henry Johnson, who vanquished forty Germans single handed. The Rev. Fichael J. Looney, pastor of St. Joseph's church, last night, in his speech at the State armory, started the movement when he said:

"General Philip Sheridan made Canal street so famous, that it was renamed after the famous man. Henry Johnson has made Orange street a memorable part of the city. Who knows what Orange street may hereafter receive for a name?"

And that the crowd agreed with him was shown by the storm of applause that followed.

Soldiers – 1919 304
Decorations

Commanding Officer of New York "Black Watch" Tells His Own Story of How His Men Won 169 Decorations in 101 Days of Fighting.

"FORWARD OR DIE; WE'RE GOING THROUGH HERE OR HELL; WE DON'T GO BACK!"

[illegible] C TELEGRAM
FEBRUARY 23, 1919

"My Men Never Retire," Reply of Colonel of Famous Negro Regiment to French General Who Orders Withdrawal in Face of Enemy's Heavy Barrage.

When the deeds of New York's volunteer soldiers are mentioned again the "Hell Fighters" of the old Fifteenth, Colonel William Hayward's 369th Infantry, will always be mentioned. If ever a commanding officer had cause to be proud of his men it is Colonel Hayward, and the Colonel is proud.

Nearly two hundred of his men wear the decorations for valor bestowed by the French, and the regiment as a whole was cited seven times and its colors decorated. The name of one of his men, Sergeant Henry Johnson, became almost a household word here soon after the regiment went into the line, for Johnson, then a private, single handed, put to rout two German platoons, killing four and wounding about a score with his trusty "bolo knife."

And then there is Lieutenant "Jimmy" Europe and his famous band, who so delighted France with their playing that they had barely time to jazz for their own regiment. Anybody who heard that band play in the Fifteenth's parade up Fifth avenue will understand why France thought it the last word in American military bands.

"FORWARD OR DIE; WE DON'T GO BACK."

As an example of the spirit of the Colonel and all his men may be told one incident when the outfit, brigaded with the French, was called upon to throw back a terrific German counter attack. The impending German onslaught had not halted the advance of the men, and Colonel Hayward was out in front leading them through a heavy barrage when a French general lifted his arms and shouted:—

"Retire! Retire!"

"My men never retire!" Colonel Hayward shouted back. "They go forward or die, and we're going through here or hell. We don't go back!"

And the regiment, with a yell, went forward, and the Germans went back.

The first men to be decorated in the regiment were Sergeant Johnson and Private, now Sergeant, Needham Roberts, and that was for the fight in which Johnson and his bolo knife achieved fame. One night last May Johnson and Roberts were holding adjoining posts near Montplaiser. Out in front a German sniper took a shot or two at the two sentries, and they reported back that a Hun was busy somewhere in No Man's Land. Nothing came of that, but about an hour later the sentries heard a German patrol cutting the American wire.

BEATS HUN PATROL SINGLE HANDED.

Johnson put his hand grenades, a score or more, where he could throw them without delay. Then the patrol came through the wire and Johnson let go with his grenades, Roberts running up and emptying his rifle into the Hun party. Roberts was wounded a moment later and fell into a shell hole, but Johnson, still on his feet, was fighting like a whole platoon. He was hit several times, but kept on fighting swinging his rifle and laying the Germans out with the butt until it splintered. Then he took his bolo knife and kept on fighting until relief came. The relief found Johnson on the ground, but still full of fight, and about him lay four dead Germans and thirty-two wounded men. The ground was littered with equipment thrown away by the Huns in their haste to get back to their own lines.

Lieutenant Europe had a theatrical band before he became an army band leader. He had no sooner formed the Fifteenth's band than it became famous. After he went to France the band was increased in size and quickly won fame.

The band travelled all over France and was hailed with enthusiasm everywhere. Their playing, especially their "jazzing," was something new to France, and France enjoyed it. The band played in Paris nearly a month and then went to Monte Carlo, Aix-le-Bains and other famous resorts.

Poker and 'Crap' Shooting Make Trench Life Merry

"Corned Willie" and Hardtack Serve to Keep Good Humor of "Black Watch" at High Water—Buck and Wing Dancing When No Heines Are About.

Of the deeds of the "Hell Fighters" no one is better qualified to speak than Colonel Hayward himself. In describing their 101 days of fighting, Colonel Hayward said to an EVENING TELEGRAM reporter:—

"We got our first taste of trench life on March 12, last year, when we occupied dugouts in the Armee sector with General Gouraud's Fourth French Army. The discomforts of travelling did not bother the boys. There was little sleep for anybody and the only rations were 'corned Willie,' hardtack and cold beans. The one characteristic of my unit was their good humor. They had no sooner settled in the dugouts when several games of 'craps' and poker started and some of them began to do a buck and wing dance.

German Positions Strong.

"Little did they think of the German dugouts at Maison en Champagne several feet in front of us. They were a marvellous system of military field fortifications that we were later called upon to break through and demolish. For a time we thought they were impregnable. My right battalions were resting on the Aisne River just a little east of Argonne Forest. My regiment was assigned to General Gouraud's Fourth French Army, which extended from the Armee sector to Rheims.

"My men were filled with war fervor and spirit. They joked and laughed and were ready at any time to show the Huns what a bunch of scrappers the Harlemites were. We were in the trenches for weeks and weeks before we saw any real action. There were a few skirmishes which resulted in some of my men being killed and wounded. Occasionally an enemy aeroplane would come swooping down from the sky and drop a bomb in our trenches. These incidents caused a considerable measure of contempt for the enemy. The high explosive shells fell all about our dugouts.

"General Gouraud and the General Staff expected a final offensive on the part of the enemy on the night of July 4 while the French soldiers were helping to celebrate our Independence Day. But not a shell fell in the lines all day. We then prepared for a mass attack on July 15, which was a French holiday. Sure enough we learned from several German prisoners that the looked for offensive was to start with a terrific barrage fire late that night. But General Gouraud beat them to it.

"He ordered the artillery companies behind us to cut loose an hour before the time the Germans had scheduled to renew their drive toward Paris. There was a terrifying whistling of high explosive shells, to say nothing of the tumultuous whistle of the machine guns. Action was constant for several hours. And then for the first time we went 'over the top' with the French army.

Four Day Bombardment.

"There were veterans across the way who did their best to take the heart out of us. We were in exposed positions. There was a sharp give and take with a great deal of artillery activity. The French batteries opened up with all they had. It was really a terrific bombardment and undoubtedly even more terrific to withstand. It kept up for four days.

"The Germans were at their maximum strength, while numerically the Allied forces were at a minimum, because only one per cent of the American forces were on the firing line. When the Huns failed to break through on July 15 we knew we had them beaten and the final Allied victory would be soon close at hand. The Germans poured an enfilading fire upon our men.

"Our objective was Maison en Massieges a graduated hilly section. We got the jump on the enemy. Behind us were the mangled forms of our comrades, victims of the deadly and terrific shells and machine gun fire.

"We found the enemy withdrawing, but he had left behind many strong machine gun posts which were subjecting the terrain to intense fire. The men of the Third battalion, under Major David A. L'Esperance and Captains William B. Crawford and George M. Allen, fought heroically. When the offensive was over Lieutenant Jimmy Europe's Band played 'Way Down Upon the Swanee River,' which echoed over the hills of France.

"We reorganized our shattered battalions and again took up formidable places in the front line trenches. We then took part in the battles of the Vosges Mountains, the Aisne, Argonne Forest, at Tourbe, on the Bellevue Ridge, at Ripone and the Champagne.

Made Good in Test.

"In the offensive of July 15 the old Fifteenth had its first real test and made good. More than that, the losses suffered had sent through the regiment a resolution that these losses should be avenged. In all the following battles the men displayed the same courage and bravery despite the terrible losses inflicted upon them. At one time when we reorganized there were but enough troops to make out of what was once a solid regiment but a provisional battalion. Later we were sent over a thousand replacements. Of the original regiment when we returned home there were but thirty officers and 952 enlisted men. Lieutenant Colonel Lickering, Lieutenant L. Hanstein, Lieutenant E. A. Walton and Lieutenant Lockhart and Captains McLoughlin and Gutwater were some of the officers who returned after being through all the battles.

"Every possible advantage was with the Germans, but we never stopped to consider that. We knew we had them licked after July 16, but they never realized they were licked. No words can do justice to the way my 'Black Devils' fought. Every nook and cranny, every shell hole was a German fortress. The trenches were a network that was hard to pass over. The ground in all battles we participated in was fairly honeycombed with enemy trenches. The Harlem boys simply mopped them up. As they continued to advance in all battles we left Germans behind.

"I received many commendations about the wonderful fighting done by the regiment from General Gouraud."

Colonel Hayward's story of the big battle in Champagne is perhaps the most vivid yet told to date. He had hardly recovered from a severe attack of influenza when the Allied offensive on the Champagne sector began on the morning of September 26.

Had Worst Sector.

"During the Champagne offensive," he said, "we had concededly the worst Boche stronghold from Switzerland to the sea, just a few kilometres west of the Argonne Forest. The 'Hell Fighters' were still with the French division under General Gouraud. We knew in advance that we were to attack, and we were all tuned up for the occasion. I was glad, because we needed the time, and it also gave us a chance to see the wonderful preparations, the assemblage of the shock units of infantry, of pontoon trains, aviators, artillery and ambulance.

"For days ammunition trains and supplies poured in. The various units had time to take stock. Mere skeletons of regiments were given replacement troops.

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The enemy land opposite us was high and gave the Huns absolute control, for the time being, of the surrounding country. The engineers came up, and were ready to follow our advance and clean up the roads and bridges. There were strong German machine gun posts ahead of us.

"It appeared the Boche was aware we were preparing, for their airplanes hovered over us. Well, anyhow, the eventful time drew near. One of our men in an observation balloon was shot down by an enemy airplane. Some of the aviators flew so low we were able to throw hand grenades at them.

"The men were loaded down with emergency rations, blanket rolls, hard tack, assault equipment, besides carrying hand grenades, ammunition, cartridges, wire cutters, gas masks and water bags, besides their heavy guns.

"The artillery preparation of the French was to be for about seven hours, starting about midnight. According to General Gouraud, it was the greatest assemblage of artillery in any one spot in the world's history.

Hundreds of Big Guns.

"There were hundreds of big cannons. The roads were congested with big guns, motor trucks and wagons. Field and horse artillery were also in readiness, and back of all was the monster American naval guns with their snouts up in the tree tops.

"My troops were happy as they waited in the dugouts, trenches and tunnels for the signal to go over the top. Of course some of them were a bit nervous. But who would not be? Some knelt down and prayed to God that they were back at Lenox avenue and 135th street, while others dreamed of sitting in a cabaret in San Juan Hill section with their sweethearts. In fact, I would have just as soon been sitting in the Union League Club in Fifth avenue watching the shopping throngs passing by, or else trying a case before the bar of Justice. But still there was justice to be done on the battlefields of France, and I was glad to be ready to give my life for the freedom and civilization of humanity.

"Whitey Nichols, one of the comedians of the First battalion, told me he would rather stand any place in Lenox avenue for ten years trying to dodge the bullets from a policeman's thirty-eight than face machine gun fire for a minute. But he got all over his nervousness and was one of the bravest fighters.

"While we were all waiting for our barrage fire to start one of the Big Berthas whizzed over us and exploded behind our lines. We all jumped. The night lit up like Luna Park, Coney Island, and the Great White Way combined.

"The riot started. Suddenly there was a burst of flame. A storm of machine gun bullets cut the air like rain and hail. Many concrete walls several feet thick were blown to pieces, tiny orifices for machine guns inside were blown to bits, blockhouses with glorified pill boxes were blown to atoms.

Barrage Tremendous.

"It is unbelievable to hear the roaring sound of our artillery and see them burst on the German lines. Our barrage seemed to be fired but a few feet over my head and at times I believed I could have put up my hand and touched the shells. One could actually feel them whiz by one's hair.

"Some of my lads went to sleep despite the terrific thundering of the guns. But when the time came to advance everybody was ready. For twelve continuous days we crossed rivers, captured towns, stormed bluffs and slopes, ridges and hills, and captured tremendous strong enemy positions. We only had the sound of our barrage fire to guide us. The Germans did not know that a force was finding its way into their midst until our force was actually on top of them. We captured hundreds of prisoners. For twelve days our shell fire was completely lambasting them and we gained about fourteen kilometers. The sight of German prisoners proved an inspiration. In some places where we were of the opinion there were enemy mines, we made the prisoners jump on the ground. In most cases there were no explosions, and in other cases some of them were blown to pieces.

"We met irresistible waves of infantry at times, but after hand to hand encounters managed to sweep them back. The Germans were tired out and were afraid of the 'black demons' during the last days of the onslaught. They got cold feet. But the enemy artillery still continued to be effective as was the machine fire of the boche.

"I saw much and endured much, worried so much I cannot remember half of it. We slept sometimes in holes like foxes for a few minutes, sometimes in German dugouts.

Shelled by Enemy.

"When we crossed the Darmois River, where it widened into a swamp, the Huns shelled us industriously, and it looked like a rainstorm on the surface of the water. Shells broke from percussion when they hit the water. To be heard we at times had to shout in one another's ear.

"Many grewsome sights confronted me. I saw my men together with the French killed and wounded. The Germans were sprawled all over. Many bodies were mutilated by shells. I will never forget the time we passed over an old cemetery. Both the enemy and our artillery pounded the earth until the graves were literally blown out of the ground.

"We gained our objective after four days and nights and surmounted a great ridge known as Butte, overlooking towns, lakes, farms and a wonderful valley dotted with chateaus.

"From here I witnessed the most wonderful sight of the battle. It was four enemy divisions attacking in perfect fusion. They covered a front of four miles. The 'Hell Fighters' were in the centre of the Allied division, which was the right centre of the four attacking divisions. The artillery was close behind us, and the German artillery behind their troops, and what a battle it was! Each artillery was firing on the advancing infantry.

"This made a double belt of flame, smoke and tossed up men. The sky was full of aircraft. We were constantly in the atmosphere of gas, but fortunately it was phosgen and arsene, and not the deadly mustard or yperite gases. But, nevertheless, it took the lining out of our nostrils, throats and lungs, and we cried like onion peelers.

"When the offensive at that time was over we came out with but twenty officers. The loss in troops was exceedingly heavy.

"Major Lorillard Spencer was hit several times with machine gun bullets.

Cited for Gallantry.

"The regiment received the Croix de Guerre after the battle and was again cited for gallantry in action in October. I think 132 officers and men were individually given Croix de Guerre for exceptional bravery.

"Perhaps New Yorkers are not aware," continued Colonel Hayward, "that the Old Fifteenth was the first entire regiment of the Allied forces to reach the Rhine. They left Thann on November 17 and with a French division reached Blodesheim, on the left bank of the Rhine, the following day."

But a few original Fifteenth regiment men who left here in the latter part of 1917 paraded in the wonderful demonstration of last Monday. Most of the men were replacement troops. Their home towns are scattered all over the country. Colonel Hayward was unable to give any statistics about the losses inflicted on his command. However, the percentage of killed and wounded is known to be high.

The returning men were in good physical condition and were mustered out Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

Colonel Hayward said he is going to lead the "simple life" for a time, until his wounded left comes around in good condition.

"It sure is a great thing to be back in God's country and see something other than manslaughter," he said. "I am a lawyer and hope soon to continue my practice. Fighting is all right, but, as Harry Lauder says, 'It's nice to get up in the morning, but it's nicer to lie in yir bed.'"

Shell Disturbs Craps Game.

One man who earned at least the Croix de Guerre, but did not get it for a certain rescue he made, was Private Peter Sands. The inevitable crap game was in progress up in the foremost trench when down drops a Hun shell. It did not hit anybody, but it blew the only set of dice in that section out into No Man's Land. Private Sands, who had been winning at that moment, volunteered to rescue the dice.

All the German machine gun fire in that sector and all the snipers failed to stop him from bringing them back, and the game was resumed.

One Private Nichols, according to Major Lorillard Spencer, was the champion crap shooters of the outfit. He and his friends managed to keep a game going even when the regiment had not seen the least sign of pay for eleven months. In fact, the paymaster was so long overdue that no one even had the heart to start a rumor he might come again some time.

After awhile the regiment found it could keep itself in funds by teaching African golf to the Poilus and the Moroccans. The French troops, especially the Moroccans, took to the game like ducks to the water. For awhile they paid high for their lessons, but finally they became so adept that this source of revenue was lost.

"Grenading" the Rats.

Then there was Private Lionel Rogers, of Company L, who dreamed of being the most expert grenade thrower in the whole outfit. He used to spend every hour off practising, instead of grabbing the chance to do a little bunk fatigue. He found that throwing light grenades at the trench rats offered good practise and he soon was causing the most awful casualties among them, although the rest of the regiment protested the rats offered altogether too big a target.

One day as he was blowing a few hundred rats to pieces, he paused to eat, and got some butter on his fingers. When he resumed practise a grenade slipped out of his hand, and Lionel went to the hospital. Fortunately it held only a light charge.

Also there was Private William Jackson, of Captain Otwater's company, who was too proud not to fight. General Gouraud one time was holding a big review and Jackson was detailed to be among those to represent the old Fifteenth. He flatly refused to go, although there was chicken and any quantity of vin ordinaire promised.

The result of this, of course, was a court martial, with Colonel Hayward presiding.

No Closed Season for Him.

Jackson pleaded that if he had gone to the review he would have missed a chance to fight, and anything that kept him from killing Huns was contrary to the rules of warfare as he construed them, and he did not intend to lose a single day's hunting while the open season for "Jerries" was on. The court let him go, and the officers presented him with a new bolo knife and a whetstone, as an aid toward helping his ambition along.

One of the officers who got the Croix de Guerre was Captain Edward Shaw. He won that when he saw Major L'Esperance caught between the German and the American barrages, and got his machine gun section working to such good effect that the major got out of his predicament all right.

Lieutenant Whitney Keronchen got the Legion of Honor for investigating a tunnel which Colonel Hayward thought might at any moment disgorge attacking Germans.

The lieutenant went out, slipped up the side of a hill, put his head into the tunnel and discovered it was a piece of camouflage. The fire he had to go through going and coming, however, was just as heavy as though he had been reconnoitring the Hindenburg tunnel defences.

169 Win Valor Medals.

In alphabetic order follow the names of the 169 men of the 369th who, besides Johnson and Roberts, won medals from the French for extraordinary valor in action:—

Sergeant A. A. Adams, Corporal John Allen, Lieutenant R. R. de Armond, Lieutenant G. A. Arnston.

Corporal Ferrandus Baker, Sergeant E. W. Barrington, Sergeant M. W. Barron, Sergeant W. D. Bartow, Captain Aaron T. Bates, Corporal Fletcher Battle, Corporal R. Bean, Corporal J. S. Beckton, Private Myril Billings, Sergeant Edward Bingham, Lieutenant J. C. Bradner, Private Arthur Brokaw, Private E. D. Brown, Private T. W. Brown, Lieutenant Elmer C. Bucher, Private William H. Bunn, Sergeant William Butler, First Class Private J. L. Buch.

Sergeant Joseph Carmen, Corporal T. Catto, Corporal G. H. Chapman, Sergeant Major Benedict W. Cheeseman, Captain John H. Clarke, Jr.; Lieutenant P. M. Clendenin, Captain Frederick W. Cobb, Sergeant Robert Collins, Lieutenant J. H. Connor, Sergeant William H. Cox.

First Sergeant C. D. Davis, Lieutenant Charles Dean, Private P. Demps, Wagoner Martin Dunbar.

Corporal Elmer Earl, Private Frank Ellis.

Sergeant Sam Fannell, Captain Robert F. Ferguson, Jr.; Captain Charles W. Fillmore, Captain Edward J. Farrell, Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Captain Edwin R. D. Fox, Lieutenant Conrad Fox, Sergeant Richard W. Fowler, Private Roland Francis, Private B. Freeman, Private L. Freeman.

Sergeant William A. Gains, Wagoner Richard O. Goins, Private J. J. Gordon, Lieutenant R. C. Grams.

Private Stillman Hanna, Private Hugh Hamilton, Private G. E. Hannibal, Private Frank Harden, Private Frank Hatchett, Corporal Ralph Hawkins, Colonel William Hayward, Lieutenant E. H. Holden, Supply Sergeant William H. Holliday, Corporal Earl Horton, Private G. Howard, Lieutenant Stephen H. Howry, Sergeant Major Clarence C. Hudson, Private Ernest Hunter.

Sergeant S. Jackson, Corporal Clarence Johnson, First Sergeant De Forrest Johnson, Private Gilbert Johnson, Sergeant Hezekiah Johnson, Sergeant George Jones, Lieutenant Gorman R. Jones, Sergeant James H. Jones, Private Smithfield Jones, Private J. O. Joynes.

Lieutenant W. H. Keenan, Lieutenant Elwin C. King.

Lieutenant Harold M. Landon, Lieutenant Nils H. Larsen, Major David A. L'Esperance, Lieutenant W. F. Leland, Private D. W. Lewis, Private M. D. Link, Major Arthur W. Little, Lieutenant Walter R. Lockhart, Sergeant B. Lucas.

Private Lester A. Marshall, Private Lewis Martin, First Sergeant A. J. McArthur, Captain Seth B. MacClinton, Private Elmer McCowan, Private Herbert McGirt, Captain Comerford McLoughlin, Private L. McVea, First Sergeant H. Matthews, First Sergeant Jesse A. Miller, First Sergeant William H. Miller, Sergeant E. Mitchell, Private Herbert Mills, Corporal M. Molsen, Lieutenant M. D. Morey, Sergeant W. Morris, Sergeant G. A. Morton.

Lieutenant E. A. Nostrand, Sergeant Samuel Nowlin.

Captain John O. Outwater.

Lieutenant Hugh H. Page, Lieutenant Oliver H. Parish, Sergeant C. L. Pawpaw, Private Harvey Perry, Sergeant Clinton Peterson, Lieutenant Colonel W. A. Pickering, Lieutenant Richardson Pratt, First Sergeant John Pratt, Sergeant H. D. Primas.

Private Jeremiah Reed, Lieutenant Durant Rice, Private John Rice, Sergeant Samuel Richardson, Sergeant Charles Risk, Private F. Ritchie, Lieutenant G. S. Robb, Corporal Fred Rogers, Private Lionel Rogers, Private George Rose, Lieutenant R. M. Rowland, Sergeant Percy Russell.

Sergeant L. Sanders, Private William Sanford, Lieutenant H. J. Sargent, Private Marshall Scott, Captain Lewis F. Shaw, Captain Samuel Shethar, Lieutenant Hoyt Sherman, Major G. Franklin Shield, Private A. Simpson, First Sergeant Vertrand U. Smith, Private Daniel Smith, Sergeant Herman Smith, Corporal R. W. Smith, Major Lorillard Spencer, Sergeant J. T. Stevens, Corporal Dan Storms, Lieutenant George F. Stowell.

Corporal T. W. Taylor, Lieutenant Frank B. Thompson, Sergeant Lloyd Thompson, Sergeant A. L. Tucker.

Sergeant George Valaska, Lieutenant D. H. Vaughn.

Captain Edward A. Walton, Corporal Charles Warren, Sergeant Leon Washington, Private Caspar White, Captain James D. White, Sergeant Jay White, Sergeant Jesse J. White, First Sergeant Clarence E. Williams, Private Robert Williams, Sergeant Reeves Willis, Private H. Wigginton, Sergeant L. Wilson, Private Tim Winston, Sergeant E. Woods, Private George Wood, Lieutenant A. D. Worsham, Sergeant E. C. Wright.

NEGRO SOLDIERS AWARDED FRENCH MILITARY HONOR.

(By Associated Negro Press)

Boston, August 21.—An honor was conferred upon Sergeant Clinton Merriomon, for heroism on the battlefield when General Edwards, Commander of the Northeast Department, pinned the French Military Medal on his breast. Twice before recognition for his heroic service had been expressed through the presentation of the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross.

The French Military Medal is possessed by few French Generals and by no American high officer. General Edwards in fastening the decoration on Sergeant Merriomon, said that his brave feats were the most unusual that had come under his observation.

The deed of gallantry is encouched in the citation as follows: "On September 19, 1918, Corporal Merriomon, near Bussey Farm, France, single-handed attacked a German machine gun, killed the gunner, put the gun out of action, reorganized the remnant of his company and conducted a successful attack on the enemy."

Sergeant Merriomon is married, lives at 39 Tremont street, Cambridge, Mass., and is a letter carrier at the Harvard Square Post Office of that city.

Negro Soldiers Have Brilliant War Record

ST LOUIS [illegible] —
MARCH 9, 1919

Saw the Hottest Fighting in the Argonne and Elsewhere—Entire Battalion Got Croix de Guerre for Heroic Conduct.

NEGRO soldiers made a record as fighters in this war as they did in the Spanish-American and Civil wars. Fighting for the first time on the soil of the world's most famous battlefields—Europe—and for the first time brought into direct comparison with the best soldiers of Germany, Great Britain and France, they showed themselves able to hold their own where the tests of courage, endurance and aggressiveness were most severe.

Colored [illegible] fought valiantly at Chateau Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne, in the Argonne, and in the final attacks in the Metz region. The entire first battalion of the 367th Infantry — "Buffaloes" — was awarded the Croix de Guerre for heroism in the drive on Metz. Most remarkable of all, they received their baptism of battle in this attack; at the start they won honors which veterans of many conflicts have failed to capture.

In previous engagements of the war for distinguished service, three colored regiments as units were awarded the Croix de Guerre, which bestows on each member the right to wear the coveted badge. When the fighting stopped the negro troops were nearest the Rhine.

Not until now has the story as a whole of the part played by our negro troops in France been available. The total number of negro combat troops was 42,000. These consisted of the 92d Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Charles G. Ballou, and four regiments of the Provisional 93d Divison. To describe the colored man as a fighter in a war which, because of the terrible weapons used, called for more pure nerve than any other war, three ways present themselves: to show the negro in individual exploits, then in a regiment, engaged separately with white troops, and finally, to show him in a battle in a division entirely composed of men of his own race.

Negro as Individual Fighter.

Here is an individual exploit:

The 368th Infantry, colored, fought in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner with a message to the left flank of an American firing line. The way was across an open field swept by heavy enemy machine gun fire.

Volunteers were called for. Private Edward Saunders of Company I responded. Before he had gone far a shell cut him down. As he fell he cried to his comrades:

"Some one come and get this message. I am wounded."

Lieut. Robert L. Campbell of the same company sprang to the rescue. He dashed across the shell-swept space, picked up the wounded private, and, with the Germans fairly hailing bullets around him.

For the valor shown both were cited for the Distinguished Service Cross, and Lieut. Campbell, in addition, was recommended for a captaincy.

Another single detail, taken from this same company:

John Baker, having volunteered, was taking a message through heavy shell fire to another part of his line. A shell struck his hand, tearing away part of it, but the negro, unfaltering, delivered the message.

He was asked why he did not seek aid for his wounds before completing the journey.

"I thought the message might contain information that would save lives," was the answer.

Under the same Lieut. Robert L. Campbell, a few colored soldiers, armed only with their rifles, trench knives and hand grenades, picked up from shell holes along the way, were moving over a road in the Chateau-Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little ahead, lay a space covered with thick underbrush; just back of it was an open field.

Lieut. Campbell, who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had not been seen by the Germans ordered one of his men, with a rope which they happened to have, to crawl to the thick underbrush, and tie the rope to several stems of the brush then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as though men were crawling through it. The purpose was to draw direct fire from the machine gun, and, by watching, locate its position.

The ruse worked. Lieut. Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine gun on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side.

The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused on the brush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieut. Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand grenades they killed four of the Boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun.

In the larger bodies of colored troops, from the regiment to the division, the participation of the negro soldiers naturally divides itself into two parts on account of the way they were sent over. The negro division, composed of drafted men, did not get into action until right at the last, but individual regiments did. The four regiments that went over first were composed of old National Guard units recruited up to the required quota. These were the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d Infantry Regiments, afterwards organized into the Provisional 93d Division. Until just before the last days of the fighting, however, they were brigaded separately with French troops. Three of these regiments, the 369th, the 371st and the 372d, have received the

high honor of the Croix de Guerre from the French Government for distinguished service. Sixty-one officers and men of the 370th have been similarly decorated.

Fighting Beside the French.

Here is the fighting record of one of these regiments sandwiched among the French forces—the 372d. It was the first to go over. Practically all its line officers, as well as privates, were colored.

They arrived in France on April 14 and went into training with the French on April 28. On June 6 the 372d was sent to the trenches just west of Verdun, occupying the famous battle-swept Hill 304 and sections at Four de Paris and Pauquois. On Hill 304 thousands of French and German soldiers had fallen as the battle line swung back and forward, and that this hill was given to the negroes to hold shows that as soldiers they had already won the confidence of the French.

The regiment's first engagement was in the Champagne sector, with Montoir as its objective. Here came the real test; the colored men were eager to get into the fight. They cheered and sang when the announcement came that their chance had arrived—but the question was: back of their enthusiasm had they the staying qualities drilled into European troops through centuries of training in the science of warfare?

The answer was that some of the heaviest and most effective fighting of the day was done by the negro regiment. From June 6 to September 10 the 372d was stationed in the bloody Argonne Forest. On the night of September 25 they were summoned to take part in the Argonne offensive and were in that terrific drive, one of the decisive engagements of the war, from September 26 to October 7. In the nine days' battle the negroes not only proved their fighting qualities in an ordeal such as men have rarely been called upon to face, but these qualities, in deadly striking power and stubborn resistance in crises, stood out with such distinction that the regiment won the coveted Croix de Guerre.

During the battle they aided in capturing 600 prisoners, 15 big guns, 20 minenwerfers, rounded up an enormous amount of engineering material, large supplies of artillery munition, and brought down three German airplanes. For these achievements they were at once cited for bravery and efficiency in the General Orders issued by their French commander. The casualty list of the 372nd in this and the previous fighting carried 500 names of men killed, wounded and gassed.

Another regiment's record—that of the 369th, formerly the 15th New York, commanded by Col. William Hayward, ex-Public Service Commissioner—reflects as high a credit on the soldierly qualities of the negro race. The 369th was in the Champagne offensive as a part of the 4th Army, commanded by Gen. Gouraud, a few miles west of the Argonne Forest. These are Col. Hayward's own words describing the drive that tried out his men:

"At 5:25 a. m. the assault was launched, an assault that kept assaulting so far as our division was concerned for 12 days, in which we crossed rivers, captured towns, cut and climbed through acres and acres of barbed wire entanglements, stormed bluffs, ridges, and hills for 14 kilometers, all the way facing stubborn and terribly effective artillery and machine-gun fire.

"When we crossed the Dormois River, where it widened into a swamp, the Boche was shelling industriously, and it looked like a hailstorm on the surface of the water. I saw shells break from concussion when they hit the water the same as on the ground. Much of the time we had to lean over and shout into each other's ears to be heard.

"At the end of 12 days we came out with our division, what was left of us, which included 20 officers."

At the very last the 369th won another distinction. The following is from The Stars and Stripes, the organ of the American troops in France:

"The furthest north at 11 o'clock (when the armistice went into effect) on the front of the two armies was held at the extreme American left, up Sedan way, by the troops of the 77th Division. The furthest east—the nearest to the Rhine—was held by those negro soldiers who used to make up the old New York Fifteenth, and have long been brigaded with the French. They were in Alsace, and their line ran through Thann and across the railway that leads to Colmar."

How Negro Division Fights.

Next, to see a negro division in action:

The 92d Division was composed of the 183d Infantry Brigade, the 365th and 366th Infantry Regiments and the 350th Machine Gun Battalion; the 184th Infantry Brigade, composed of the 367th and 368th Infantry Regiments and the 351st Machine Gun Battalion; the 167th Artillery Brigade, consisting of the 349th, the 350th and the 351st Artillery Regiments, and the 349th Machine Gun Battalion, the 317th Trench Mortar Battalion, the 317th Engineers' Train, the 317th Ammunition Train, the 317th Supply Train, the 317th Train Headquarters, the 92d Military Police Company, the 317th Sanitary Train, comprising the 365th, the 366th, the 367th, the 368th Field and Hospital and Ambulance Companies. 600 of the officers of the division were negroes.

Soon after the 92d was thoroughly organized it took over the Marbache sector. Here their activity in trench raids on the Germans earned from the Germans the name of "Black Devils." By these raids they drove the Germans north beyond Erehaut and Voivrotte to Cheminot bridge. In the hope of putting a check on these attacks the Boches tried to destroy the bridge and flooded the country.

Up to this time the 92d had never been in a battle. The only regiment in it that had seen a big engagement was the 368th Infantry, which took part in the action in the Argonne Forest. The division's chance came in the drive on Metz. They were notified at 4 o'clock Sunday morning, November 10. The motto, "See it through," of the "Buffaloes," the 367th Infantry, trained at Camp Upton, echoed through the whole division.

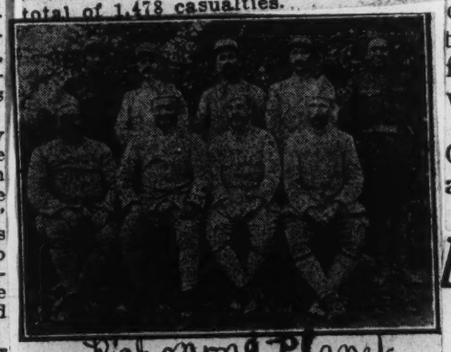
They began their advance at 7 o'clock from Pont-a-Mousson. Before them was a valley commanded by the heavy guns of Metz and by nests of German machine guns. The negroes seemed to realize that here for the first time was the great opportunity to show their mettle—that for the first time they were going to battle as a division. A sense of race solidarity possessed them, uniting their purpose as no amount of drilling could, and they were literally a terrible foe as they plunged forward to Preny. So rapidly did they advance that the list of casualties, considering the rain of shells, was small. Their objective for the day was Bois Frehaut. Picked Moroccan and Senegalese troops of the French, striking for the same point—in an odd competition of colored races on this day—were the first to arrive. The Germans, seeing what was up, were pounding Bois Frehaut with a heavy fire. It became too hot for the Moroccans and the Senegalese. They were forced to retreat.

Were our colored fighters really going to "see it through?" The fight was now getting hotter and hotter, for the Germans were bringing their full resistance to bear. The 56th Regiment was forced to withdraw, but not until after they had stood up and borne a heavy loss. The 1st Battalion of the "Buffaloes," commanded by Maj. Chas. L. Appleton of New York, with colored company commanders and Lieutenants, was called upon to hold the Germans at bay, while the hard-hit 55th retreated. Here, in confronting the enemy with an iron resistance, the "Buffaloes" won their Croix de Guerre.

A little later Bois Frehaut was taken by the 92d. The Germans directed against the place a more murderous fire, but there was no driving out the colored men. The Stars and Stripes said of the fight:

"Probably the hardest fighting done by any Americans in the final hour was that which engaged the troops of the 28th, 92d, 81st and 7th divisions of the Second American Army, who launched a fire-eating attack above Vigneuilles just at dawn on the 11th. It was no mild thing that last flare of the battle, and the order to cease firing did not reach the men in the front line until the last moment, when the runners sped with it from fox hole to fox hole."

Numerous officers and privates of the 92d were commended for meritorious conduct by general orders. During the final engagement of the war the negro division held the line of Vandieres-St. Michel-Xon-Norry. The 92d suffered a total of 1,478 casualties.



Richmond Planet

Quartermaster Sergeants of the 157th French Division behind the lines during the Champagne offensive These Sergeants kept their comrades in supplies during the offensive.

Negro Corporal Receives the Croix De Guerre and Service Cross

BIRMINGHAM ALA AGE HERALD
AUGUST 7, 1919

Corporal Tom Rivers, a negro, of Birmingham, who was a member of Company G, 366th infantry, was presented with a croix de guerre which was awarded him by the French government. The cross was sent to the local recruiting station and the presentation was made by Colonel Hamilton. The citation accompanying the decoration read as follows: "Corporal Tom Rivers was a soldier of admirable courage. Although attacked by gas, he voluntarily carried important messages through violent barrage fire to the companies in support. He refused to receive first aid until he was relieved."

He was also given the distinguished service cross by the United States government for this act of gallantry

Jolly Bunch of French and Members of 372nd

New York Age 2/1/19

French Decorate 372nd Flag

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BREST, FRANCE.—The Prefect of the Maritime district, here, has decorated the flag of the 372nd Regiment of American Infantry with the French War Cross. The regiment had been cited in an army order for brilliant conduct in the Champagne offensive. The 372nd Regiment was originally assigned to the 93rd Division.

The 372nd is composed of battalions formerly in the National Guard from the District of Columbia, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Tennessee.

The regiment is at Brest waiting to be carried to the United States.

New York Regiment to Leave France About Feb. 1.

New York Age 2/1/19.

Advices received by The Age state that the 369th Infantry, formerly the old 15th New York, will embark for home about February 1. The general impression prevails that the crack colored regiment will reach New York not later than the middle of February.

Colonel Hayward's organization is now camped near Le Mans, France, which is one of the important areas of embarkation.

Arrangements are already under way in Greater New York to give the old 15th a most rousing reception upon landing here. Unfortunately a difference of opinion seems to exist among the colored citizens of Manhattan as to the personnel of the Committee on Arrangements.

Some who clamor loudest against segregation are the most enthusiastic for the formation of a committee to be composed solely of Negroes. They want the welcoming exercises to be held in the vicinity of 135th street.

Those who believe that the fame achieved by the colored regiment reflects credit not only on the race but the white people, the State and the city as well, want to see a mixed committee and contend that honors should be paid the returning heroes both races.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER
FEBRUARY 27, 1919

Carolina Negro in War.

(Charlotte Observer.)

Something of the valor and patriotism of the American negro soldier is indicated in the record of the 371th regiment, which arrived at Camp Jacqson this week, fresh from the battlefields of France, having suffered casualties of 1,003 men and 50 officers in the Champagne offensive Eighty-five of the 1,450 members of the regiment wear French decorations and many others the American decoration for gallantry in action. The organization is composed of North and South Carolina negroes with white officers. The record of the American negro in the war is one of which the race may well be proud.

Soldiers—1919 306

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Decorations.

This is the casualty record of a colored soldier, Sergeant Jack Mason: When the

Soldiers + Decorations, etc 1919

doctor had finished picking pieces of shrapnel and bullets out of his body they made a count of 340 wounds. Three silver plates were placed in the crown of his head, as many in his left shoulder, three in his shines, and a tenth plate in his right shoulder. He was among the fighters at Belleau wood, and formally had seen service in the Philippines, with the 24th Infantry. He was decorated by all of the Allied nations.--(The Crisis, December 1919. Page 81)

WILL CLINTON, a colored soldier of Birmingham, Ala., who had been awarded the CROIX de GUERRE has recently received, also, the Distinguished Service Cross. He was a member of Company F, 366th Infantry. His awards are for gallantry in action during the fighting in the Toulsector, on September 1, 1918. He was operating a machine-gun, and although he had been wounded in his eye and side, he continued to use his gun effectively and materially aided in routing the Germans during the day's offensive.--(The Crisis, December 1919. Page 81.)

Soldiers, decorations 1919

Soldiers—1919 307 307

Decorations.

66 MEMBERS OF THE 8TH ILLINOIS ARE DECORATED BY THE FRENCH

New York Age 2/1/19

BY LESTER A. WALTON

Long before his entry in the great European conflict the American Negro had won enduring fame as a warrior bold. This we learned from the historian and the orator. Quite often we were told, however, that the Negro made a good soldier when properly led. This implication, despite its verbal camouflage, contained the tacit inference that in order for the Negro to win laurels on the field of battle it was necessary that he serve under white officers. It is, therefore, with a feeling of pride and elation that I tell of the excellent record made by the 370th Infantry, formerly the old 8th Illinois, which up to October last was officered by colored men from Lieutenant Colonel down.

With sixty-six members of the regiment proudly wearing the Croix de Guerre awarded by the French for conspicuous bravery under fire, thirty of whom were colored officers, it would not seem that the American Negro had been a failure as a leader of men amid shot and shell. This record alone gives the lie to the insidious propaganda spread throughout France by some fellow Americans of diseased mentality, who are seeking to make it appear that race men have not made good as officers. But this subject I shall discuss at length in another article.

The 370th, like the old 15th New York, 371st and 372nd regiments, was brigaded with the French. The Illinois fighters served under General Vincendom, commander of the 59th French Division, who, shortly after the signing of the armistice, sent the regiment the following communication:

Officers, non-commissioned officers and men:

Your efforts have been rewarded. The armistice is signed. The troops of the Entente, to whom the armies of the American Republic have nobly come to join themselves, have vanquished the most powerful instrument of conquest that a nation could forget—the haughty German Army acknowledges itself conquered. However hard our conditions are, the enemy government has accepted them all.

The 370th R. I. U. S. has contributed largely to the success of the 59th Division and has taken in bitter strife both cannon and machine guns. Its units, fired by a noble ardor, got at times even beyond the objectives given them by the higher command; they have always wished to be in the front line, for the place of honor is the leading rank.

They have shown, in the course of our advance, that they are worthy of being there.

Just a day or two before the year of 1918 made its exit from the stage of action I visited the 370th Regiment then camped on the outskirts of Le Mans, France. To be sent to Le Mans means that "G. H. Q." has decided to transfer your regiment to the United States as soon as transportation facilities will permit. Fully appreciating the fact that they would not be many more weeks on foreign shores, I found officers and men in a pubilant frame of mind. All were anxiously looking forward to seeing relatives and friends once more.

Roberts Lands His Men.

Col. T. A. Roberts, white, who succeeded Col. Dennison, is exceedingly fond of his command, and spoke in a complimentary vein of the courage and dash of his officers and men. I learned that quite a number of officers had been killed or injured while putting the Hun to flight. I was agreeably surprised to meet some of the younger officers who were formerly enlisted men from the old 15th New York and the "Buffaloes." They had been commissioned after attending training school in France.

It was a source of great pleasure to meet the officers of the 370th and to spend a few hours with them in conversation. I heard many accounts of sacrifice—of how the men for days had marched mile after mile without sufficient food, of how some had heroically met death going over the top, and all to make the world safe for democracy!

Sergt. Matthew Jenkins, a Chicago boy and member of Company F, performed one of the most daring feats. Officers and men take great pride in telling how Jenkins, on September 20, 1918, at Mont des Singes, went ahead of his comrades and captured from the Boche a fortified tunnel which he held for thirty-six hours without food or munition, making use of the enemy machine gun and munition until relieved.

French Highly Appreciative.

The high appreciation and affection the French have for the members of the 370th as fighters and comrades is set forth in the following order issued by General Vincendon in December:

"Officers and Soldiers of the 370th R. I. U. S.:

"You are leaving us. The impossibility at this time that the German Army can recover from its defeat, the necessity which is imposed on the people of the En'ente of taking up again a normal life, leads the United States to diminish its effectiveness in France. You are chosen to be among the first to return to America. In the name of your comrades of the 59th Division I say to you: Au revoir, in the name of France, thank you.

"The hard and brilliant battles of Chavigny, Leury and the Bois de Beaumont having reduced the effectiveness of the Division, the American government generously put your regiment at the disposition of the French High Command in order to reinforce us. You arrived from the trenches of the Argonne.

"We at first, at Mareuil-Sur-Ourcq in September, admired your fine appearance under arms, the precision of your review and the suppleness of your evolutions that presented to the eye the appearance of silk unrolling in wavy folds. We advanced to the line. Fate placed you on the banks of the Ailette in front of the Bois Mortier. October 12 you occupied the enemy trenches Acier and Brouze. On the 13th we reached the railroad of Laon-la Fere, the forest of Saint Gobain, the principal center of resistance of the Hindenburg line was ours.

"November 5 the Serre was at last crossed, the pursuit became active. Prout's battalion distinguished itself at the Val St. Pierre, where it captured a German battery. Patton's battalion crossed the first, the Hirson Railroad at the heights of Aubenton, where the Germans tried to resist. Duncan's battalion took Logny and, carried away by their ardor, could not be stopped short of Gue d'Hossus on November 11, after the armistice. We have hardly time to appreciate you, and already you depart.

"As Lieut. Col. Duncan said November 28, in offering to me your regimental colors as proof of your love for France as an expression of your loyalty to the 59th Division and our Army, you have given us of your best and you have given it out of the fullness of your hearts.

"The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bond of affection that unite us. We have, besides, the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task, and the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ray of a common grandeur."

The above sentiments, so sincerely and ardently expressed, are characteristic of the French. Having been to France and noted the spirit of true comradeship existing between the French soldier and the colored American soldier, I can thoroughly appreciate the statement made by General Vincendom that "the blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bond of affection that unite us."

The 370th Infantry was truly fortunate at have been previleged to fight and die with men whose motto is LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, EQUALITY — men who know no color line.

NEGRO SOLDIER RETURNS WITH TWO GOLD STRIPES

CITY NEWS
APRIL 9 1919

Corporal Toussaint Welch, a member of the 370th Infantry of the Ninty-Third Division, from Illinois, a regiment of negro troops which took part in all three of the last offensives of the war, escaped from all of the battles unhurt and is now spending his time lecturing until the opening of the Armor Institute of Technology at Chicago in the fall.

"We took part in the offensives at St Mihiel, Argonne forest and Soissons," said Corporal Welch. "We were conveyed within thirty miles of Soissons in box cars and then we had to get out and hike the rest of the way in the dark. All troop movements near the front are at night, and we carried our packs in the dark toward the trenches. We were to relieve part of the French Army, and when we got up they were not ready to come out of the trenches, so we were forced to wait in open trenches for two days before we could take up our positions. During this time we had no food.

"Finally the French were ready to leave the trenches, and to take up our positions we had to cross what we afterward called 'Death Valley.' Here we saw native African troops fighting under the French flag. The dead lay all about us. The bodies were too thick for us to get through, as we carried our trench mortars, and so we were forced to walk on the dead bodies as we went. Some of them were French and others were negro troops. On the mountain we took up our positions, and there we found equally as many dead Germans as we had found dead French on the other side of the valley.

"In the trenches of our new positions we waited for the Boche to attack, as we had received word that they were going to make a movement to gain back the ground they had lost. We fought against the picked troops of Germany and had gained for ourselves the title of 'The Black Devils.' Later on, on Oct. 11, we succeeded in breaking through the Hinderburg line. And on this occasion I saw one of the things I shall remember always—a dead man, one of our own machine gunners, dead at his gun, sitting as though he were fixing to fire it. We were in the front line trenches when the armistice was signed.

"On our return from the front we were stationed in the desolute village of Le Mans. Here we turned in our trench equipment and most of our clothes and received new garments in return. We got rid of other things behides clothes here, too. There were 3,000 negro troops in the regiment and they were officered by negroes. The troop trains were jolly, and even in the front line trenches we had games. What kind of games? Why, crap games. The French had never seen anything like us, and they were just crazy about us. We fought as a part of the Tenth French Army and the French Generals gave us all sorts of citations for bravery."

Corporal Welch wears on his sleeve two gold service chevrons.

Colored Troops in France January 1st, 1919 Ninety-Second Division.

185th Inf. Brigade—365, 366 Inf. Regts.; 350th M. G. Bn.; 349 M. G. Bn.; 317 Trench Mortar; 317 Engr. Regt.; 317 Engr. Tr.; 325th F. S. Bn.; 317 Tr. Hdq.; 92 Mil. Po. Co.

184th Inf. Brigade—367, 368 Inf. Regts.; 351st. M. G. Bn.; 317th Ammuition Train; 317th Supply Train; 317th Sanitary Train.

167th Art. Brigade—349, 350, 351 Art. Regts.; 365, 366, 367, 368 F. Hosp.; 365, 366, 367, 368 A Corps.

367th Infantry assigned convoy 1-15-19. (The Buffaloes, part of 92th Div.), Hdq. and First Battalion, 40 officers and 1296 men; Hdqs Co., Supply Co, and Third Battalion, 49 officers and 1315 men.

368th Infantry assigned convoy 1-15-19. Has not sailed. Hdqs of 184th Inf Brigade; assigned for convoy 1-15-19.

Ninety-Third Division.

185th Inf. Brigade—369, 370 Inf. Regts.

Ninety-Third Division.

186th Inf. Brigade—371, 372 Inf. Regts.

369th Infantry (formerly 15th New York Regiment) Hdqs. Sup. Co., 2nd Bn. and Sanitary Train, 56 officers and 1555 men.

370th Infantry (including the former 8th Illinois Regiment), Hdqs., 2nd and 3rd Battalions, Medical Detachment; 68 officers and 1555 men.

371st Infantry, 71 officers and 2289 men.

372nd Infantry (including the District of Columbia National Guard, etc.), Hdqs.—Battalion, 65 officers and 1655 men. Later order includes Medical detachment and 2nd Battalion complete, 22 officers and 683 men.

From the above, it will be seen that, in the World War, colored Americans furnished a part of the fighting units of all the land troops of the American Expeditionary Forces except Cavalry and Aviation.

J-27-9

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Heroes of the Old 15th Infantry

New York Age 2/1/19

SERGT. A. A. ADAMS
CORP. JOHN ALLEN
LIEUT. R. R. DE ARMOND
LIEUT. G. A. ARNSTON
CORP. FARRANDUS BAKER
SERGT E. W. BARRINGTON
SERGT. M. W. BARRON
SERGT. WILLIAM D. BARTOW
CAPT. AARON T. BATES
CORP. FLETCHER BATTLE
CORP. R. BEAN
CORP. J. S. BECKTON
PVT. MYRIL BILLINGS
SERGT. ED BINGHAM
LIEUT. J. C. BRADNER
PVT. ARTHUR BROKAW
PVT. H. D. BROWN
PVT. T. W. BROWN
LIEUT. ELMER C. BUCHER
PVT. WM. H. BUNN
SERGT. WM. BUTLER
[redacted] PVT. J. L. BUSH
SERGT. JOSEPH CARMEN
CORP. T. CATTO
CORP. G. H. CHAPMAN
SERGT. MAJOR BENEDICT W. CHEESMAN
CAPT. JOHN H. CLARKE, JR.
LIEUT. P. M. CLENDENIN
CAPT. FREDERICK W. COBB
SERGT. ROBERT COLLINS
LIEUT. J. H. CONNOR
SERGT. WM. H. COX
1ST SERGT. C. D. DAVIS
LIEUT. CHARLES DEAN
PVT. P. DEMPS
WAGONER MARTIN DUNBAR
CORP. ELMER EARL
PVT. FRANK ELLIS
SERGT. SAM FANNELL
CAPT. ROBT. F. FERGUSON, JR.
CAPT. CHARLES W. FILLMORE
CAPT. EDWARD J. FARRELL
CAPT. HAMILTON FISH, JR.
CAPT. EDWIN R. D. FOX
LIEUT. CONRAD FOX
SERGT. RICHARD W. FOWLER
PVT. ROLAND FRANCIS
PVT. B. FREEMAN
PVT. I. FREEMAN
SERGT. WM. A. GAINS
WAGONER RICHARD O. GOINS
PVT. J. J. GORDON
LIEUT. R. C. GRAMS
PVT. STILLMAN HANNA
PVT. HUGH HAMILTON
PVT. G. E. HANNIBAL
PVT. FRANK HARDEN
PVT. FRANK HATCHETT
CORP. RALPH HAWKINS
COLONEL WM. HAYWARD
LIEUT. E. H. HOLDEN
SUP. SERGT. WM. H. HOLLIDAY
CORP. EARL HORTON
PVT. G. HOWARD
LIEUT. STEPHEN H. HOWEY
SERGT. MAJOR CLARENCE C. HUDSON
PVT. ERNEST HUNTER
SERGT. S. JACKSON
PVT. W. D LINK
MAJOR ARTHUR W. LITTLE
LIEUT. WALTER R. LOCKHART
SERGT B. LUCAS
PVT. LESTER A. MARSHALL
PVT. LEWIS MARTIN
1ST SERGT A. J. McARTHUR
CAPT. SETH B. MacCLINTON
PVT. ELMER McGOWAN
PVT. HERBERT McGIRT
CAPT. COMERFORD McLOUGHLIN
PVT. L. McVEA
1ST SERGT. H. MATTHEWS
1ST SERGT. JESSE A. MILLER
1ST SERGT. WM. H. MILLER
SERGT. E. MITCHELL
PVT. HERBERT MILLS
CORP. M. MOLSON
LIEUT. E. D. MOREY
SERGT. W. MORRIS
SERGT. G. A. MORTON
LIEUT. E. A. NOSTRAND
SERGT. SAMUEL NOWLIN
CAPT. JOHN O. OUTWATER
LIEUT. HUGH A. PAGE
LIEUT. OLIVER H. PARISH
SERGT. C. L. PAWPAW
PVT. HARVEY PERRY
SERGT. CLINTON PETERSON
LIEUT. COL. W. A. PICKERING
LIEUT. RICHARDSON PRATT
1ST SERGT. JOHN PRATT
SERGT. H. D. PRIMAS
PVT. JEREMIAH REED
LIEUT. DURANT RICE
PVT. JOHN RICE
SERGT. SAMUEL RICHARDSON
SERGT. CHARLES RISK
PVT. F. RITCHIE
LIEUT. G. S. ROBB
CORP. FRED ROGERS
PVT. LIONEL ROGERS
PVT. GEORGE ROSE
LIEUT. R. M. ROWLAND
SERGT. PERCY RUSSELL
SERGT. L. SANDERS
PVT. WILLIAM SANFORD
LIEUT. H. J. ARGENT
PVT. MARSHALL SCOTT
CAPT. LEWIS E. SHAW
CAPT. SAMUEL SHETHAR
LIEUT. HOYT SHERMAN
MAJOR G. FRANKLIN SHIELS
PVT. A. SIMPSON
1ST SERGT. BERTRAND U. SMITH
PVT. DANIEL SMITH
SERGT. HERMAN SMITH
CORP. R. W. SMITH
MAJOR LORILLARD SPENCER
SERGT. J. T. STEVENS
CORP. DAN STORMS
LIEUT. GEORGE F. STOWELL
CORP. T. W. TAYLOR
LIEUT. FRANK B. THOMPSON
SERGT. LLOYD THOMPSON
SERGT. A. L. TUCKER
SERGT. GEORGE VALASKA
LIEUT. D. H. VAUGHAN
CAPT. EDWARD A. WALTON
CAPT. CHARLES WARREN
CORP. CLARENCE JOHNSON
1ST SERGT. DE F. JOHNSON
PVT. GILBERT JOHNSON
SERGT. GEORGE JONES
LIEUT. GORMAN R. JONES
SERGT. JAMES H. JONES
PVT. SMITHFIELD JONES
PVT. J. C. JOYNES
LIEUT. W. H. KEENAN
LIEUT. ELWIN C. KING
LIEUT. HAROLD M. LANDON
LIEUT. NILS H. LARSEN
MAJOR DAVID A. L'ESPERANCE
LIEUT. W. F. LELAND
PVT. D. W. LEWIS
SERGT. LEON WASHINGTON
PVT. CASPER WHITE
CAPT. JAMES D. WHITE
SERGT. JAY WHITE
SERGT. JESSE J. WHITE
1ST SERGT C. E. WILLIAMS
PVT. ROBERT WILLIAMS
SERGT. REAVES WILLIS
PVT. H. WIGGINGTON
SERGT. L. WILSON
PVT. TIM WINSTON
SERGT. E. WOODS
PVT. GEORGE WOOD
LIEUT. A. D. WORSHAM
SERGT. E. C. WRIGHT

Total 120

Officers and men of regiment who have been awarded the Croix de Guerre for gallantry in action.

Heroes Old 8th Illinois

Col. T. A. Roberts
Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan
Major James R. White
Capt. John H. Patton
Capt. Chester Sanders
Capt. John T. Prout
Capt. Samuel R. Gynne
Capt. Devore J. Warner
Capt. George M. Allen
Capt. James H. Hall
Capt. Stuart Alexander
Capt. Mathew Jackson
Lieut. Park Tancit
Lieut. Osceola A. Browning
Lieut. George Lacey
Lieut. Frank Robinson
Lieut. Claudius Ballard
Lieut. Charles C. Jackson
lieut. William Warfield
Lieut. Samuel S. Gordon
Lieut. Robert I. Hurd
Lieut. Henry N. Shelton
Lieut. Henry P. Cheatham
Lieut. Stanley B. Norvell
Lieut. Roy Tisdell
Lieut. Thomas A. Pointer
Lieut. Lawson Price
Lieut. Lincoln D. Reid
Lieut. Elmer J. Meyers
Sergt. Norman Henry
Sergt. Clarence T. Gibson
Sergt. Matthew Jackson
Sergt. Cecil Nelson
Sergt. Howard Templeton
Corp. James R. Brown
Corp. Lewis Warner
Corp. Joseph Henderson
Corp. Maceo A. Tervalon
Corp. William Stevenson
Corp. Elma Laurent
Pvt. Natheniel White
Pvt. Robert Pride
Pvt. George B. White
Pvt. Howard Sheffield
Pvt. Ulysses Sayles
Pvt. William Cuff
Pvt. Hugh Givens
Pvt. Arthur Johnson
Pvt. Charles T. Monroe
Pvt. Rufus Pitts
Pvt. Deory Brown
Pvt. Olbert Dorsey
Pvt. William Hurdle
Pvt. Bee McKissie
Pvt. Jonas Paxton
Pvt. Harry Pearson
Pvt. Paul Turlington
Pvt. Reed J. Brown
Pvt. Paul Johnson
Pvt. Reedy Jones
Pvt. Alonzo Keller
Pvt. Leroy Lindsay
Pvt. Lavern Massey
Pvt. Josiah Nevees
Pvt. Ira Taylor
Pvt. Jesse Furguson

'AN ACT OF JUSTICE.'

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has rendered an act of justice to a battalion of the 368th Infantry by giving out a statement reviewing the charges made against this unit for its alleged failure to function properly in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. A special report made by the Secretary of War shows that this failure was due to unauthorized orders to withdraw.

New-York Age

As the charges growing out of this withdrawal were used as a reflection upon the courage of the Negro troops as combat units, Secretary Baker make this authorized statement

"In order that justice may be done to the officers, white and colored, and to the men of this regiment and in the hope that a recital of the facts may make prejudiced and distored discussion impossible in the future.

11-15-19

He also calls attention to the fact that

"many colored officers and particularly three in the battalion under discussion, were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism under fire."

After a recital of the circumstances attending the action in the battle of the Argonne, the report concludes:

From the foregoing it is clear that the incident arose in the midst of the battle in which the 3rd battalion was advancing under most unusual conditions, and where the judgment of officers untried in battle, however well trained, might asily err; and as to the withdrawals, there is strongly supported evidence that orders from some quarter was carried forward by runners directing the withdrawals, although the investigation showed that no such written order had been issued.

The circumstances disclosed by a detailed study of the situation do not justify many of the highly colored accounts which have been given of the behavior of the troops in this action, and they afford no basis at all for any of the general assumptions with regard to the action of colored troops in this battle or elsewhere in France.

This report, together with the statement of the Secretary of War, constitutes a merited vindication of the Negro soldier, if such was needed and redounds to the credit of the officials instrumental in clearing up this matter. The editor of "Harvey's Weekly" and other captious critics of the Negro as a soldier should profit by reading and digesting the same.

Awarded Hero Medal Year After Deed

The Evening News

By Associated Negro Press

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 10.—To receive a Distinguished Service Cross for a deed of heroism is a wonderful experience, but it cannot compare with the "delicious sensation" of being awarded one over a year after the act was committed.

11-10-19

This is the opinion of Nicholas Rodgers, butler to Dr. Harry Friedenwald, 1029 Madison avenue, who has just received a Croix de Guerre for his bravery and heroism during the Champagne drive.

Rodgers was a messenger in the American Expeditionary Force, carrying dispatches from headquarters to the officers at the fornt. It was on the very day on which his companion first went over the top that his captain was shot just as he was about to deliver a message to him.

Rodgers rushed to his assistance, opened his collar so that he might get some relief, when a second bullet whizzed along, striking him in the back. With the assistance of three other men, Rodgers carried him under a heavy barrage back to a recreation hut, where first aid was administered. Then he went back into the thick of the fight.

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YANKEE NEGROES IN HORIZON BLUE LEG WAY TO RHINE.

Under blazing headlines hte following story of the brilliant achievement of American colored fighting men appeared in one of the leading French dailies. It says:

Blue denim to horizon blue—American pick to French rifle, with lots of use for it from Reims to Rhine—that is only a part of the story of the 93d Division, the Negro soldiers from New York and points west who fought under the tricolor and in French equipment from the time they heard the first big one till the Kaiser took the count.

Despite their strange surroundings, their stranger equipment, their few days in which to learn the trench tricks of French veterans, and the occasional blind spots in laision when it was too late for "no comparee," the 369th, 370th, 371st and 372d colored regiments came through with two regimental Crox de Gurre and a great deal of honest pride in the shoulder insignia that shows on its black background a blue French helmet as a memento of their very foreign service.

When this division joined the French it was blended even more perfectly into its background, as far as the eye could see, than any white regiment could be. Nearly all the German intelligence officers swallowed them whole as African Colonials. Even one group that stuck to the Yankee brand of tin hat was credited in Boche reports as French blacks "equipped with English helmets."

The 93d was a friend in need for our ally and inmost cases they became friends indeed, with every effort made to put them on equality and the French cuisine strained to the utmost to produce a kick-proof chow.

In the Afrique Sector.

The 369th, whose reports are the most completely written, was put at the disposal of the 16th Division of the Eighth French Army Corps on March 18, 1918. Three weeks training within sound of the guns under French instructors and with French equipment was a startling change for men who had had only guard duty in the States and stevedore work in France. On April 8 they were put into a sector, doubled with French battalions, two battalions in the front line from the west bank of the Aisne to Ville-sur-Tourbe. They were treated with great cordiality by the French and the sub-sector, named "Afrique," became veritably their own when it was put under their commanding officer on April 29.

Despite the difference in language there were no misunderstandings, and a remarkably efficient suport from the French kitchens did a great deal to "increase the efficiency," according to official reports.

It was the fate of the 369th to take an active part in the famous July defensive near Reims, where the masterly stroke of French strategy lured the Germans into a futile pounding of empty trenches over whose ruins they wasted the force of the drive that was to take them to Chalons. While the Germans tore the network of forward trenches with tons of high explosive, a screen of men and guns was kept in the front lines and a part of this screen was made of men of the 369th. For a time the terrible bombardment cut off all liasion and runners linked the distance that telephone wires could not weather. Without rest or food, the men were finally withdrawn and marched six kilometers, where they acted as relief for the Moroccans of the 161st Division, sharing in a successful counter-attack.

"Superior Numbers" of One.

From this time on they were in continual action in the fighting about the Butte de Mesnil and the Main-de-Massiges, from July 23 to August 19. Here a violent German barrage cut off a lieutenant and four men who were made prisoner and were being taken back to the German lines when a sergeant appeared and, with nothing but his bayonet and a goodly supply of furor Africanus, killed the guard and released his comrades. In German reports captured later the affair was described as a "blutlustig" attack by superior numbers.

In the Meuse-Argonne drive the 369th was with the 161st French (Moroccan) Division, and on September 26 helped the Moroccans in the capture of Dormans. The next day, with liasion with units on their flanks partially destroyed, they advanced through the dark and the uncut barbed wire, accomplishing what the French declared was the "well-nigh impossible." On the 29th they had a large share in the capture of Sechault.

The regiment was given the Crox de Guerre, its colors were decorated and on November 18 it reached the Rhine, in the "marche triomphale," the first Allied troops, their commander claims, to reach the river. In all their fighting they can boast that they never lost a prisoner or a foot of trench.

The record of the 370th regiment is fragmentary. They were put immediately with the French and were attached variously to the 72d, 10th, 34th and 36th French Divisions, from April to August 31, 1918.

Often Passed Objective

There were difficulties that arose because of difference in language and the regiment only functioned as a whole for three weeks, but on its departure the French complimented the men on the manner in which they fought, remarking that they often went beyond their objective.

In the Oise-Aisne offensive, from September 17 to October 12, they saw action and again from October 24 until the armistice.

On September 22 the regiment held a sector near L'Ecluse, and three days' fighting up to the 30th saw all their objectives gained. On October 12 the men engaged in the fighting in the Bois de Monters were complimented. On the 5th they captured an enemy battery at Val St. Peine.

The 371st was in the Verdun sector from June 13 until September 14, in the Meuse-Argonne drive from September 27 until October 6, and in the Alsace from October 16 until the armistice.

At Verdun they were used as support for the French 68th Division. In the Argonne they acted as a part of the reserve of the 9th French Corps and captured Cote 168 with the 372d on September 28. The next day they took several points, including a railroad station, pushed on, and in bloody engagement where they suffered heavily, captured Triers farm on the 30th

Casulties Exceed Thousand.

Their entire casualties amounted to 1,003 men and when they left the French command, published orders declared that they possessed "the finest qualities of audacity and bravery which are the attributes of shock troops."

The 372d spent a period of training in the Argonne from June 6 until July 14. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive,, this regiment was a part of the French 157th attached to the 10th Army Corps. They were in the brisk and bitter encounter north of Fontaine-en-Dormois, where they reached all their objectives and captured a number of supplies. They contend with the 369th for the capture of Sechault.

They were especially complimented upon their patrol work and the French gave them the Croix de Guerre and decorated their colors. They spent the time from October 13 to November 11 in the Vosges.

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
MARCH 14, 1919

TWO GALLANT NEGRO SOLDIERS BACK IN CITY WITH CROSSES

Heroes of the Memphis negro troops who have returned are Sergt. Edward Lones and Corp. Edward House, who are proudly wearing the Croix de Guerre, bestowed for bravery in action.

Sergt. Lones, who lives at 542 N. Second st., was attacked by three Germans while on his way to the Chauteau Thierry front. His arm was broken in the scuffle with them, but he made his wou to a dugout, rested his automatic gun on his broken arm, shot with his left hand and killed all three Huns.

Corp. House, 211 1-2 Gayoso av., discovered a German officer and 18 soldiers near the American lines. He shot the officer and covered the men, capturing all of them. Later he was shot in both legs in the drive on the Hindenburg line.

SERGT. BUTLER GETS 2 CROSSES

1-2-19

Salisbury Boy is Maryland's Greatest Hero—8000 applaud as Medals are Pinned on His Breast by a Proxy of Gen. Pershing.

New York, April 28.—Before eight thousand persons who gathered in the Stadium of the College of the city of New York heroes of the 369th Regiment were presented with French and American decorations. Lt. James Reese Europes' famous band played the Marseillaise while General Collardet of the French Embassy pinned a medal conferring the Legion of Honor upon Colonel Haywood, commader of the regiment.

Seven officers of the 369th including Lt. Colonel Fillmore were presented a croix de gerre for gallantry in the Champagne battles. Two enlisted men to receive French decorations were Sergeant Wm. I. Butler of Salisbury, Md., and Sergeant George Valaska.

Colonel Haywood and his regiment had already received the war cross in France so that today's decorations make the second awarded by the French Government.

An impressive part of the exercises took place when Colonel Haywood acting by proxy for General Pershing made the double presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross upon Major L. Spencer, white, and Sergeant Butler. Both men received an ovation as they stepped forward together and after listening to the citations, had the medals pinned on their breasts. With his two war crosses and his Distinguished Service Cross, Sergeant Butler is Maryland's greatest hero.

KILLED FIVE GERMANS

Sergeant William Butler, a native of Salisbury, Md., was cited for gallantry while on duty at 2 A. M., August 18, 1918, at a listening post on the Champagne front. He was armed at the time with a machine gun when he discovered a German raiding party returning to their lines with five American prisoners, one a lieutenant.

Without calling for assistance, Sergeant Butler attacked the German patrol single-handed and by his skill, audacity and courage, killed five German soldiers, wounding and taking 5 German lieutenant prisoner, and rescuing his comrades.

NEGRO WAR HERO IN CITY

ALVIN YORK OF COLORED RACE BEARS 350 WOUNDS.

Imposing Array of Campaign Bars and Decorations for Bravery Worn by Sergeant.

PORTLAND ORE. OREGONIAN
AUGUST 17, 1919

Scarred by 350 minor shrapnel wounds, with three silver plates in his head, three in his left shoulder, one in his right, and three in one leg, and suffering from the effects of poison gas, Sergeant Frank Mason, a negro soldier whose decorations and feats in the war make him the Alvin York of the negro race, arrived in Portland yesterday on a furlough to visit friends.

Sergeant Mason began his army career 15 years ago. He received his first wounds while a member of troop K of the 10th cavalry in the Carrizal massacre, when many of his comrades were killed, and he himself badly wounded by Mexican machine gun fire at the time of General Pershing's expedition across the border. He was sent to France as an instructor in machine gun operations, and was literally torn to pieces by shrapnel in the Argonne offensive.

The sergeant wears an imposing array of campaign bars and decorations for bravery, including the American distinguished service cross, the croix de guerre, the medal of the Legion of Honor of France, and the French fourragere of the croix de guerre. He was presented also with a medal by the United States treasury department as a token of appreciation for his work during the victory liberty loan drive, when he sold $8,500,000 worth of bonds in cities between New York and Ogden, Utah.

Sergeant Mason, although physically unfit for further active service in the army, will report to the Presidio, San Francisco, for duty in the recruiting service.

R. F. WILLIAMS GETS RED CROSS MEDAL

10-9-19

R. F. Williams, 4246 W. Finney avenue, has the distinction of being the only Colored man in Missouri to be awarded the Red Cross Service Cross, "In recognition of service faithfully performed in behalf of the nation and her men at arms." Mr. Williams received his citation and medal Wednesday morning. The document was signed by President Wilson; the Chairman of the War Council; the manager of the Southwestern Division and the Chairman of the St. Louis Chapter. Mr. Williams volunteered in July, 1917, and served at the canteen located near Union Station in St. Louis. He was the only Colored man to put in the required 800 hours required to receive the medal.

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Four Winners Of Croix De Guerre

The St Louis Argus

The picture at the top shows four of the men who won the Croix de Guerre. Steele is a St. Louis boy, Billings is from Springfield, Mo., Williams lives in Hannibal, Mo., and Smith in Nebraska City, Neb. Other St. Louisans who won the cross of war are Eugene S. Clark, Roy Sims, William Bush, Le Grant Herron and Hodea Hulbert.

It will take a volume of history to record the doings of these brave men. Their unit was called the "Battalion of Death," because it was not believed by the French that they would ever live to take a dangerous objective when they were sent out, under murderous fire one eventful day. They not only won where thousands of French had fallen, but they always advanced, never retreated, and usually went beyond their goal They always opposed the flower of the German army, but they broke one of the strongest portions of the Hindenburg line, and had to hike 150 miles on a stretch, in pursuit of the fleeing foe, catching them just as the curtain went down on the greatest war in history.

CORP. ROBERT WILSON BUCK.

Among those mustered out of the service at Jefferson Barracks, Tuesday, was Corporal Robt. W. Buck, who prior to his voluntary enlistment in the 8th Illinois Regiment was with the St. Louis Argus.

Mr. Buck saw active service with his command in France and was one of the "Black Devils" who kept the Huns on the run. On his return he found a better job awaiting him with the Argus, and Thursday morning he resumed his work in the Argus printing department.

The Argus is pleased to have the services of Mr. Buck and is proud of his record as a soldier.

COLORED SOLDIER WOUNDED 350 TIMES HOLDS RECORD AS HUMAN SEIVE

The Raleigh Independent 10-11-19

Sacramento, Cal.—Sergeant Jack Mason has the distinction of being called the "human sieve" as he has been wounded 350 times during his service of fifteen years in the Regular Army.

With his body literally riddled with bullets and shell particles, Sgt. Mason manages to look life square in the eye and smile.

Sgt. Mason received all of his wounds in the services of his country, while all but ten of them were received at Belleau Wood. The rest he achieved in the Phillipines, Mexico and China, during his service in the army.

He has practically all of the decorations and acknowledgements of courage, efficiency and resourcefulness that three grateful nations could bestow. He wears the Distinguished Service Cross of America: the Croix de Guerre, and Medaille de Legion d Hounneur of France and a British badge for courage. He also wears a special medal issued by the United States treasury department for his work on behalf of the various war loans.

Sgt. Mason has three silver plates in his head, three in his left shoulder, one in his right shoulder and three others in his legs.

Despite all this he sing and smiles as he sings and his pleasing baritone voice helped to coax $8,500,000 out of American pockets for liberty and victory bonds.

Two Boys Of The 371st Cited For Extraordinary Heroism.

The Daily Herald 5-11-19.

Private Reuben Burrell, machine gun company, 371st Infantry, A. S. No. 1794075. For extraordinary heroism in action in the Champagne sector, France, September 30, 1918. Pvt. Burrell, although painfully wounded in the knee, refused to be evacuated, stating that if he went to the rear there would not be enough left for his group to function. Home address, Nathan Burrell, Father, Sundena, Va.

Private Ellison Moses, Company C, 371st Infantry, A. S. No. 1871575. For extraordinary heroism in action near Arduil, France, September 30, 1918. After his company had been forced to withdraw from an advanced position, under severe machine-gun and artillery fire, this soldier went forward and rescued wounded soldiers, working persistently until all of them had been carried to shelter. Home address, Susan Davis, Sister, box 10, R. F. D. No. 1, Mayesville, S. C.

NEGRO IS AWARDED FRENCH WAR CROSS

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
OCTOBER 29, 1919

Gallant Conduct Of Dr. Harry Friedenwald's Butler Is Recognized By French Government.

To receive a Distinguished Service Cross for a deed of heroism is a wonderful experience, but it cannot compare with the "delicious sensation" of being awarded one over a year after the act was committed.

This is the opinion of Nicholas Rodgers, butler to Dr. Harry Friedenwald, 1029 Madison avenue, who has just received a Croix de Guerre for his bravery and heroism during the Champagne drive September a year ago.

Rodgers was a messenger in the American Expeditionary Force, carrying dispatches from headquarters to the officers at the front. It was on the very day on which his company first went over the top that his captain was shot just as he was about to deliver a message to him.

Rodgers rushed to his assistance, opened his collar so that he might get some relief, when a second bullet whizzed along, striking him in the back. With the assistance of three other men Rodgers carried him under a heavy barrage back to a recreation hut, where first aid was administered. Then he went back into the thick of the fight.

Rodgers is one of only 150 colored men in the whole State of Maryland who enlisted, and is perhaps the only negro in the city to have been signally honored.

TEXAS NEGRO GIVEN CROIX DE GUERRE IS DISCHARGED AT CAMP

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
MAY 12, 1919

Private McKinney of Somerville Cited for Bravery as Runner.

Going through the "mill" at Camp Travis Monday to be discharged with the 20 negro casuals of the 93rd Division, who arrived at camp Sunday, was Private Hiram J. McKinney, a negro soldier of Company H, 370th Infantry. He carried pinned inside his coat, a Croix de Guerra With Palm, that no one knew he had until Capt. Harry Knight spied it when the soldier stripped for examination.

Private McKinney was a liaison runner for his regiment and won his decoration on October 12 when he succeeded in carrying a message from his company commander to headquarters and returning with the promise of reinforcements. He was one of three runners sent by Capt. James Smith, Company H, 370th Infantry, to Colonel Roberts, at general headquarters with the message that Company H was being flanked by the Germans. One messenger was wounded and the other was killed, but Private McKinney got through without a scratch and brought back word to Captain Smith to "hold on, reinforcements were coming." As a result of this message, St. Pierremont was captured next morning.

Later in the Argonne forest, still serving as runner and messenger, Private McKinney was seriously wounded in the neck by shrapnel and was sent to Hospital No. 108 in France. He was then transferred to this country and has been for several weeks in the Camp Travis Hospital without anyone knowing that he had a decoration or honor of any kind.

Private McKinney's home is in Somerville, Tex. He received his military training in the National Guard of Illinois and later entered the regular army at Houston. His service in France was with the 93rd Division.

He was cited for decoration by General Petain.

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DEEDS OF HEROISM OF 368TH INFANTRY

The Daily Record 9-27-19

Black Boys Knew No Danger---Stood Up Under Withering Fires, And Took Their Share Of The Glory

The 368th Infantry, colored, fought gloriously in the Argonne. It became necessary to send a runner with a message to the left flank of an American firing line. The way was across an open field swept by heavy machine gun fire.

Volunteers were called for. Private Edward Saunders of Company I responded. Before he had gone far a shell cut him down. As he fell he cried to his comrades:

"Someone come and get this message. I am wounded."

Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell of the same company dashed across the shell-swept space, picked up the wounded private, and, with the Germans fairly hailing bullets around him, carried his man back to the American lines.

For the valor shown both were cited for the Distinguished Service Cross, and Lieutenant Campbell, in addition was recommended for a Captaincy.

Shell Tears off Hand, But Undaunted Black Hero Keeps on.

Another single detail, taken from this same company:

John Baker, having volunteered was taking a message through heavy shell fire to another part of his line. A shell struck his hand, tearing away part of it, but the Negro, unfaltering, delivered the message.

He was asked why he did not seek aid for his wounds before completing the journey.

"I thought the message might contain information that would save lives," was the answer.

Ruse of Negro Troops Wipes Out Machine Gun Company.

Under the same Lieutenant, Robert L. Campbell, a few colored soldiers, armed only with their rifles, trench knives and hand grenades, picked up from shell holes along the way, were moving over a road in the Chateau-Thierry sector. Suddenly their course was crossed by the firing of a German machine gun. They tried to locate it by the direction of the bullets, but could not. To their right, a little a head, lay a space covered with thick underbrush; just back of it was an open field.

Lieutenant Campbell, who knew by the direction of the bullets that his party had not been seen by the Germans, ordered one of his men, with a rope which they happened to hhve, to crawl to the thick underbrush, and tie the rope to several stems of the brush; then to withdraw as far as possible and pull the rope, making the brush shake as though men were crawling through it. The purpose was to draw direct fire from the machine gun, and, by watching, locate its position.

The ruse worked. Lieutenant Campbell then ordered three of his men to steal out and flank the machine gun on one side, while he and two others moved up and flanked it on the other side.

The brush was shaken more violently by the secret rope. The Germans, their eyes focused on the brush, poured a hail of bullets into it. Lieutenant Campbell gave the signal. The flanking party dashed up; with their hand grenades they killed four of the Boches and captured the remaining three—also the machine gun.

FRENCH RECOGNITION.

The New York Age 9-27-19

A gratifying phase of the great world war is the whole hearted and generous recognition given by the French Army authorities to the Allied forces working with them. That this recognition has been based entirely on merit and free from the slightest suggestion of bias is shown by the fact that four regiments of colored Americans have attained the highest record in the award of decorations from French sources.

These regiments were all brigaded with divisions of the French Army and their conduct in action was thus directly under observation by the French. Not only was each of these regiments cited as a unit for the award of the Croix de Guerre, but 359 individual soldiers from the four regiments received the highly prized decoration.

The greatest number of these decorations came to the 369th Infantry, formerly the 15th New York, which had a total of 169 members cited for the French War Cross. The names of these heroes will be found in another part of this issue. The 370th Infantry, formerly Eighth Illinois, had 66 officers and men cited for the decoration, while the 371st and the 372d Regiments had a total for both units of 124.

The significant feature of this distinction won by Negro fighters abroad cannot be overestimated when it is taken into consideration that these men were largely drawn from civil life, with but brief opportunity for training and practice.

The verdict pronounced by the critical French command may be considered as a confirmation of the well known fact that the colored troops make good fighters under all conditions.

NEGROES WELCOME HUNDRED OF THEIR REAL WAR HEROES

ST. LOUIS WORLD-DISPATCH FEBRUARY 24, 1919

Party From Jefferson Barracks Contained Many St. Louisans, 6 of Whom Won the Croix de Guerre.

ATTEND CHURCHES, VISIT IN HOMES

Soldiers Modestly Explain They "Just Fought" for Their Decorations—Tell of Life in France.

Within a week after they had been imposed on by one of their race masquerading as a returned war hero from France, for a sight of whom they crowded the Coliseum, St. Louis negroes yesterday welcomed to their churches and homes nearly a hundred genuine heroes of their own race brought to the city from Jefferson Barracks. Among the soldiers were many St. Louisans, six of whom, as has been told, were awarded the French Croix de Guerre for extraordinary heroism in battle.

At 4 p. m. most of the soldiers attended a special meeting at St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Lawton and Leffingwell avenues, where an address of welcome was given by Mrs. Victoria Clay Haley, chairman of the Colored Women's Branch of the Council of National Defense, who also headed a committee of 50 negroes appointed to welcome the men and arrange for their entertainment.

The men were divided among the five churches for devotional services in the morning, and partook of lunch in the churches as guests of the women. From then until the afternoon meeting they visited families and friends.

"Just Fought Hard."

The St. Louisans who won the Croix de Guerre are: Louis B. Steele, 2617 Pine street; Eugene S. Clark, 5654 North Market street; Roy Simms, William Bush, Hodea Hulbert and Le Grant Herron. Steele was also awarded the palm for bravery after he had won the cross, but modestly declined, as did the others, to go into the details of their experiences. "We just fought hard, and here we are," they said to a Post-Dispatch reporter, dismissing the subject.

St. Paul's Church was crowded to the doors for the special meeting, and the soldiers occupied seats in the center. A scripture lesson was read by the Rev. B. F. Abbott, pastor of Union Memorial Church, and a band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" and "America." Crittenden Clark, an attorney, and Lieut. George R. Vaughn welcomed the soldiers in the name of their race in St. Louis, and Sergt. Moses Henderson of the 370th Infantry, formerly the 8th Illinois Infantry, volunteered to tell what he knew of his comrades' work in France, after several had modestly declined to speak. Henderson was introduced as "the man who got shot," and the congregation shouted, "Do it, brother—tell us how you got shot."

"So This Is France."

"Well," Henderson began, "we all landed at Brest, and we says to ourselves: 'So this is France. Well, well!' We were there just one day, while they piled us in common, ordinary box cars. Then they rode us and rode us for three days. Then they set us out on the ground and walked us as far as they had rode us.

"I was never hungry then; we had plenty to eat; but, oh, good people, I was sure hungry before I got through with that war. I went as long as five days without anything more to eat than raw turnips."

A tremendous sigh of sympathy went up from the congregation.

"It sure was hard going," Henderson responded, continuing his story. "We arrived at St. Mihiel and remained there eight days, and beginning the Fourth of July they rode us 20 hours and walked us 40 hours. I thought to myself, my goodness, will they never stop walking us boys."

The congregation again indicated its sympathy with various exclamations.

"Then we began to complain," continued Henderson. "We had seen white men riding in trucks, and we wanted to know why they rode in trucks while we colored boys had to walk so much and never seemed to get nowhere. It appeared to us like they just took us over there to walk us around and around.

Rode Right Into Battle.

"So we let the Commander know about our complaints, and he says, 'All right, men, if you want to ride, we'll ride you all tomorrow.' We were happy then, but we were soon not quite so happy, and if anybody ever says, 'Moses, do you want to ride?' I'll answer, 'No, I prefer to walk.'

"They put us in them trucks next day, and where do you suppose they rode us? Right up to the battle line, where the shells were falling like rain. Then everybody wanted to know who was it suggested riding, but nobody answered.

"It was pouring rain when we reached the front, and they invited us to lay down in the mud and sleep—right on a hillside—in the mud.

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good people, in the mud, with nothing over our heads but the stars, no shelter of any kind. And we wondered again why we had asked them to let us ride.

"When I woke in the morning a dead German was lying at my side and when I saw what had been sleeping next to me I nearly jumped out of my uniform. But I soon got used to such things, for several times after that I sat down in the midst of dead Germans to eat my lunch.

"It took things several months to happen after that, so I won't attempt to tell you all about it in a few minutes. But I do know that every man who was not a man when he went overseas is a man now."

Mrs. Haley brought the meeting to a close with the announcement that a committee of women would be organized at St. Paul's Church tonight to co-operate with the committee named by the Mayor to look after returning negro soldiers. She invited all the negro women of St. Louis to attend this meeting.

The S. Louis Boosters, a negro organization, has also been formed for the same purpose. They met yesterday afternoon to welcome St. Louis soldiers of the Ninety-second Division.

War Cross Winners.

Among the men who won the Croix de Guerre were Myre Billings, Springfield, Mo., and Daniel Smith, Nebraska City, Neb., of the 369th Infantry, and Robert W. Williams of Hannibal, Mo., of the 370th Infantry.

The 369th Infantry was the Fifteenth New York National Guard, of which Sergt. Henry Johnson, who, with Needham Roberts, killed 32 Germans in No Man's Land one night with bolo knives, is a member, and this was the regiment in which the Coliseum faker, masquerading as Sergt. Johnson, last Monday night said he distinguished himself. The negroes yesterday were delighted to call attention to the fact that the race in St. Louis had the opportunity to honor the real heroes in a public way.

The 369th and 370th were brigaded with the French Blue Devils and fought at St. Mihiel, Argonne, Soissons, Shavigny, Bois de Mortier, Leury and other places.

Steele brought back a number of relics and trophies, among them helmets, respirators and pistols, which he displayed at the meeting with explanations of their use.

The St. Louis Boosters' Club will bring the soldiers from Jefferson Barracks at 11 a. m. tomorrow for a banquet at Pythian Hall, 3507 Pine street, at noon. They will arrive at Union Station and, escorted by a band, take the following route to the hall: east on Market street to Twelfth; north to Locust; west to Twentieth, south to Chestnut, west to Compton and north to Pine.

The Boosters, a negro organization, will entertain Tuesday the 155 St. Louis and Illinois members of the 370th Infantry, formerly the Eighth Illinois Negro National Guard, now quartered at Jefferson Barracks, waiting to be mustered out of the service. The Boosters will journey to Jefferson Barrack with a band and escort the soldiers to Pythian Hall, where a reception will be held and lunch served.

COLORED VETERANS GET THEIR MEDALS

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

Great Celebration Held On Sunday Afternoon At Red Circle Club

Negroes who served in the army and navy during the war Sunday afternoon were awarded bronze medals by the people of Newport News before an audience which packed the Red Circle club at Twenty-fifth street and Marshall avenue to overflowing. A. E. Drake, assisted by Dr. F. A. Scott and J. E. Scott, former lieutenant, acted as master of ceremonies.

The program was preceded by a parade, headed by A. E. Drake, Dr. F. A. Scott and Captain Fisher, of the local police force, who represented the city at the ceremony.

J. Thomas Newsome, attorney, the speaker of the afternoon, took as his subject, "The Ideals for Which We Fought." Paying a glowing tribute to Thomas Jefferson, whom he styled the father of Democracy, he said American soldiers not only carried to Europe the might and power of American men in arms, men from this great cosmopolitan nation—white, black and red—but unfolded before the gaze of the world a vision of the true meaning of the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

"Before the astonished gaze," said the speaker, "of the people of France, England, Italy and the other Allies they exhibited the courage of the Indians, the skill and ingenuity of the descendants of the Puritans and the patient, dogged determination of the heroes in black; the spirit that is destined to make our country in truth and in reality the land of the free and the home of the brave."

The speaker assured his hearers that at such a time as this and in such a country as this no deserving citizen need despair; that eventually, every man will be treated upon his individual merit as a man. He counselled his hearers to be patient, to serve, sober in judgment, and loyal at all times to the flag. At the conclusion of his address, he was given an ovation by his hearers. Prof. James S. Lee presented the attorney and said that he was one of the ...ored men of the city who could ... the ear of both races.

At the conclusion of the address T. Stewart was introduced by Dr. Scott and presented the medals. During the intermission two of the returned soldiers, Sergeant White and Sergeant Dabney, amused the audience by reciting two original poems.

MAJOR L. SPENCER OF 369TH DECORATED

France Makes Him Chevalier of Legion of Honor.

N Y TRIBUNE
JULY 15, 1919

Major Leonard Spencer of the 369th Infantry, organized from the 15th New York, the negro regiment, who was severely wounded in the Champagne district in the fall of 1918, has been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. Announcement of his decoration is made by the War Department.

When Col. Bill Hayward organized the 15th National Guard Regiment Major Spencer became lieutenant-colonel. When the organization was federalized for service in France he assumed the rank of major and served with distincton until wounded.

Major Spencer was a member of the National Guard long before the war, having served with the artillery branch. In October, 1915, Gov. Whitman named him his military secretary to succeed Major J. Stanley Moore of Syracuse, who resigned.

...CH AUTHORITIES DECORATE 124 MORE

A special cable to the New York World from Paris told ... American ... have been decorated by the ... authorities for extraordinary ... under fire.

... were members of the 371st and 372nd Infantry Regiments. Four of them received the Medaille Militaire and the other the War Cross.

The two regiments were brigaded with the French, under the command of Gen. Goybet of the 157th Division. Those to receive the much-coveted Medaille Militaire were Sergt. Depew Preyar, Corpl. Clifton Morrison, Privates Clarence Van Allen and Kenneth Lewis. All were from Massachusetts and belonged to the same company.

Lewis is dead, having been killed at his post by hand grenades. He took from the Germans a machine gun while it was in action on Busy Farm, in the Champagne district.

George Byrd, one of the winners of the War Cross, was in command of a mortar near Verdun. He gave valuable assistance to a raiding party by cutting wires so the party could advance into enemy territory. The mortar he was firing had not been securely placed, and it began to jump about. In order to assure a steady aim he sat on it while it was piping hot, and continued to shoot by feeding the gun from behind. He temporarily lost his hearing, and has not yet fully recovered from the deafening effect of the gun.

Corpl. Eyre, another winner of the War Cross with palms, is with the 371st Infantry, composed mainly of boys from South Carolina. The 372d is made up of former members of National Guard regiments of Massachusetts, Washington, D. C., Maryland, Ohio and Tennessee. The greatest distinction for deeds of valor was won by the men from Massachusetts.

Entire Battalion Of Negro Troops Receives War Cross

N Y C TRIBUNE
JANUARY 8 1919

French Decoration Given to Men in 367th Infantry; Courage of All Colored Soldiers Highly Praised

Negro company commanders and subordinate officers as well as the enlisted men of the 92d Division have been highly commended and in several instances, including one entire battallion, decorated for bravery in their first and last big battle—the drive on Metz the day before the armistice ended hostilities, on November 11. The division, in this engagement and in a series of trench raids preceding, sustained 1,478 casualties, according to a War Department communication, which also gives a summary of the exploits for which the colored troops won war crosses, Distinguished Service Medals, and citations.

The units singled out for special commendation were the 365th Infantry, the 368th Machine Gun Company, the 366th Infantry and the 367th Infantry, all of which participated in sharp battles near Pont-à-Mousson on November 10 and 11.

The First Battalion of the 367th, commanded by Major Charles L. Appleton, of New York, won the French War Cross.

Those named in a general order issued by General Martin, commanding the 92d Division, were Captain John Allen, First Lieutenants Leon F. Stewart, Frank L. Drye, Walter Lyons, David W. Harris and Benjamin F. Ford; Second Lieutenants George L. Gaines and Russell Atkins; Sergeants Richard W. White, John Simpson, Robert Townsend, Solomon D. Colston, Ransom Elliott and Charles Jackson; Corporals Thomas B. Coleman, Albert Taylor, Charles Reed and James Conley, and Privates Earl Swanson, Jesse Cole, James Hill, Charles White and George Chaney.

Altogether 14 negro officers and 43 enlisted men of the 92d have been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal. The award of the French War Cross to the first battalion of the 367th enables every officer and man of that unit to wear the decoration.

Second Lieutenant Nathan Goodloe, of the 368th Machine Gun Company, and Wagoner Tom Brown were specially commended for bravery in action near Vienne le Chateau.

Citations for bravery were accorded also to First Lieutenant John Q. Lindsey and Sergeant Isaac Hill, of the 366th Infantry, for bravery in action at Frapelle and Lessoux. General Martin's order likewise mentioned First Lieutenant Edward L. Bates, of the 368th Ambulance Corps, and Sergeant Walter L. Gross for distinguished service at Hominville.

COLORED WAR HERO GETS 360 DAYS AS GUN TOTER

WASHINGTON D C STAR
AUGUST 6, 1919

"Storied" Gordon Was Arrested During Riots—Three Others Are Sentenced.

Basil ... better known as "Storied," colored ex-overseas soldier who served with distinction in the Argonne section and was specially cited for bravery by Gen. Pershing, was sentenced by Judge Hardison in the United States branch of the Police Court to serve 360 days in jail for carrying concealed weapons. He was arrested the night of July 21 during the race riot at 4½ street and Virginia avenue southwest armed with a knife with blade 7½ inches long.

John J. Gilchrist, colored, another overseas soldier, charged with carrying concealed weapons, a club and a razor, arrested Monday night of the race riot at 4½ street and Maryland avenue southwest, was convicted and sentenced to serve ninety days in jail. The defense of both of these men was that the night previous to their arrest, Sunday, during the race riot, they had been assaulted by a mob of white men and that on Monday night when arrested they had armed themselves for protection.

Richard McKinley, colored, an overseas soldier, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was given six months in jail. On a charge of larceny he was given an additional sixty days in jail.

Stanley Hill, colored, a seventeen-year-old boy, arrested Tuesday night of the race riot in possession of an automatic revolver, was sentenced to serve six months in jail.

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Decorations

Members of Old 15th Cited for Bravery; Sergeant Butler Gets D. S. C.

New York Dec

A perfect day, to say the least, made the more inspiring the ceremonies in the stadium of City College last Sunday afternoon when, fully 15,000 persons of both races witnessed the spectacular scene of seeing many men of the old 15th New York (Hell Fighters) decorated with French and American citations for valor on the battlefield. Harlem was aroused as never before when the new 15th Regiment, headed by Col. William J. Schiefflien and the 15th Regiment Band led by Lieut. Fred W. Simpson, left the armory at 132nd street and 7th avenue shortly after 2 p. m. on their way to the stadium. Thousands of people crowded the sidewalks along the line of march and howled themselves hoarse when one battalion made up of members of the Hell Fighters under comand of Capt. York of the 92nd division, and thirty sailors of the Atlantic fleet, sent by Admiral Mayo, passed, bringing up the rear of the noted fighters. Long before the regiment reached the stadium it was crowded with people from every walk of life, all anxiously awaiting the sound of the music as a warning that the men were not far away. A sound of applause went up from the multitude when Col. Wm. Hayward and many other officers of the old regiment entered the stand with Gen. Collardt, attache of the French embassy in Washington, D. C.; Lieut. J. Labat and Capt. Blaise. Rev. Wm. H. Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. church, a former chaplain of the old 15th, was conspicuous among the gathering. He was in uniform and entered into conversation with Col. Hayward and the French officials when they first entered the stadium. Shortly after 3 p. m. the regiment entered the stadium amid cheers from the audience that could be heard for blocks. After the men paraded around the field and came to attention the ceremonies were started.

Made Knight of Legion

Col. Wm. Hayward was made knight of the Legion of Honor. The uplifted sword of a gallant French general, the high clear notes of a bugle, the crash of "La Marseillaise" and Col. Hayward of the late 369th United States Infantry was an officer of the order that stands for nobility of heart and mind.

Butler Decorated by Hayward

When the band had played a few bars of the national anthem, Col. Hayward turned toward Sergt. Wm. Butler and recited the exploit which made Butler, who is from Salisbury, Md., one of the special heroes of the regiment. Bravery and determination enabled him, single handed, to rescue a patrol of Americans from a German raiding party, killing five of the Germans himself and taking the rest of them prisoners, including a German lieutenant. Then the colonel pinned upon the breast of the young sergeant the D. S. C. and again the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," while the battalion stood at attention, every officer's right hand held rigidly at salute, as the 15,000 spectators looked on with heads bared.

Lieut. Col. Filmore Receives Citation

The most inspiring scene of the day was the decorating of Mrs. B. S. Holden and Mrs. Charles Dean, mothers of Lieuts. Dean and Holden, and the widow of Major Cobb, soldiers who gave their lives "over there," with the Croix de Guerre by the French officials. Escorted by Col. Hayward and other officials of the 369th, the three women were placed in a position directly in front of the big stand, and there they joined in the order named by Major Lorillard Spencer, Capt. Hamilton Fish, Capt. Chas. W. Filmore and Sergts. Wm. Butler and Valeska George. Gen. Colardet with his staff advanced again and after reading the citations, one by one, conferred the crosses of war, Mrs. Cobb receiving the cross awarded to her husband, Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Dean the crosses that would have gone to their sons. Capt. Fillmore received a great ovation when the cross was pinned on his breast.

Rev. Brooks Speaks

At the close of the afternoon Rev. Wm. H. Brooks, chaplain of the 15th Regiment, preached a sermon in memory of the regimental dead, in which he recited the exploits of the regiment and mentioned the honor they had brought to America. In a telling speech, replete with facts, Dr. Brooks, always a forceful speaker, brought out the real lack of protection our men received under their own flag. He said: "The soldiers of every other country, and the white men of our own United States, fought with the knowledge that they were protected by their flag. And they knew that when they returned again to their countries, and to our own United States, their flag would protect them. But not so with our men. However, we should not lose heart, but look forward to better things." In conclusion he thanked France for the honors she had conferred upon the men of the regiment.

HOUSTON TEX POST
FEBRUARY [illegible]

Houston Negro Cited for Bravery in Action

Corporal William Stevenson, Houston, of the 370th (negro) infantry, 33d division, has been officially cited for conspicuous bravery by General Rondeau of the French army. On September 20 Corporal Stevenson volunteered to reconnoiter between the lines and went resolutely to the assault of the enemy's post, defended by many machine guns, and was able to force back the post, allowing the advance of his company.

A copy of the citation was received last week by his wife, who resides at 3106 Stonewall street. It was dated November 24. Corporal Stevenson enlisted in the 370th infantry when the Illinois troops were at Camp Logan, is among the first Houston negroes to be cited. A brother, Porter E. Stevenson, is a mail carrier.

COLORED BOYS WIN FRENCH CITATIONS

CLEVELAND O PLAIN DEALER
JANUARY 5, 1919

Sergeant's Letter Tells Experiences of Cleveland Company.

An organization of Cleveland soldiers, of which little has been heard since their departure for France early last summer, but which nevertheless, distinguished itself in several big engagements and won several French citations, is the old Company D, composed of colored men of Cleveland.

Harry Walker, known to thousands of Cleveland fans as the announcer at League Park, now a sergeant with the colored organization, in a letter home, tells the experiences since their arrival in France. The organization was made a part of a colored regiment and the entire regiment brigaded with French colonial troops —Morrocans and other. They were given French army equipment and were trained under French instructors.

Their first fighting was encountered in the Argonne sector in June. After several days the Cleveland men were transferred to the Vacquois sector, where they aided in repelling the German drive of July 4.

The most spectacular work came later, however, in the Verdun sector, where the Clevelanders were among those who held "Hill 304," gaining the distinction of being the first Americans in that sector. From there the troops were sent to the Champagne district, arriving Sept. 26. After a few days of fighting the organization was again moved on, this time to the Vosges mountains, opposite Alsace.

The Clevelanders were in the town of Ban-de-Laveline when the armistice was signed. Walker describes the celebration in which American and French troops, colored and white, joined.

On Dec. 3, the date of Walker's letter, the regiment was at Granges, waiting to be sent back to the United States. Among copies of French citations which Walker enclosed with his letter is this one, signed by General Goybet, commanding the 157th French division:

"In transmitting to you with legitimate pride the thanks and congratulations of General Garnier Duplossis, allow me, my dear friends of all ranks, American and French, to address you from the bottom of my heart as a chief and soldier the expression of gratitude for the glory you have lent our good 157th division. I had full confidence in you but you have surpassed my hopes.

"During those nine days of hard fighting, you have progressed nine kilometers, through powerfully organized defenses, taken nearly 600 prisoners, captured 15 guns, 20 minnenwerfers and nearly 150 machine guns, secured an enormous amount of engineering material and important supply of artillery ammunition and brought down by your fire three enemy aeroplanes."

CHICAGO ILL AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 6, 1919

CHICAGO COLORED SOLDIER CITED FOR GREAT HEROISM

Sergt. Ralph Gibson of the 370th infantry, colored, 4306 Forrestville ave., has been cited for extraordinary heroism under fire at Beaume, France, Nov. 8, when he led his platoon across a fire-swept zone inthe advance of the objective, encouraging his men byhis fearless example." The same day he located two enemy machine gun positions, and broght back important information.

Negro Youth Decorations Fayette Ne Wins Two

PITTSBURG PA SUN
MARCH 6, 1919

General Pershing and Marshal Foch Personally Award Distinguished Service Cross and Croix du Guerre to Boy for Valiant Service.

Special to The Pittsburgh Sun

UNIONTOWN, March 6.—Just a plain, honest, hard-working Negro boy, yet Arthur Johnson of Continental No. 3, H. C. Frick coke plant, three miles south of Uniontown, wears across his breast the distinguished service cross of the United States and the croix de guerre of France, the only man in Fayette county so far as is known to have been decorated by two nations for conspicuous bravery on the field of battle.

Bringing with him his tin hat" and gas mask as souvenirs of his life in fields and trenches, Johnson arrived home on Monday, and since that time has been the center of admiring groups of friends and fellow townsmen. Sent from this district to Camp Lee in 1917, Johnson was later transferred to Camp Sherman and attached to the Negro doughboys of the Eighty-third division.

General Pershing pinned the American decoration on his uniform for valiant service at Soissons. Under sweeping fire from machine guns and rifles he had dashed out into No-Man's Land and brought back a wounded comrade, escaping by a miracle unscathed. His croix de guerre carries with it one palm and was personally presented by Marshal Foch for gallant conduct exceeding the line of duty. Johnson was acting as regimental runner, and succeeded in getting a message through between a brigaded unit of French and Americans when all liaison had failed under heavy shell fire. Previous messengers had been killed, but Johnson came through, one severe hip wound being received in the effort. He ran two miles with the wound, but his message reconnected communication between the French and Americans at a critical moment.

Johnson walks with a slight limp, but grimpingly declares that he wouldn't mind going through the experiences again. He will live with his parents in the little coke town and will go back to work next week. He wears his decorations with becoming modesty, and is the same quiet, good-natured boy today he was 18 months ago when he joined the colors. The only other war medal to come to a Fayette county man, so far as is known, is the distinguished service cross awarded to Rev. Mandville J. Barker, Jr., local clergyman serving in France as a Y. M. C. A. secretary.

LIEUTENT FEARING, WHO WON THE CROIX DE GUERRE, SPEAKS AT ST. PAUL'S COMMENCEMENT

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St. Paul's Commencement exercises were held at Lawrenceville, Va.:

Victory Through Preparation

Dr. William C. Sturgis, a son of one of the original incorportors of St. Paul School, and Educational Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, spoke on "The Price of Freedom." 6-5-19

Lt. Robert W. Fearing, who was graduated from St. Paul, in 1895, and recently has served as signal officer of the 367th Regiment (original Buffaloes), 92d Division, and has won a Croix de Guerre decoration, described the efficient and loyal service which technically-trained Negroes rendered throughout the war.

The Rt. Rev. Beverley D. Tucker, D.D., Bishop of Southern Virginia, and President of the St. Paul Board of Trustees, presented diplomas to forty-eight graduates of the school's grammar department, to thirteen graduates of the senior normal and to nine trade students.

To the normal graduates, J. N. Hillman, State Supervisor of Teacher Training in Virginia, presented special certificates, and spoke on "Bearing the Torch."

COLORED HERO OF WORLD WAR

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
MARCH 2, 1919

Passengers on the steamer from Washington to Norfolk last night were very much interested in a colored veteran of the late war, who was aboard, wearing a distinguished service cross. He was very modest and retiring in his manner, and none would have known his story had he not been pressed for it. His name is Thomas H. Davis, and his home is in Hampton, his mother being Frances Davis, of 49 Lincoln street, in that place, and he was then on his way home, having been mustered out of the service at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, on Thursday of this week.

Private Davis was in the sanitary detachment of the 368 infantry, and received the distinguished service cross at the hands of General Pershing himself for extraordinary heroism on September 30th, 1918, on the battlefield of Binaville, France, he having volunteered to rescue, and brought to safety, two wounded soldiers, notwithstanding the battlefield was being swept by shell and machine-gun fire. He was specially commended for it by his commanding officer, and was subsequently awarded the medal referred to. Private Davis is well known in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Afro-American Hero Wounded 350 Times Guffaws at Gloom

AUGUSTA GA HERALD
OCTOBER 5, 1919

Got "the blues?"

Shame on you!

Take a look at this splendid Afro-American soldier—Sergt. Jack Mason—and cheer up.

Jack Mason is known to his comrades in the United States Army as "the human sieve".

HE HAS BEEN WOUNDED IN ACTION 350 TIMES!

Literally riddled with bullets and shell particles, he still manages to look life square in the eye and SMILE!

If the stitches ever come out of Jack Mason, or the silver plates in his head and body get loose, he'll just naturally FALL APART! But do you think the contemplation of such a disaster bothers him, or chokes the laughter in his heart?

Not on your daguerreotype! "Ser-

Jack Mason

This couragous colored boy was hit 340 times in a single engagement in France—yet he sings until the many decorations on his breast jingle an accompaniment. He is the military "Polyanna" of the world and has a "glad" personality which is irresistible.

GETS D. S. CROSS; WORE A CROIX DE GUERRE

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 2.—Wi Clincy, 2615 Sixth Alley, north received his distinguished service cross at the local army recruiting station Saturday morning. Clincy was born in Birmingham and was in company K, three hundred and sixty-sixth Infantry. He was awarded this decoration for gallantry in action during the fighting in the Toule sector on September 1, 1918. Clincy was operating a machine gun, and after he had been wounded in the eye and side he continued to use his gun effectively and materially aided in routing the Germans during the day's offensive. Clincy has been awarded the croix de guerre by the French government also.

Richmond Planet

Sergeant Greer and some comrades received their first mail at Verdun August 4, 1918. This picture was taken by a French artillery sergeant who owned a camera.

ATLANTA JOURNAL
MARCH 27, 1919

Arrested Negro Wore Two French War Crosses

A negro by the name of Flutty Young, who says that the two war crosses that he is wearing were awarded him by the French government, was among those arrested by the police Wednesday night and charged with loitering. He was released on a copy of charges and was expected to appear before Recorder Johnson Thursday afternoon. Young told the police that he was overseas twelve months and that he had been decorated for aiding in the capture of forty-three Germans and fifteen machine guns.

RARE FRENCH MEDAL FOR CAMBRIDGE HERO.

(Boston Post, Aug. 8, 1919.)

The French Military Medal, the highest honor bestowed by France upon her soldiers for unusual heroism, was pinned by General Edwards yesterday afternoon upon Corporal Clifton Merrimon, a letter carrier at the Harvard square post office. Merrimon is a survivor of L Company of colored troops, which served in France with the 372d Infantry of the Red Hand Division. He is one of the few men from the ranks in this country to receive the Military Medal, which has rarely been awarded to French generals and has never been given to an American high officer.

Partly because Merrimon is the smallest corporal in L Company and partly because his army jacket already bore over the heart the Croix de Guerre with palm and the Distinguished Service Cross. General Edwards had to pin the covefed silver and gold decoration way over on one side. As he fastened the clasp, the general told Merrimon that his exploits were among the most unusual that had come to his notice.

The Citation.

(Boston Globe, Aug. 8, 1919.)

The new decoration, according to the citation read yesterday when Gen.

CORPORAL CLIFTON MERRIMON, Cambridge letter carrier, who received the French military medal from General Edwards yesterday.

Edwards pinned the medal upon Sergt. Merrimon's breast, beside the other two, was given for extraordinary heroism near Bussy Farm on Sept. 27, 1918.

"Corp. Merrimon (he became a sergeant later) made an attack with hand grenades on an enemy machine gun which was causing heavy losses to his platoon; and succeeded in killing the gunner and putting the gun out of commission. He then organized the remainder of the platoon and led them to their position south of Bussy Farm."

Referring to deed which won for him the decoration, Sergt. Merrimon said yesterday: "You see, we had been in action all day, and were terribly cut up. Out of 800 men that went into action in the morning, but 30 were checked up at night. It was in the neighborhood of 5 o'clock in the afternoon that I put the machine gun out of commission, and from that time until reinforced next morning we held the ground we had taken with but 30 men. We were eight days in constant fighting before being relieved."

Gas Mask Shot Off.

What makes his action more heroic is the fact that though gassed himself, he silenced the machine gun single-handed. But in doing it his gas mask was shot off his face. His regiment, which was brigaded with the 157th French Division, was decorated at Brest at the time he received his personal decorations.

Recently Married.

Sergt. Merrimon is 26 years old and before the war served with the old 6th Massachusetts. On his return from war he married a girl to whom he was engaged at the time he enlisted and they are now living at 39 Tremont street, Cambridge. For the past month, he has been attached to the Harvard square branch of the postoffice as a substitute letter carrier.

NEGROES WHO WON CROSSES SEEK JOBS

N Y C JOURNAL
AUGUST 12, 1919

Colored Porters Performed Heroic Feats—30 Traffic Men on List of Bureau.

A soldier who, with the assistance of a comrade, killed twenty Germans is looking for a job to-day. He is Alaska Kirdry, a corporal in the Twenty-fourth Infantry (colored), who received the Croix de Guerre for bravery displayed in the Argonne Forest.

Kirdy and eight other men were cut off from the American lines for fourteen hours. Six were killed in a skirmish. Then Kirdy and the other survivor killed the twenty who attacked them. Kirdy helped his pal, who has badly wounded, back to the American lines. Yesterday he sought a job at the Re-employment Bureau for Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, No. 505 Pearl street. Although wounded and gassed while abroad, Kirdy is able to work. He is not particular about the kind of a job or the pay.

For capturing two Germans while risking his life as a spy, Harry Mahoney, a colored sergeant, who was with the 369th Infantry, was awarded the Croix de Guerre. Mahoney was spying in No Man's Land when his identity was discovered. He overcame the pair and took them back to American headquarters. After being eighteen months overseas Mahoney is back seeking a job aas a horseshoer, porter or laborer. He wants enough money to be able to support his family.

ACTORS WOULD FARM.

Three more actors who were in the service have applied for positions at the Re-employment Bureau. All of them want farm work. One, who was with "Springtime," is looking for a permanent place, while the other two, who played in "Good Morning, Judge," are seeking positions just for the Summer in order to keep down weight and their expenses. These men, says a statement issued by Major Warren Bigelow, director of the bureau, should be welcomed in a small town where the residents will appreciate men who were in the service, who can participate in village amateur theatrical productions and who are willing to help with the harvest.

A former bartender, who is convinced that prohibition is here to stay, was placed by the Re-employment Bureau with a tea concern as a salesman. The ex-dispenser expressed the opinion that the dry spell was going to be a fixture. He thinks that the former service men have grown so used to doing without liquor that they will not worry much if the good old days never return.

WAS 32 YEARS IN SERVICE.

E. W. Drake, chief of the Registration Division, is wondering if there is a firm which can use a middle-aged man who saw service in the Spanish-American War and on the Mexican border, and who again answered the call to the colors in the last crisis. Archibald Duhean, of No. 402 Butler street, Brooklyn, who was in the Coast Artillery Corps, is seeking a position as electrical engineer or stationary engineer. On account of being about fifty years of age, Duhean is finding it difficult to find a job. All told, this ex-fighter has spent thirty-two years in the service.

Thirty-three traffic men are seeking positions. These men are described by F. A. Griffin, chief of the Division for Executives, Professional and Technical Men, as ex-fighters who are familiar with ratings, routings, classifications, claims and freight matters in general. The average applicant wants about $35 a week to start, although some will accept less, and others ask more. All of them were engaged in railroad work before they entered the service.

Race Soldier Wins "Medal Militaire"

Dev. Advocate

CAMP SHERMAN, Chillicothe, April 15.—A medaille militaire is awaiting Sergt. Delbert Prior, Co. 372nd Infantry, who was recently discharged at Camp Sherman.

This most prized of French medals is awarded for exceptional cases of heroism on the battlefields and is worn only by generals and enlisted men.

As soon as Sergt. Prior's final papers can be located and his residence ascertained he will be notified to report at Camp Sherman at the expense of the government to receive the award.

Corp. Andrew Irrgang, Spades, Ind., a member of the machine gun company, 120th Infantry, will receive the distinguished service cross in recognition of extraordinary heroism in action near Bellicourt, France, Sept. 29, 1918.

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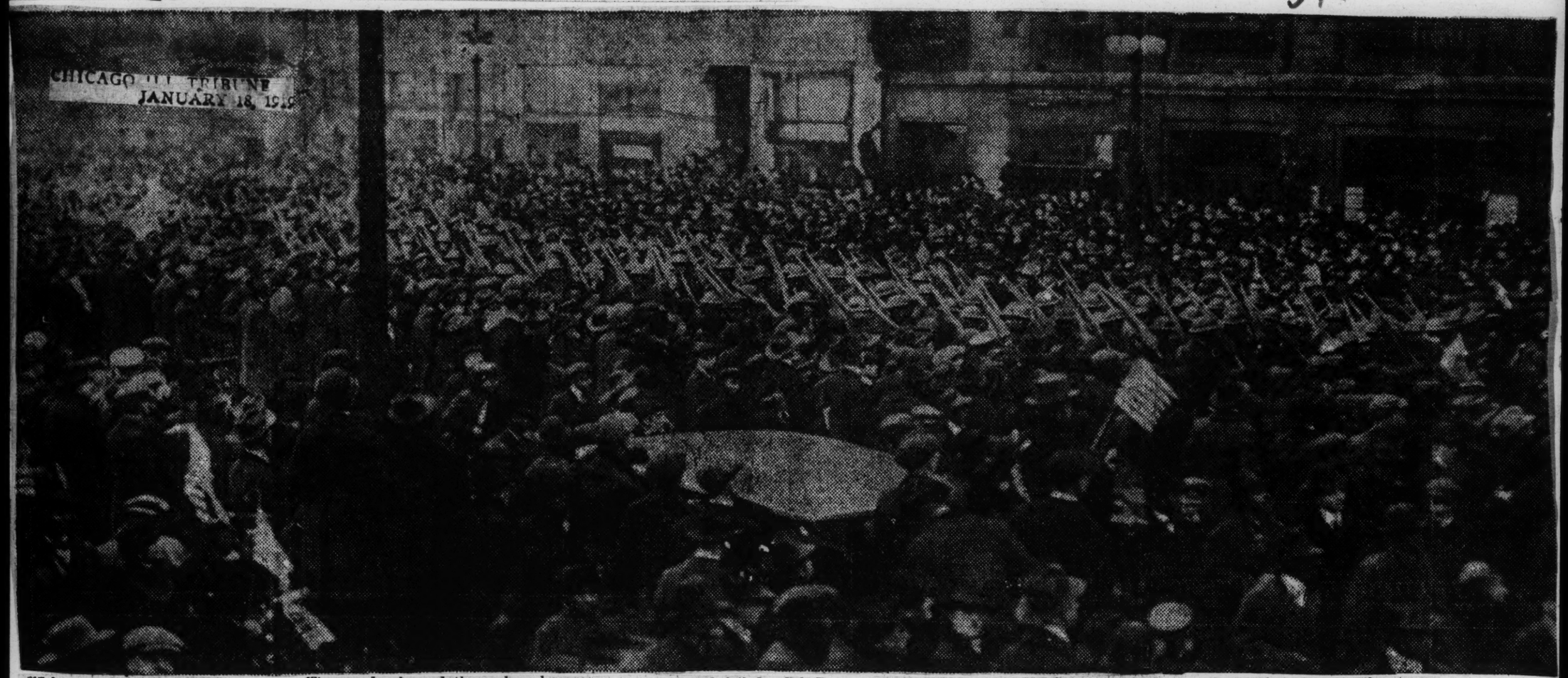

"It's great to be a hero, but O, you reg'lar Chicago feed!"

CITY IN TUMULT OF JOY GREETS 'BLACK DEVILS'

Vast Crowds Cheer "Old Eighth"; Shooting Mars Great Welcome.

Chicago welcomed home her dusky heroes of the Three Hundred and Seventieth infantry—the old Eighth Illinois—yesterday amid riotous scenes. Thousands cheered themselves hoarse as the medal bedecked Negroes swept up Michigan avenue and through the loop in the afternoon.

It was a day of wild rejoicing for the wives, sweethearts, and friends of the Chicago blacks who smashed the Hindenburg line and the happy feminine contingent insisted that it was as much their parade as the soldiers'.

The regiment arrived early in the morning and from the moment of debarking at the La Salle station until the boys fell in line to march to the Coliseum for the city's formal welcome the cheering was constant and the fervent greetings innumerable.

At the Coliseum.

At the Coliseum every mother's son of them seemed to be surrounded by a coterie of admirers—families and sweethearts. They were given a hearty banquet and plenty of time to enjoy it. The noise that went up when Col. Denison, commander of the "Old Eighth," who went overseas with them, entered the Coliseum, made all the rest a whisper. Col. Denison was compelled to return to the United States by illness.

Mayor Thompson was on hand to make a speech, but he didn't get far. "Ah got no place to keep speeches—what ah wan is mah discharge, hon'ble, dis-hon'ble, or anything, jes' long as it's a discharge," shouted a dusky buck. Others tried and failed. Col. Roberts got quiet from the men, but nobody could have calmed the relatives and friends. It was estimated that 30,000 persons greeted the heroes during the hours of the reception.

After the dinner there was more kissing and handshaking. One soldier with a false mustache was cheered when he gave an imitation of a French general decorating a hero. His "hero" was a sweetheart. That started a general pantomime.

Fall in Line for Parade.

At 2:30 p. m. the regiment fell in line at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue for the parade. Each man was clad as if ready for the trenches—with helmet, cartridge belt, service overcoat, and rifle. Hindenberg didn't make the disorder in their ranks that the home folks did.

The parade down Michigan avenue and through the loop was a tumultuous scene. As the van of the regiment neared Adams street the crowds blocked the street. There was a halt and the word flew up the boulevard to the thousands waiting between Adams and Washington streets that the column was going west in Adams street instead of continuing north to Washington street.

Great Crush at Adams Street.

The checker-board of faces along both sides of Michigan avenue broke and they surged south. There was none to stop them. The jam at Adams street finally was cleared, but as the regiment moved on there were more civilians than soldiers in the ranks. As they poured through the streets the remainder of the way they were given a great ovation.

Negroes of all shades, sizes, ages, and sexes waved the Stars and Stripes or the French tricolor, and the whites waived the color line and sent up cheer after cheer.

At times on the line of march the formation could hardly be distinguished. Girls carried rifles and men carried soldiers. At times the noncoms and officers got their companies arranged in almost military manner, only to be stampeded when friends rushed into the ranks. The various Negro fraternal organizations that attempted to follow the regiment were swept all over by the men and women who tried to keep step to the music.

The situation was not controlled until the station was reached late in the afternoon and the troops placed aboard trains for Camp Grant, where they will be demobilized.

A sergeant and two squads were left in Chicago to pick up stragglers. They patrolled the south side Negro district last night, but no arrests were reported.

Soldier Is Shot.

There was but one incident that marred the joyous day. As the stream of civilians and steel helmeted Negroes surged through La Salle street Sergt. Edward Jones of Company M shot and wounded Private Garfield Dallas of the same company.

Sergt. Jones, witnesses said, was endeavoring to keep his men in ranks as the regiment moved through the streets in a column of squads. Dallas had a girl admirer on each arm, his rifle slung over a shoulder.

Jones drew an automatic revolver and motioned for Dallas to get back in ranks. The private was slow to obey and Jones fired at the ground. The girls screamed and pressed back into the crowd. Jones is then said to have aimed his weapon at Dallas and fired again, the bullet lodging in his left shoulder blade.

Sergeant Is Disarmed.

Jones was seized by Patrolman Oscar Erickson and disarmed. Erickson took the sergeant to the depot and turned him over to Col. Thomas A. Roberts, the white commander of the regiment. Jones claimed he was under military orders to keep his men in ranks by force if necessary.

Col. Roberts said Jones violated orders by having his pistol loaded and that he would be taken before a court martial board. He went to Camp Grant, under guard, with the rest of his regiment.

Dallas, whose home is in Ridgely,

Tenn., was removed to the West Side hospital, where surgeons extracted the bullet last night. He is in no danger, they said.

Soldiers Wear Many Medals.

It was the Eighth regiment, Illinois national guard, when they left us, but they came back the Three Hundred and Seventieth infantry of the Fifty-ninth French army division. The croix de guerre was in evidence everywhere, while on several uniforms hung distinguished service medals.

They left us with a Thirty-fifth street dialect and came back talking French.

"Boss, we-all has been Frenchised," roared a strapping big buck. "Polly-vou Frawnce, Brownskin?" he queried of a deep brunette who approached to finger the croix de guerre on his blouse.

Almost a year's active service, elbow to elbow with the best of the French poilus, changed the accent of many a man. They didn't mind the absence of fried chicken from the dinner provided at the Coliseum. Wasn't there roast beef au jus? "Coffee o-late," too, as several said.

It was the city's first opportunity to welcome home in a unit local soldiers who saw the heat of battle in France.

"Saw plenty of France, plenty of Belgium, and plenty of Germany," said a burly corporal. "Don' wanna see nothin' mo' 'cept Chi."

Their "galvanized derbies," steel trench helmets, were battered and scarred. Several presented evidence of shrapnel or bullet. On their shoulders they carried Lee-Enfield rifles, the weapon devised for the Yank infantryman overseas.

Regiment's Great Record.

The regiment went through some of the most severe action of the entire war. They were brigaded with French troops, who were given the task of breaking the sector held by the crack Death's Head hussars of the German army at the Argonne. They did. Again at St. Mihiel they were placed on the offensive with scarcely any artillery protection.

Ninety-five killed, 581 wounded or gassed, 1 captured, and only 1 officer lost, is the casualty record of the regiment. It is their boast that they took few prisoners.

"Last to quit" is one of their slogans, for they were attacking a German supply train on Nov. 11 when word of the armistice reached them. They were the first of the allied forces to enter Laon in four years.

Many Win French Honors.

The regiment as a whole was awarded the croix de guerre by the French and an individual who won the coveted emblem had to display unusual bravery. Individuals in the regiment who received the croix de guerre were:

Col. Thomas A. Roberts.
Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan.
Maj. James R. White.

Captains.

John H. Patton,	George M. Allen,
Chester Saunders,	James H. Hall,
Samuel R. Gwynne,	Stuart Alexander,
John T. Prout,	Mathew Jackson,
Devere J. Warner,	James H. Smith,

Lieutenants.

Park Tandl,	Harry N. Shelton,
Osceola Browning,	Henry P. Cheatham,
George Lacey,	Stanley M. Norvell,
Frank Robinson,	Roy B. Tisdell,
Claudius Ballard,	Thomas A. Painter,
Charles C. Jackson,	Lawson Price,
William Warfield,	Lincoln D. Reid,
Samuel S. Gordon,	Elber J. Meyers.
Robert P. Hurd,	

Sergeants.

Matthew Jenkins,	Norman Henry,
Cecil Nelson,	Clarence B. Gibson.
Howard Templeman,	

Corporals.

Charles T. Brock,	Maceo A. Tervalon,
James R. Brown,	Joseph Henderson,
Lewis Warner,	Elma Laurent.

Privates.

Robert Pride,	Jonas Paxton,
Nathaniel White,	Harry Pearson,
George B. White,	Paul Turlington,
Howard Sheffield,	Reed J. Brown,
Ulysses Sayes,	Paul Johnson,
Cornelius Robinson,	Reedy Jones,
William Cuff,	Alonzo Keller,
Hugh Givens,	Lavern Massey,
Arthur Johnson,	Jones Nevees,
Rufus Pitts,	Ira Taylor,
Deery Brown,	Jesse Ferguson,
Robert Dorsey,	~~Charles W. Monroe,~~
Bee McKissie,	

Wear U. S. Medal.

Among the Chicagoans in the regiment who wear the American D. S. M. are the following:

Sergt. Ralph Gibson, 4306 Forrestville avenue.

Lieut. Benote Lee, 3112 Vernon avenue.

Lieut. William Warfield, Thirty-eighth street Y. M. C. A.

Private George B. White, 3535 Prairie-av.

LT. R. L. CAMPBELL DECORATED ON A. & T. CAMPUS

Is Native of Greensboro

The Raleigh Independent. 1-27-19.

(Special To The Independent)

Greensboro, N. C.—The Agricultural and Techinal College was honored this afternoon as no other Negro institution in the country. As far as we know, no white institution has been given this unusal distinction. Indeed it is something that the Negroes of this city should never forget, and more especially those who were fortunate enough to have seen the decoration..

It was very fitting that this decoration should have taken place on the A. & T. College campus for several reasons. First, because it is Lieutenant Campbell's home, where he has worked for a number of years as an instructor in this institution. Second, because of the presence of a large body of Negro youth, most of whom were members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps of the A. & T. College. Third, because it brings to this institution a peculiar distinction which it richly deserves for the part it played in the great World War, for from it went five teachers to the training camp at Des Moines, Iowa, three of whom made creditable officers in the National Army and saw service overseas. Capt. D. K. Cherry, 1st. Lieut. George Love and 1st. Lieut. Robert L. Campbell, the hero of the occasion. In addition to this, over ninety percent of the A. & T. College students were in the service of Uncle Sam, and most of them saw overseas service. For these reasons, I think it was most fitting that this exercise should have taken place on the college grounds. It is indeed a new epoch, not only in the history of the college, but in the history of the Negro race, and should be referred to with peculiar emphasis and pride, because of the undaunted courage this Negro officer displayed in the great war and the great contribution he made for his race and his country in the cause of world democracy.

Lt. Campbell Decorated.

Promptly at 3:30 P. M., the members of the R. O. T. C. were in line in front of their barracks from which they marched to the parade ground, there taking battalion formation for parade under the command of Sergt. W. G. Green, U. S. A. In a few minutes Col. Floyd arrived and promptly at 4:30 the band began to play and Col. Floyd took his position in front of the battalion and Lieut. Campbell, who was on the right between the band and the battalion, marched within six paces of Col. Floyd and saluted him. At this point Col. Floyd read the citation and pinned upon Lieut. Campbell the Croix De Guerre, after which Lieut. Campbell saluted him and he shaking hands with the Lieut. congratulated him for his great bravery. Then Lieut. Campbell took his place on the left of Col. Floyd; the band began to play a military march and the boys in uniform marched pass the distinguished officers in review. Col. Floyd complimented them very highly for the excellent showing which they made. The citation is as follows:

A TRUE COPY.
General Headquarters
of the
French Armies of the East
STAFF
Personnel Bureau
(Decorations)

Order No. 17,470 "D" (Extract)

With the approbation of the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, the Marshall of France, Commander in Chief of the French Armies of the East cities in the order of the ARMY CORPS:

Lieutenant Robert L. Campbell, 368th American Infantry Regiment.

"Officer of admirable courage. Seeing a wounded liaison agent fall in the middle of a field swept by violent fire, he went to his assistance in plain view of the enemy and brought him to shelter."

The Marshall of France,
Commander of the French Armies of the East.

PETAIN

For Original Extract:
The Lieutenant Colonel,
Chief of Personnel Bureau.

Thus ended the historic scene, and I feel that every Negro family who can should have a copy of this citation made, printed in letters of gold, framed and hanged upon the walls of their homes for the inspiration of their children, because such distinctions are very rare in any race and especially in the Negro race. There fore too much appreciation, praise and honor cannot be given to this heroic deed, performed by this distinguished officer, who has made for himself a place in the hearts of every patriotic American citizen and even in the hearts of generations yet unborn.

Lieut. Campbell has also (been awarded the D. S. C. and recommended for the captaincy.

Lieutenant Campbell was formally in charge of the R. O. T. C. at this institution and we regret very much indeed that he has received orders from the War Department transfering him to the A. & M. College at Normal Alabama. However, he carries with him the very best wishes of the faculty and students and the Negro citizens of Greensboro.

AMEX TROOPS AT BREST RECEIVE HIGH AWARDS

ADMIRAL MOREAU HONORS 372ND REGIMENT FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES DURING CHAMPAGNE OFFENSIVE

Brest, January 27, 1919. (Delayed in Transmission.)

The 372nd Infantry, U. S. A. (colored) (Attaches of the 157th French Division) was highly honored by France at this place when Vice Admiral Moreau, the French Commander of the Port of Brest, decorated the colors of the above named regiment with the Croix re Guerre and Palm of Distinguished Services in the Champaigne Offensive.

During September and October, 1918 individual honors had been conferred previously.

The ceremony was at Cours Dajot overlooking the Port of Commerce and was witnessed by thousands of French civilians, soldiers and sailors from many different nations.

The American fighters numbering about 3,000, were with the famous French "Red Hand" Division. They became heroes on many fighting fronts, and were in the Vosges Mountains, training for the Metz Offensive, when the armistice was signed.

They are now returning to America.

Vice-Admiral Moreau arrived at about 2:30, and was greeted by the 372nd Infantry, standing at attention along the Cours Dajot. Colonel Herschal Tupes, Lieutenant-Colonel Cooley and Captin Walsh, Adjutant of the 372nd Infantry were present at their posts.

Major-General Helmick, of the American post of Brest, was present as a spectator.

The Regimental Band added much to the program with "Keep the Home Fires Burning," Patriotic selections and "Caesars Triumphal March."

The basis of this citation was included in the Army Orders in favor of the 372nd Infantry, which Colonel Quillet, commanding the I. D. of the 157th, submitted to the Commanding General after the Champagne offensive.

The substance of eneral Quillet commendations of the 372nd was included in Admiral Moreau's words "to the Regiment."

After the delivery of the Croix de Guerre to Adjutant Walsh, Admiral Moreau read quotations from Colonel Quillet's Commendations mentioned above, dated and signed December 12, 1918, as follows: "Gave proof during the first engagement of the finest qualities of bravery and daring which are the virtues of Assaulting troops under the order of Colonel Tupes the troops dashed, with superb gallantry and admirable scorn of danger to the assault of a position continually defended by the enemy, taking it by storm under an exceptionally violent machine-gun fire."

The regiment continued its progressiveness in spite of enemy artillery fire and very severe losses. The advancing detachments made numerous prisoners, captured cannon, machine guns, and important war material.

The 372nd Infantry was at the front for more than six months, besides taking an active part in the Champagne Offensive. The Regiment was on the Argonne, at Vauquois, Verdun (Hill 304) and Le Mort-Homme, and the men have been quartered for some time near Brest, where they are awaiting eagerly their return to America.

The 372nd Infantry is made up of

National Guardsmen, including the 6th Massachusetts, the "I" Company, 1st Separate Battalion of Washington, D. C., the 9th "Separate Battalion" of Ohio, the "I" Company

Soldiers — 1919 312

Decorations

Hero Saved From Cell by Plea of Friend in Need

N Y C GLOBE
JULY 25, 1919

Negro Who Left Everglades to Win Croix de Guerre in France Has Sentence Suspended After Voluntered Plea of Attorney in Court.

Instead of being on his way to pelson to-day James White, a Negro, twenty-one years old, has a good position—and a new chance.

White pleaded guilty this morning before Justices Hermann, Salmon, and Edwards in the Court of Special Sessions, to the theft of eleven suits of underwear and five bars of chocolate from the Baltimore and Ohio pier, North River.

It was just by chance that Richard E. Weldon, an attorney, with offices in the Times Building, dropped into the court room as the case was being tried. It wasn't by chance that he stayed, however, for the story of a Negro boy, who left the Everglades of Florida, came to New York, joined "Bill" Hayward's "Fightin' Fifteenth," and went to France, gripped him.

White's head was bowed in guilt as he stood before the bar to-day, but it wasn't bowed the day he was captured by the Germans over there in France. It was erect with the spirit of Americanism then. And when captured and thrown into a dugout with five Germans he pounced on one, seized his rifle, bayonetted him to death, captured the other four, and took them back to the American lines. That's how he got his Croix de Guerre.

White waited for the judges to sentence him. But Weldon had pu aside the mettle him of the boy's experience in France and was on his feet.

"I would like to address the court in regard to this case," he said. The judges granted permission. And he launched into a plea for the Negro youth, a plea that was stirred only by what he had seen and heard in the courtroom.

"This boy isn't vicious," he said in conclusion. "If you will give him a chance I will give him a position."

"It is not the desire of the court to overlook crimes just because their perpetrators have records of gallantry on the battlefields," came the answer from the bench. "Heroes must obey the law as well as others. But in this case we will suspend the sentence."

And White got another chance to prove the mettle that showed itself in France.

N Y C JOURNAL
AUGUST 2, 1919

24 DECORATIONS CONFERRED ON TROOPS HERE

U. S., British, Italian and French Honors Given Out at 69th Regiment Armory.

Twenty-four decorations were conferred to-day at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, Lexington avenue and Twenty-fifth street, by military representatives of the American, French, British and Italian governments.

The ranking officer to receive an award was Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy J. Moynihan, of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry.

Major Samuel T. Stewart, of the New York Recruiting Headquarters, was in charge of the programme. Following the awards Robert L. Moran, President of the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of the city of New York, delivered a short address to the recipients.

CORPORAL UNABLE TO APPEAR.

One of the four on the American list, Corporal Michael Duane, of No. 1111 Southern Boulevard, the Bronx, was unable to appear, due to injuries received in battle. He is still in a hospital here. Duane was a member of Lieutenant-Colonel Moyniha's outfit, and later on he will be presented with both the French and Italian decorations.

Two others to receive decorations on the American list were Major Robert O. Marsh, of No. 120 Broadway, and Corporal James Dolan, of No. 312 West Eleventh street. Mrs. Ida Battles, a negress, of No. 68 West Nine-[illegible] street, appeared in place of her deceased son, Corporal Fletcher Battles, Company K, 369th Infantry, who died in action.

The French Government was represented by Major Ulysses Breton, the Italian Government by Captain A. Biagi and Lieutenant A Barberini, and the British Government by [illegible] Norman Thwaites. The American decorations were pinned on by [illegible] Wilbur E. Wilbur.

LIST OF MEN HONORED.

The complete list of those to be honored follows:

British Distinguished Service Order, Major Robert O. Marsh.

United States Distinguished Service Cross, Corporal James Dolan, No. 312 West Eleventh street, Seventy-seventh Division.

Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, Lieutenant-Colonel Timothy J. Moynihan, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry.

French Medaille Militaire, Corporal Robert J. Hassard, No. 227 West One Hundred and Twenty-first street, Company E, Ninth Infantry.

Italian war cross for merit, Corporal Robert Storrio, No. 47 Ind[illegible] street, Greenpoint, Three Hundred and Twenty-fifth Infantry; First Class Private William Odenwald, No. 1813 Second avenue, Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Infantry; Major Paul Daly, No. 20 Nassau street, Eighteenth Infantry; First [illegible] Private Anthony Buoino, No. 922 Pacific street, Three Hundred and Tenth Infantry; Corporal William Rochkind, No. 228 Henry street, Three Hundred and Fifth Infantry; Private William Berry, No. 232 Union street, Lockport, N. Y., Sixty-first Infantry; Private Julius Arronson, No. 71 Fi[illegible] avenue, One Hundred and Ninth Infantry; Captain Mamilton [illegible] (deceased), New Rochelle, Twenty-sixth Infantry, medal to be presented his father, Dr. Mathis L. F[illegible], New Rochelle; Corporal Michael [illegible] 1111 Southern Boulevard, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry.

French Croix de Guerre with gold star, Corporal John E. Ferguson, No. 2072 West Eleventh street, Brooklyn, One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Charles L. Anderson, No. 77 Elm street, Mayville, Three Hundred and Sixth Machine Gun Battalion; Private Abe Ledenson, No. [illegible] St. John's place, One Hundred [illegible] seventh Infantry; [illegible] ter, Glen Falls, N. Y., [illegible] Infantry; Sergeant Joseph J. Lynch, No 47 West Post Road, White Plains, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry; Sergeant Joseph Swedden, No. 10 Hudson st., One Hundred and Thirteenth Infantry.

French Croix de Guerra with silver star—Private William J. Hamilton, Rosedale, L. I. Ninth Infantry.

French Croix de Guerre with palm—Private James C. Carty, Pier 86 North River, One Hundred and Second Infantry.

French croix de guerre with bronze star, Corporal Michael Duane, No. 111 Southern boulevard, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry; Corporal Fletcher Battles, deceased, Three Hundred and Sixy-ninth Infantry medal to be presented to his mother, Mrs Ida Battles, No. 68 West Ninety-ninth street.

Citation for gallantry in action, Frank Smith, No. 225 One Hundred and Twenty-sixth stree, Rihmond Hill, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.

COL. HAYWARD MADE KNIGHT OF LEGION

N Y SUN
APRIL 28, 1919

Receives Accolade of French General's Sword in City College Stadium.

CEREMONY IS INSPIRING

D. S. C. Is Conferred Upon Major Lorillard Spencer—Crosses to 3 Women.

Uplifted sword of a gallant French General flashing in the sunshine flooding the Stadium of the City College; volleys of Gallic eulogy while a battalion of sturdy black men stand at attention and 10,000 folk of many races look on from the stone benches and from among the wide spaces of the gray white halls of the college; a glimpse of the brave red color as a decoration passes from the hand of the little French General in horizon blue to the breast of the big American Colonel in olive drab; a light, swift accolade upon the left and right shoulders of the American; the high, clear notes of a bugle; the crash of "La Marseillaise," and Col. William Hayward of the late 369th United States Infantry, Col. Bill Hayward of the old Fifteenth New York Infantry, is an officer of the order which stands for nobility of heart and mind, the order instituted by the Little Corporal, the Legion of Honor.

Others, it is true, were honored for their sufficient deeds by the French Republic yesterday afternoon within the immense oval of the Stadium, but it seemed as if the ceremony which gave to Col. Hayward the Cross of the Legion of Honor was the fitly culminating episode of an inspiring afternoon.

France thanked the whole disbanded regiment of black men that fought with the Fourth French Army under Gouraud in the Champagne offensive, and which was led from first to last by the white officers of its own choosing—Hayward, Lorillard Spencer, Hamilton Fish and the many others—by so signally complimenting the big, boyish, smiling Colonel. France had already placed upon the battle flag of the 369th the Croix de Guerre with palms and stars, but the officer's cross which went to Col. Bill and the war crosses that were pinned upon the breasts of Major Spencer and other officers completely emphasizing the thanks of France to the whole fighting regiment.

Occasion for Ceremony.

The occasion for the ceremony of yesterday, in which honors were paid to Col. Hayward, Major Spencer, Capt. Hamilton Fish, Capt. C. W. Fillmore, white officers of the black regiment; Sergeant William Butler and Sergeant George Va[illegible] negro non-coms, and Mrs. Charles Dean, Mrs. S[illegible]den and Mrs. Frederick Cobb, two mothers and a widow, respectively, of officers of the 369th that were killed in action after heroic deeds, was the memorial service called by Col. William Jay Schieffelin of the new Fifteenth Regiment, State Guard, in honor of the men of the old regiment that lost their lives in France.

At 3:30 P. M., the hour set for the ceremony of decoration, the half oval of the Stadium stand was almost filled with white and negro friends of the regiment, the negro guests being naturally in the majority. A lovelier day for the ceremony could not be picked from the calendar, for the sky was unflecked by cloud and the sunshine was so warm that overcoats and wraps were quickly laid aside.

Suddenly at the front of the centre of the oval of wide stone benches, down in the smooth brown soil of the athletic field the officers of the 369th came together in a company, every man of them wearing some decoration or another, except, perhaps, Major Spencer himself. So many French War Crosses have not been seen in a similar small company since the troops came home, and here and there were the beautiful insignia of the Legion of Honor, Major l'Esperance displaying the coveted decoration with much pride.

Brilliancy of Color.

The American group was joined presently by a brilliant staff of French officers whose horizon blue uniforms, the smartest looking military garb anywhere to be seen, added just the right and lively touch of color to the black and white background of the benches and to the sober drabness of the American uniforms. There was Gen. Collardet, chief military attache of the French Embassy, his breast covered with campaign stripes and the insignia of decorations; his aids, Lieut. J. Lebat and Capt. H. Blaise, tall, blond men with the look of fighters about them and others French officers connected with the High Commission and other services of their country.

Then, at this time, a little before 4 P. M., there came on the wind from the direction of the southeast gates of the Stadium the swinging notes of a military band, then the hammering of a fife and drum corps, and the vanguard of the new Fifteenth, its very proud band, came through the gates leading a battalion of the regiment, most of the men being veterans of the late war and many of them, as one noted a little later, wearing the Croix de Guerre. Led by Col. Schieffelin the battalion paraded the inner border of the great field, then drew up opposite the stadium, the regimental and battalion staffs advancing to join the former officers of the 369th.

What followed was very simply done. Col. Hayward himself, walked a little way forward and, facing Major Lorillard Spencer, conferred upon this officer, by authority of Gen. Pershing, the Distinguished Service Cross, alluding briefly to the citation which commended Major Spencer for exceptional valor in the attack of July 14 and 15, 1918, and in the attack of September 25, 1918, when the Major was shot through both legs by machine gun bullets. He is about to undergo another operation in the hope of regaining the use of his right leg.

Sergeant Butler's Exploit.

When the band had played a few bars of the national anthem Col. Hayward turned toward the negro Sergeant William Butler and recited the exploit which made Butler, who is from Salisbury on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, one of the special heroes of the regiment. Bravery and determination enabled him, single handed, to rescue a patrol of Americans from raiding Germans, to kill five of the Germans himself and to take the rest of them, including a Lieutenant, prisoner. Thereupon Col. Bill pinned upon the breast of the young sergeant the D. S. C., and again the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," while the battalion stood at attention, every officer's right hand held rigidly at salute, and the 10,000 spectators looked on with heads bared. Whatever this Eastern Shore negro boy may do for the rest of his life, one guesses that he will not forget those five minutes of his life.

The white Major and the black sergeant stepped back. There was a little eager stir among the French and American officers. Somebody took Col. Bill by the hand and led him to a solitary position facing the stadium. Out

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HAYWARD'S "F MARCH ON AS GREAT

N Y C EVE WORLD FEBRUARY 17, 1919

All New York Joins Colored People in Honoring Old 15th Regiment.

EUROPE'S BAND IN LEAD.

Doughboys Who Won Honors in War Showered With Money From Buildings.

The fighting 15th, New York's colored regiment, now the 369th Infantry, U. S. A., came into its own to-day when they marched up Fifth Avenue, with Col. "Bill" Hayward proudly in the lead, a police escort ahead of him and Lieut. Jim Europe's famous band which had jazzed the way all through the French war fronts, behind him.

Lieut. "Jim" wasn't there to lead his band as he had over the bloody battlefields of France. Jim was a victim of pneumonia contracted on the voyage back from France and is now recuperating in a hospital. But the band was there and there was just as must jazz in the brass instruments as of yore. Additional noise was lent to the music by the rumble and rapid fire of three French drums, which the band found on a battlefield and "just naturally picked up."

Those dusky soldiers certainly stepped out to the inspiring music of the jazz. Nothing like it has ever been seen on the avenue before. With gleaming eyeballs and glistening bayonets they swung along with the swagger of victorious veterans.

Thousands and thousands lined Fifth Avenue to bid them welcome and do them honor. The crowds grew excited at their approach. In that wonderful step, that wonderful cocksure gait the spectators could visualize those heroes of the "Black Watch" going over the top, fighting hand to hand with the Boche with bayonet and grenade and bomb and bare fists. They could hear their demoniac yells as they chased the enemy over his own ground.

The lower end of Fifth Avenue was jammed with black and white, but here they were mostly white. And the outpouring of sound was like the shrieking of dozens of sirens in the harbor, or the din of battle. The whites went fairly wild over the regiment and shouted and cheered themselves hoarse while the waved handkerchiefs and flags and banners and bandanas.

At the corner of 27th Street and Madison Avenue, where Company L and others were waiting to get into line, there was a sudden shower of dimes from all the windows and the roof of a tall loft building. The men broke line. The officers who had led those dusky lads to more than one victory just seemed to be absorbed in something far away and let the boys have their pickings. Not a dime was missed.

Eleven o'clock was the hour set for the start of the parade. Long before that hour the avenue was crowded, with standing room at a premium. White men and women mingled and jostled with their black brethren. The women folk of the colored men were adorned in their finest and the colors of the rainbow scintil-

Incomplete.

stepped Gen. Collardet and his staff, very brisk, very [illegible] about the whole business. Reading from the official document handed to him by Capt. Blaise, the trim little French General commended Col. Hayward in the name of France for exceptional bravery and exceptional qualities of leadership while serving with the Fourth and Seventh French armies.

Returning the paper to his aid, Gen. Collardet drew his sword, touched Col. Hayward lightly upon the left shoulder, then upon the right—the accolade of knighthood—pinned the officer's cross of the great legion of Napoleon upon Col. Hayward's breast, threw up his sword in graceful, gay salute, returned it to its scabbard, shook hands with the American, bowed formally and then snapped his hand to salute as the band of the Fifteenth, away over in the northeast corner of the field, played the "Marseillaise."

Another Inspiring Scene.

It was all full of color, interesting, inspiring, but even more was to come to evoke cheers and (as one saw also) tears, as well. Sitting inconspicuously upon a wooden bench placed in the stadium field, just under the bulk of the wall of the stand, were three women, one young, two elderly. Of these the one that most held attention was a small, gray lady, whose only sign of mourning was a gold star upon the sleeve of her gray suit. This was Mrs. B. S. Holden, the mother of Lieut. Ernest H. Holden, killed in the Champagne offensive.

She had been talking with the officers that had fought with her son, seizing eagerly upon every scrap of information, every bit of recollection they had to offer, and one heard her repeated comment: "He was a good boy—I have tried not to grieve too much." The others, in black, were Mrs. Frederick Cobb, widow of the young officer that commanded the Second Battalion of the regiment when he was killed on September 29, and Mrs. Charles Dean, whose son, Lieut. A. C. Dean, was killed, also on September 29, while commanding the Second Machine Gun Company.

Escorted by Col. Hayward and other officers of the 369th, the three were placed in a position directly in front of the big stand, and there they were joined in the order named by Major Lorillard Spencer, Capt. Hamilton Fish, Capt. Charles W. Fillmore and by Sergeants William Butler and George Valeska, the negro non-coms. Gen. Collardet, with his staff, advanced again and after reading the citations one by one, conferred the crosses of war, Mrs. Cobb receiving the cross awarded to her husband, Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Dean the crosses that would have gone to their sons. Once more the strains of "La Marseillaise" swept over the field, and then the band played "America."

At the close of the afternoon the Rev. William H. Brooks, chaplain of the Fifteenth Regiment, preached a sermon in memory of the regiment's dead, in which he recited the exploits of the 369th and mentioned the honor they had brought to the negroes of America. He thanked France for the honors she had conferred upon the plain black men of the regiment.

TROOPS OF 92ND DIVISION WIN DECORATIONS OF HONOR.

Entire Units And Individuals Cited for Bravery Under Fire of Hun Foe.

The Voice 1-11-19

With the American Army in France, Marbach, December 8.—By command of General Martin, Commanding the 92nd Division, General Orders have just been issued commending a number of Colored officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 365th Infantry for meritorious conduct in action at Bois Frehaut, near Pont-a-Mousson, November 10th and 11th, during the drive on Metz. Those named in this General Order were Capt. John H. Allen, First Lieutenants Leon F. Stewart, Frank L. Drye, Walter Lyons, David W. Harris, Benj. F. Ford, Second Lieutenants George L. Haines and Russell C. Atkins, Sergeants Richard W. White, John Simpson, Robert Townsend, Solomon D. Colston, Ransom Elliott, and Charles Jackson; Corporals Thomas B. Coleman, Albert Taylor, Charles Reed, and James Conley, and Privates Earl Swanson, Jesse Cole, James Hill, Charles White and George Chaney.

In the same General Orders the following were cited for bravery in action: Sergeant Isaac Hill, bravery displayed at Frapelle; First Lieut. John Q. Lindsey for bravery at Lesseux, both of the 366th Infantry, and First Lieut. Edward Bates of the 368th Ambulance Corps, and Sergeant Walter L. Gross of the 366th Infantry, for distinguished service near Hominville.

In another General Order Second Lieut. Nathan O. Goodloe, of the 368th Machine Gun Company, was commended for excellent work and meritorious conduct. During the operations in the Foret D'Argonne Lieut. Goodloe was attached to the 3rd Battalion. During the course of the action it became necessary to re-organize the battalion and withdraw part of it to a secondary position. He carried out the movement under a continual machine gun fire from the enemy. General Martin said: "Lieut. Goodloe's calm courage set an example that inspired confidence in his men."

General Martin, the new commander of the 92nd Division, also cited for meritorious conduct near Vienne le Chateau, Tom Brown, a wagoner, who as driver of an ammunition wagon, displayed remarkable courage, coolness and devotion to duty under fire. Brown hauled his wagon, even after his horse had been hurled into a ditch by shells and dispite his own painful wounds, worked until he had extricated his horses from the ditch, refusing to quit until he had completed his work, even though covered with blood from a painful wound.

Entire Units Cited For Bravery In Battle Line.

The entire first battalion of the 367th (Buffalos) nfantry has just been cited for bravery, and awarded the Croix de Guerre, thus entitling every officer and man in the battalion to wear this distinguished French decoration. This citation was made by the French Commission because of the splendid service and bravery shown by this battalion in the last engagement of the war, Sunday and Monday, November 10th and 11th, in the drive to Metz. This battalion went into action through a valley commanded by the heavy German guns of Metz and held the Germans at bay while the 56th regiment retreated, but not until it had suffered a heavy loss. The first battalion was commanded by Maj. Charles L. Appleton, of New York, with company commanders and lieutenants Colored.

In the 92nd Division of the American Army, 14 Colored officers and 43 Colored enlisted men have been cited for bravery in actio nand awarded the distinguished service cross. This is a splendid showing, and especially when it is considered that prior to the drive on to Metz Sunday morning, November 10th, this division, with the exception of the 368th Infantry, had been in no big engagement. Up until November 10th, with the exception of the 368th, which got into action in the Argonne, the 92nd had to content itself with making daily and nightly raids on the German front line trenches to capture prisoners. This, however, required daring and courage, and, in some ways, with more trying and more dangerous than being in a big engagement. A total of 57 citations for meritorious service, with report from one brigade not yet in, is a splendid showing for the 92nd division.

92nd Has Comparatively Small Casualty List.

The total casualties suffered by the 92nd (Colored Division) since being in France have just been obtained by me. The Division suffered a total of 1478 casualties. Among the killed were six officers, and one officer died from wounds received in action, while 31 enlisted men died from wounds, 10 enlisted men died from diseases; 2 enlisted men were listed as "missing," 16 officers and 543 enlisted men were wounded, and 39 officers and 661 enlisted men were gassed. The division's number of gassed is unusually large. A reason is, perhaps, that the Colored soldiers in the front line trenches of this division were unusually daring in making raids into the enemy's territory.

Considering, especially, the desperate advance the Colored soldiers of this division made out from Pont-a-Mousson the morning of November 10th, through a valley swept by the heavy German guns of Metz, and nests of German machine guns, the casualty is slight; for on the morning I saw them make the advance, and knowing the dangerous ground they were to cover to make their objective, it appeared miraculous that the division was not wiped out. The casualty in that advance was, perhaps, as light as it was because of the arpidity with which their line advanced. Officers could not hold them back, and the German guns and soldiers could not stop them. They plunged on to Preny and Pagny, and they rushed into the Bois Frehaut, and held, for 96 hours after they took it, this place from which picked Morroccan and Senegalese troops were forced to retreat in ten minutes after they had entered it. Occupying this Bois Frehaut for 36 hours against a murderous fire from the enemy, remaining there until hostilities ceased, it is surprising—a miracle, that the casualty list of the 92nd Division did not mount to many times 1478.

Soldiers — 1919 Decorations

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Hayward and Men Decorated in City College Stadium

3-4-19

New-York Age

Heroes of the old 15th were decorated by the United States and France Sunday afternoon before nearly ten thousand colored and white Americans in the City College Stadium. Twenty-three medals were pinned on the breasts of members of the regiment and relatives. Col. William Hayward, who was made an officer of the Legion of Honor, was the central figure of a most inspiring ceremony. The medal was received for the part he and his regiment played in holding the road to Paris on Juluy 15, and for the part played during the Champagne offensive.

The decorations were awarded with a group of colored sailors from the Atlantic fleet, members of the old 15th, and a battalion of the new 15th acting as guard of honor, while the regimental band played patriotic airs.

General Collardet, chief military attache of the French Embassy, decorated Colonel Hayward with the medal of the Legion of Honor. The French general was attended by his aids, Lieut. J. Labat and Capt. H. Blaise. Through its representative France thanked the whole disbanded regiment of colored men that fought with the Fourth French Army under General Gouraud and made the most impressive record of any unit in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Sergt. William Butler and Sergt. Geo. Valeska were doubly honored, as they were decorated with the Croix de Guerre by the French and the Distinguished Service Cross by the United States.

Major Lorillard Spencer, Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fillmore and Major Hamilton Fish, Jr., were officially awarded the Croix de Guerre, as were Charles Dean, Mrs. S. Holden and Mrs. Frederic Cobb, two mothers and a widow, respectively, of officers of the 369th, formerly the old 15th.

On the authority of General Pershing, Colonel Hayward personally presented the Distinguished Service Cross to the following enlisted men: G. E. Hannibal, Smithfield Jones, Lionel Rodgers, Robert Collins, A. J. McArthur, Ernest Hunter, M. W. Barrows, Forrest Johnson, George Jones, Samuel Nolan, Percy Russell, Casper White, Fletcher Battles and Michael Scott. M. D. Link was

Sergt. William Butler, whose heroic deeds on the battlefield were cabled to America last summer, was impressively decorated by Colonel Hayward, who pinned a D. S. C. on the breast of the decorated with the Croix de Guerre. young sergeant while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the battalion stood attention and every officer's right hand held rigidly a salute.

Sergeant Butler a Distinguished Hero.

Sergt. Butler is one of the distinguished heroes of the famous regiment. On the night of August 12, while the fighting was raging in the Champagne District, he rescued a patrol of Americans from a German raiding party. The enemy had rushed the American trenches and had captured five privates and a lieutenant. The raiders were returning to the German lines with their prisoners when Butler, occupying a lone position in a forward post, saw that it would be necessary for them to pass him.

He waited until the Germans were close to his post, then opened fire upon them with his machine gun. After killing ten Germans, Butler took the German lieutenant, who was slightly wounded, released the American lieutenant and five enlisted men of the regiment, returning to the American lines with the German officer and rescued party.

The work of Sergt. Valeska, a member of Company E, in the same campaign, won his two medals for him. His company went over the top to take a certain small village, which had been named as the final objective of the company. But before going many feet the captain of the company was killed. Within a few minutes every other officer of the unit had either been wounded or killed.

Then Valeska, seizing the opportunity, took command of the remnant of the company and, although himself injured, managed to lead it on into the village and hold it until relieved by a stronger force of troops from the rear.

After the presentation, memorial services were held for the departed heroes of the regiment, by the new 15th, Col. William Jay Schieffelin, regimental commander. Dr. W. H. Brooks preached.

GERMAN TERRORIZERS RETURN HOME MID CHERES AND TEARS.

370th U. S .Infantry—The Boys Who Went Over the Top and Broke the Hindenberg Line—Givn Great Reception in New York.

The Muskegon

A train load of Colored soldiers passed through the city Wednesday enroute to San Antonio, Texas. where they may be mustered out. These boys were a part of the 370th U. S. Infantry, regular soldiers, who made themselves famous with the 59th French Division, the other half having been sent to Chicago, where they were formerly known as the 8th Illinois. A splendid picture these boys made in their khaki suits, with canteens, guns and sabres, and above all, with countance and bearing which said: "We went across for democracy, and have done our bit; we were men over there, and we will be men over here."

These boys, or this Infantry, went to France in April, 1918, and were in active service eleven months. Their first engagement was at Samuel, France, their second, at Argonne, the third, at Sossione on the 28th of last September, when they went "Over the Top" and broke the famous Hindenburg line and holding a position between Death Valley and Grand Loupe for 29 hours which had never been held before by any troops longer than 4 hours at a time. These boys fought under Colored Officers, among whom were Lt. Col. Denison, Maj. J. H. Patton, Lt. Jerome Hubert was in command of the detachment. The soldiers speak in the highest terms of the Red Cross, and of the welcome accorded them upon their return home.

According to record compiled by regular army statistics, 10,000 white soldiers and officers deserted the lines during the war, as against 2 Colored soldiers.

Following is a general order, No. 4765 from General Vincendon, Commander of the 59th French Division bidding "Au Revoir" to our boys:

59th Division Quartier General
December 8, 1918.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4765
Officers and Soldiers of the 370th R. I. U. S.

You are leaving us; the impossibility at this time that the German Army can recover from its defeat—the necessity which is imposed upon the people of the ENTENTE of again taking up general life, leads the UNITED STATES to diminish its effectives in FRANCE. You are chosen to be among the first to return to America. In the name of your comrades of the 59th DIVISION I say to you, "AU REVOIR."

The Muskegon

The hard brilliant battles of CHAVIAGNY and LAURY, and of the BOIS de MORTIER generously put your regiment at the disposal of the FRENCH HIGH COMMAND to reinforce us. You have come from the trenches of the ARGONNE.

We first saw you at MAURIEL su ORCQ, in September, admired your fine appearance under arms—the parcision of your review, the suppleness of your evolution that presented to the appearance of silk unrolling in wavy folds.

We advance to the lines; fate faced you on the banks of the AILETTE in front of the BOIS de MORTIER. Oct. 12th you occupied the enemy trenches ACIER and BRAUZE. On the 13th we reached the Railroad of LAON la FERRE, the foret of ST. GOBAIN, principal of resistance of the HINDENBURG LINE was ours.

November the 5th SERRE was at last crossed—the pursuit became effective. Prout's Batallion distinguished itself at the VAL ST-PIRRE, where it captured a German Battery. Patton's Batallians were first to cross the HIRSON RAILROAD at the heights of AUBENTON when the Germans tried to resist. Duncan's Batallian took LOGNY, and on November 11th after Armistice, carried by their order, could not be stopped short of GUE d'HOSSUS.

We have hardly time to appreciate you, and already you depart.

As Lieutenant COLONEL Duncan said November the 28th in offering me your Regimental Colors, was a proof of your Love for FRANCE. As an expression of your loyalty to the 59th DIVISION of our Army, you have given your best, and you have given it out of the fullness of your hearts.

The blood of your comrades, who fell on the soil of FANCE, [illegible] our soldiers, renders indisolubile the bonds of affection that unites us. We have besides the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task, and the pride of bringing our foreheads to the rays of a common gradeur.

A last time. "Au Revoir."

All of us of the 59th Division will remember the time when the 370th R. I. U. S. under the orders of the distinguished Colonel Roberts, formed a part of our beautiful DIVISION.

General VINCENDON
Commanding 59th Division.
Signed: VINCENDON. facimill.

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COLORED DIVISION FEARLESS OF GA

TACOMA WASH LEDGER
APRIL 20, 1919

Sergt. White, Wearing Citation for Bravery, Tells of Ruling No Man's Land—Tacoman Was Gassed Himself and Wounded

By Frances Stone Burns

"THERE was no front that the colored troops was ever on that it didn't rule within three days. The Prussian Guards, the best troops in the German army, followed us from front to front; but we made 'em run every time. You couldn't catch 'em with a race horse, though on one front the 367th colored was almost wiped out. We got more gas in the 92d Division than any division in the United States Army. But our men were fearless in the face of gas, shells, bullets and the whole German army!"

Sergt. Richard W. White, 365th Infantry, 92d Division, colored, paid this tribute to his race when he told something of his experiences in No Man's Land. He wears the green silk shoulder cord of a citation for bravery when he was gassed in a scouting party; he was thrice gassed and suffered a shell wound in the leg; but he has come home convinced of the courage of his fellow soldiers, proud of his division, proud of the American army, and above all proud of Gen. "Black Jack" Pershing, under whom he served when he saw three years' foreign service in the American army several years ago.

Sergt. White is at 1214 South K street with his wife, whom he married while stationed at Camp Lewis the first year after America's entrance in the war.

Gassed Many Times

"We had more gas cases than any division in the army," said Sergt. White, "part of that was because they threw so much chlorine gas against us and partly because our men hated the mask and would rather risk gassing than having the perspiration dripping down in their eyes and keeping them from shooting right.

"I think that probably some of the hardest fighting in the whole army was done by the 92d Division at Marbache on the last two days of the war, November 10 and 11, when we assumed the offensive."

It was on November 10 that Sergt. White was wounded and again gassed, and put out of it. He had been twice gassed when he volunteered as a member of the first raiding party when his division was facing Metz October 27.

First to Pull Raid

"We were the first bunch to pull off a raid after we were transferred from the Fifth Army Corps to the Second Army Corps," commented Sergt. White. "We had orders to get a prisoner; so they called for volunteers. I was a battalion scout and naturally I was to get in on this first raid. There were 65 in the party, including three officers, three sergeants and eight corporals. I had 15 men in charge. Our job was to go 150 yards beyond the German first-line trenches to cover the party making the attack. When we were going through our own lines about 3 a. m. they threw chlorine gas shells over on us. We had to walk on a macadamized road and they may have heard us coming by sound detectors.

"We thought they were high explosive shells and didn't put on our gas masks until pretty late, and then we started out for the good air in front. Two of the boys were badly gassed and I was gassed pretty much myself, but I had a reputation as a scout from the first sector I was on plumb up to then and I didn't want anybody to think I was yellow. So I kept on any way.

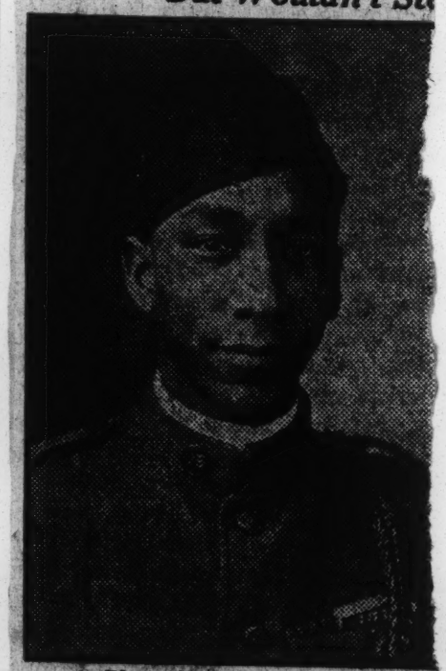
"Yes, the raid was successful. We got our one prisoner and got back without losing a man. We were gassed again on our way back.

"We had a hard task on account of our different color. All our fighting and such had to be done man for man, and we had to get our information that way. We had plenty of men who spoke German fluently, but how could they get into a German suit and mingle with the German army for several days? Never a chance.

"In spite of that we were never on a front more than three days that we

Incomplete.

Gassed in Attack, But Wouldn't St



—Photo by James & Merrihew

Sergt. Richard W. Whit

APRIL 11, 1919

LOCAL COLORED BOY WINS GOLD MEDAL FOR BRAVERY IN ACTION

SERGEANT RICHARD SAUNDERS, MEMBER OF 92ND DIVISION, FIELD ARTILLERY, IS HOME.

Was Drum Major, but Assisted in Carrying Ammunition to Front Line Trenches.

Wheeling's premier colored hero, Sergeant Richard Saunders, is home from the battlefields of France. When interviewed by an Intelligencer reporter at his home, No. 1112 Eoff street, he wore his regulation army uniform with the insignia of the musicians' department of the service. His suit also carried several medals won from the French and Belgian governments, and also a gold medal pinned on by General John J. Pershing himself. He, however, is a very modest fellow and would say very little relative to how he won the coveted medals.

Sergeant Saunders was with the 351st field artillery regiment, 92nd U. S. division, and was assigned to the position of drum major with that outfit. However, when the regiment got so close to the front that the playing of the Star Spangled Banner would bother Old Fritz he was given another job, and in order to have an easy one was placed in the line of carrying powder and ammunition from the last base of supply into the front line of action.

In speaking of one incident the young colored man had the following to say: "There were four of us in a shell hole, while a few yards away was another shell hole in which several boys had a machine gun which was playing havoc with the German lines. Our hole was a good one to be in, but there was not much doing and I called to the lieutenant in the other shell hole to find if there was any room there for any more men. He was advised that there was plenty of room, and the men, one after another, started for the shell crater. Just as the last one was leaving one of the large German shells fell in the hole where the lone man was still lingering, and he was blown to atoms."

Many times, according to the young colored man, there were occasions where the entire members of the party got down on their knees and prayed. He is given a great boost in the Pittsburgh papers of yesterday, and a large picture on the front page of the papers shows this daring youth who has just returned from the front lines.

MEDALS AND SEEDS

The Ohio Enquirer
12-29-19

Back in the October days when the offensive in the Marbache sector in France, just before the armistice was signed, the hardest fighting took place in which the 92nd Division engaged. One of the objectives of the American troops was Metz, and its capture would have been a thrust into the vitals of the German resistance.

During the hottest part of this thirty-eight day battle, word came to the headquarters that the telephone lines connecting the 349th Field Artillery with the front line infantry were cut. Five men volunteered to repair the break, and under the concentrated fire of machine guns, shells and gas performed the job. One of the boys, Sergeant Calvin LeCompte, 1231 Orleans street is a Baltimore lad, and former student at Howard University. The others were Gus Wilkerson, Otis Franklin, Wm. Patterson, and Alfred Patterson, all of Atlantic City, N. J.

All of the men were cited by their captain commanding for bravery, but here is the almost unbelievable part. At Camp Upton just before being mustered out, someone brought LeCompte, and presumably the others a distinguished service cross—the medal given by the United States Government for exceptional valor. No ceremony was attached to the presentation, nor was there any accompanying message to state why the medal was awarded. Just as it sends seeds, samples, and bulletin, this great country sent one of its heroes a medal for valor.

Naturally it was not anybody's fault, War Department's or Commanding Officer's. Investigation would prove this beyond a doubt. However it does seem that the Government might present its heroes with medals, rather than fling them at them.

Soldiers — 1919
Demobilization.

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COLORED HEROES MARCH IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGH BOSTON'S STREET

BOSTON HERALD
APRIL 4 1919

Colored Heroes, Surviving War, Meet With Disaster While Being Photographed

Stand Gives Way in Front of Irvington Street Armory After Parade Here — 200 Fall, Three Go to Hospital.

While being photographed in front of the Irvington street armory following the parade yesterday, more than 200 colored soldiers were precipitated to the ground when the stand upon which they were arranged gave way. Three of their number sustained injuries which necessitated the attention of a doctor and were sent to the city hospital. The soldiers were standing five deep when the stand folded and fell flat on the ground.

The stand was built in the form of a crescent. Several officers who had seen its structure cautioned against the men massing on it, but others insisted that it was safe and would withstand the strain. The photographer, after having made one picture, was changing his plate when the crash came. Hundreds of persons were attracted to the scene by the cries of the men as they were falling. The patrol wagon of the Back Bay police station carried the three injured men to the hospital after they had received first aid treatment from Dr. Isaac Roberts of 104 Revere street.

The soldiers had just disbanded after having paraded through the streets of the downtown section in Boston. Thousands of persons lined the sidewalks and were generous in their applause as the colored fighters marched by in review. At the State House they were reviewed by Gov. Coolidge and at City Hall by Mayor Peters. The boys made a splendid showing and their marching order was perfect.

The parade was led by a calvary troop followed by wounded in automobiles. Next came Capt. J. Holman Pryor, former commander of Co. L, old 8th regiment, who led infantry, machine gun and signal corps sections. A contingent of sailors marched between the overseas soldiers and those who served in this country. Many of the overseas men were the proud possessors of the croix de guerre and the medaille militaire, awarded by the French government for conspicuous bravery.

Stores Were Decorated

Business men and residents of houses along the line of march decorated their stores and dwellings with flags and buntings in honor of the occasion.

Shortly after the accident the men were called to attention and marched to the Mechanics building, where the state and city provided a banquet for them. After the dinner there was informal speaking by several men, including State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, Gen. Charles K. Darling, former colonel of the old 6th regiment, and several colored clergymen, among whom was the Rev. C. H. Duvall, pastor of the Eastern Avenue Baptist Church, Malden, who said the war would never be won as long as colored people didn't get justice in this country. Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, in a brief address, replied to the Rev. Mr. Duvall by saying that when the white soldiers return they will see to it that all injustice shall be banished. Lt. Sultzer of the Salvation Army was given a rousing reception when he appeared in the room.

While these informal talks were being given, several thousand men and women were seeking admission to Mechanics building, where the state and city formally tendered a welcome home to the boys. William L. Reed introduced John W. Schenck as presiding officer. Mr. Schenck made a few remarks before introducing Gov. Coolidge as the first speaker.

Governor Tenders Praise

Gov. Coolidge said: "The duties of a soldier are not new to the colored man. They fought centuries ago in Europe and they were commended. The work they have done in America is known to all of us. It is especially known to the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. During the civil war it was here that the 54th regiment was raised and put under command of Robert Gould Shaw. It was the brave men of the colored regiment who helped win the victory." The Governor then spoke of the men in the hall, saying: "It was under Capt. Pryor's able leadership that many of the men I now see before me saw service on the battlefield."

Mayor Peters welcomed the boys on behalf of the city and said the citizens of Boston are justly proud of colored soldiers.

Monsignore Splaine, representing Cardinal O'Connell, said: "I bring the sincere and most cordial wishes of that good spiritual leader in our city who loves you all so dearly and so sincerely, no matter what your color may be—his eminence, Cardinal O'Connell." While Monsignore Splaine was speaking Gen. Cole came in. The general extended the greetings of the white comrades in arms who will soon be home. "With us," he said, "these colored troops have upheld the standards of Massachusetts to the highest notch. I feel particularly the relationship of comrade to these boys because my regiment and another of which some of these boys were members were the only two to have their colors decorated by the French."

Always Led Line

He spoke of the daring of the Cingalese troops attached to the French army. He characterized them as the shock troops and said that they always led the line on the assault upon the enemy when there was particularly "vicious" work to be done. "There is nothing too good or too great that this state or this nation can do for those people who went through the hell fire of the front line," he said.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood said: "It seems almost out of place to call on a man who remained here while others were fighting on the other side, but I will welcome you home." He declared that the soldiers had proved their worth and that this is their opportunity to live up to it.

Dr. Alice W. McKane of the Women's auxiliary of company L said that she represented the mothers of the boys and that the mothers' message to their sons is: "First, follow up your victory; second, that you should be well qualified citizens and those of you who are still youthful to return to your studies; and thirdly, that you should ever remember that you have a God to serve as well as a nation."

Every Man's Land

Continuing, Dr. McKane said: "You went to fight for a democracy which was denied you here in your own home, not only denied you in your own home, but also by your brethren in arms."

William H. Lewis said, "You men have made No Man's Land every man's land, and it is up to you not to have a No Man's Land in this country. If there be one state in the union that is worth living for, dying for, it is Massachusetts. There has never been, thank God, a lynching in Massachusetts. Boston is the freeest city in America for the black man."

Senator David I. Walsh, Capt. Pryor and M. Flamand, French consul in Boston, concluded the speaking program.

ROYAL WELCOME GIVEN THE 808th INFANTRY

Continued from Page

Herald 9-17-19

soldiers to the station, where they entrained for Camp Meade, to be mustered out next week.

WERE IN THE BIG OFFENSIVE

Just three weeks after leaving Camp Meade last August, the 808th landed in France, and were forwarded to Dombolse, which was the supply depot for the First Army. Here a part of them remained until March 1st last. When the Germans were destroying the bridges across the Meuse as fast as the American engineers could lay them, it was the 808th that laid the narrow gage tracks and rushed forward the material for the rebuilding that enabled the army to get across in the great offensive of September 26. Many of the boys were within five miles of the fighting and between their own artillery and the infantry in the front lines. They passed thru many bombardments and gas attacks. They were under orders to go in as fighing units when the armistice was signed.

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Since the armistice, the 808th was detailed in salvaging the big guns and other captured war material in Northern France and Belgium, and had their share in clearing up the German dugouts and trenches, which had been mined with high explosives by the Huns n their retreat. Nine of the big Hun field pieces recovered by the Baltimore boys, the mines around them having been exploded harmlessly were marked by them with the name of the 808th and are thot to be on their way to the United States.

GLAD TO GET HOME

Were they glad to get home? That is a foolish question, but the Afro man had the nerve to ask Supply Sergeant "Fuzzy Perkins, Sergeant Major John Johnson, Sergeant Harlan Carter of Harrisburg, Pa., the Gray brothers of Washington, both of them sergeants, and a host of others. The chorus of "you bet" was convincing. Roy Marshall, Allison Hill, M. Robinson, and Raymond Carpenter said nothing but just smiled.

NOT ALL MARYLANDERS

Not all of the 808th were from Maryland, some of them came from Washington, Pennsylvania and Delaware. These boys were surprised and delighted beyond measure at the reception accorded them in Baltimore. One of them told the Afro representative "hereafter Baltimore will have a warm part in my heart."

In the effort to verify the rumors of a big dinner to the boys at Newport News, where they were met by the Governor's committee, consisting of Howard Gross, W. C. McCard, Stewart Davis, Rev. A. L. Gaines, Dr. Ernest Lyon and E. B. Taylor. Sergeant Samuel R. Forster of Company E told how they were met by the Welcome Committee, and how glad they were to see them.

"I have not seen any of that big dinner everybody thinks we got tho. We were served oranges, icecream, cake, sandwiches, cigarettes, cigars and pamphlets, and"—

"Chicken" the Afro man suggested.

"No sir," came the Sergeant's reply, "we have not seen any chicken since we left here last August.

Others of the men seemed to think that the treat came from their own company mess, and very few of them were aware that the Governor of the state had appropriated $1,000 for their welcome at Newport News.

COMMITTEE HAPPY

It was a tired and happy bunch of soldier boys, that made its way thru the streets bound for Camp Camp Meade Wednesday night, singing as they marched "Hail, Hail, the Gang's all here," but the boys were no happier than John Berry, who arranged for the festivities of the day, and Dr. Weaver, secretary of the W. C. C. S.

Both of them wanted to express their thanks to the soldiers and sailors who helped, and organizations of the Club like the War Mothers, Minerva Art Club, Chatolanee Club, Caterers Young, Shipley and Hughes, for their part in making the day a success. The Committee also expressed its thanks to the persons, who loaned their cars for the use of wounded soldiers.

Reopening Industry's Doors to the Returned Colored Soldiers

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUBLICAN
NOVEMBER 14, 1919

HULL.

Under the Victory Arch in New York city one day there marched a great company of men who formed the 92d Division. Negroes from all parts of the country with the buffalo insignia on their shoulders, their heads held high with pride, and their eyes shining with the home-coming light received from New York crowds a royal, enthusiastic welcome.

We were proud of them! From the day that 737,628 of them registered in the first draft, through their splendid action under fire, until now when they come back victorious defenders of the faith, we have never remembered that the faces were dark, only that the hearts beneath the khaki coats beat with a white-hot patriotism and courage.

Since our entrance into the war 100,000 of them have been called into military service. They have made good soldiers. Six hundred and fifty were commissioned as officers in the first colored training camp at Des Moines and have proved themselves worthy of command. Under war discipline they were obedient; in action, courageous, and now in peace we welcome them home—Americans!

Over there in France tales have filtered back to us of brave acts done by some of these men, and there have been many of them who have given up their lives for the world peace. Thousands of others in the dugouts and trenches and open fields have heard the sharp whiz of shells, or have fought with the invisible enemies of gas and disease until they have come home unable to take up life at the place they laid it down.

Disabled in the line of duty! The United States government included these colored soldiers in their plans for war, depending on them to help defend the Nation. It also included them in their plans for peace, when the vocational rehabilitation act was passed giving the means of re-education and return to civil life to all of our wounded who could not continue in their old occupation or take up some gainful one without retraining. There are no lines drawn here either in degree or color. Privates are privileged, under its regulations, to accept the same chance as the officers and the colored soldier, disabled in his country's service has an equal right to the opportunities of re-education.

In Walter Reed Hospital, in Washington, there is one of these colored soldiers who was wounded in France and has suffered amputation of his left leg just below the knee. He was the handy man around a garage in Cleveland, O., before he went into the army, with a small salary and no future. While he has been undergoing treatment he has been interested in the machine shop in the hospital, and has shown such aptitude for the work that after his discharge he is to receive training as a machinist in some trade school, from which he will graduate an efficient mechanic. He is one of hundreds who are coming to the Federal Board for a bigger and better chance in life. The board is glad to help them decide on an occupation and get them into the necessary training. Some of them have already completed their courses and are girded and ready for the economic race, poised, eager, waiting for the signal to "Go" which we, the people, standing behind the employers, only have the right to say.

There are two sides to this work of reinstatement in civil life of disabled men. The plan has a dual nature. It undoubtedly helps the disabled man to a fuller life than he could otherwise enjoy, and gives him a foundation in his vocational training for advancement and success. On the other hand, there has never been a time in the country's growth when she needed skilled workers more than now.

The problem of reabsorption of the colored veterans into labor is a national and not a sectional one. Of the 12,000,000 Negroes of the United States, 9,000,000 were once in the South, but they are there no longer. During the past year or two between 500,000 and 750,000 have migrated to the North.

In 1910 Washington was the leading Negro city, and New York second. New Orleans and Baltimore and Philadelphia came next, and no other cities in the United States had Negro populations at all approaching these in numbers. Seventy-three per cent. of the Negro population is rural. So the problem is not only northern and southern, but urban and rural. There was not one State of all the forty-eight which did not furnish some colored troops for this great war, and there will probably not be one State which will not have one or more wounded and disabled colored soldiers returning to them now. Some of these returning men have undertaken the courses prescribed by the Federal Board for Vocational Education, and are preparing to go back to their homes skilled workers or professional men. There is an opportunity open to the business men of these States to absorb into their industrial life these trained units.

There are places where the Negro can learn to be useful in our future industrial progress, and the fact that many have graduated from good schools, and are succeeding is proof of their native ability.

There can be no efficiency of labor unless it rests on a basis of industrial training, and if the Negro is coming into our lives to stay—and we need him—we should recognize the fact that he is perfectly capable of profiting under vocational industrial progress, and the fact that worthy of the name.

The Negro soldier left a civil occupation to take up his gun. These recruits were not loiterers, but laborers in the large sense. They were contributing to the world's work in various ways both skilled and otherwise.

According to the 1910 census, 5,192,535 Negroes were engaged in every kind of occupation—clerks, skilled workers, laborers, servants, public officials, and in professions of all kinds. One Negro in every eighty-four in 1900 was in professional pursuits such as clergymen, physicians, dentists, lawyers, teachers, architects, actors, artists, electricians, engineers, journalists, scientific persons and so on.

In Philadelphia a recent survey was made of Negro business and there were 450 in occupations varying from newspapermen to chiropodists, from landscape gardeners to real estate dealers, from hotel keepers to employment agents. Fifty-five vocations were represented in their lives.

In agriculture the Negro is indispensable. They cultivate two thirds of the land in the South and own or rent 41,000,000 acres of farm land and till 60,000,000 more as laborers.

While the European markets were closed during the war to those of our industries which draw their labor from them, the Negro was accepted as substitute, and has been quite as good as the foreign labor. The process with them as with the white men is necessarily selective, but there are capable men in the race who have given us reason to build on their future worth.

This war has brought us together in a way never dreamed of in the past. It has taken toll of our men, both black and white, and has left us with a priceless debt to those who have returned to life handicapped.

Their work is finished, but ours is not—we still have the opportunity of serving through reinstatement those who fought for us—and the colored soldier was among them.

When a man who has been disabled goes to the Federal Board for Vocational Education he is carefully surveyed and advised by the vocational adviser in regard to what place in the world he fits into best. He is trained by the Government at some school or college, where the course decided upon can be had, and at the end of the time used in acquiring the knowledge he is ready to enter the world as a trained factor.

The employer and the public does not have to be convinced now that these men are economic assets. They have had experience with them and know.

Down South, in Georgia, there is a dear, gray-haired old mammy who is welcoming her grandson home. Sitting out on her little vine-covered porch in the afternoon, with the Dorothy Perkins roses climbing over the rough posts as gracefully and tenderly as on an Italian pergola, she loves to tell the neighbors who drop in for a moment about "dat chile and his Oncle Sam." Did they know that George was taught to be a soldier in a uniform, was sent to France on a regular boat, and decorated with a medal as big as "the general's hisself?" But, best of all, when he was wounded over there they brought him home and made him whole again and taught him a trade by which he could succeed. No more loafing around the postoffice for George! He was going to make money enough now to buy her a cow and a new black shawl.

"Where is he goin' to work, Mammy, when he gets through his education?" they ask her.

"I don't know, honey, but I reckons now that these colored sons has shown the white folks what kind of stuff they is made of, that the opportunities will be as golden as the streets of heaven, and as wide open as the pearly gates."

Shall such faith as this be broken?

MOBILE ALA REGISTER
JULY 3, 1919

NEGRO SOLDIERS ARE WELCOMED HOME

Members of Race Unite in Parade And Picnic.

Over ten thousand negroes from every walk in life took part in a parade, picnic and barbecue given in honor of the returned colored soldiers, Wednesday. The parade was headed by over two hundred soldiers in command of Lieutenant Napoleon Rivers, Jr., and was followed by colored Red Cross units from Mobile, Plateau and Maysville.

At Dixie Park, music was furnished by the Ponquinette Band, which had led the parade. Prof. M. L. Wilkerson led in a short community sing. Rev. I. C. Harper made the opening prayer. A speech was made by James T. Peterson, county chairman of reconstruction among negroes.

"The aim of the conference," he said, "is to find means of serving conditions developed by the war, and which tend to improve race relationship.

Dr. J. W. Phillips, pastor of First Baptist Church, of the city, spoke from the subject, "Material for Reconstruction." After speaking of the valor and good record of the colored soldiers, he said he knew they wanted a man's chance and that the right thinking people of this country were willing that the colored man have a chance.

The chief speech of the occasion was made by Prof. W. A. Bell, executive secretary of the reconstruction war work among negroes. He spoke from the subject, "Spirit of the Nineteenth Century."

Soldiers – 1919
Demobilization

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PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
JUNE 7, 1919

Parts of Two Discharged Regiments of Engineers Parade in East Liberty, Oakland and Downtown

RESOUNDING CHEERS GREET THEM

Flanked on either side by hysterically joyful and seething mobs of relatives and friends, eager and unrestrained in their efforts to provide a fitting welcome to their heroes, Pittsburg Negro soldiers of the Five Hundred and Fifth and the Five Hundred and Sixth regiments of engineers marched through the streets of the city yesterday and received a spectacular and whole-hearted greeting. The Negro troops were stormed with hugs, kisses and loving attention from the moment they arrived at the East Liberty station at 9:35 o'clock yesterday morning. The intense eagerness on the part of the welcomers to show their boys just how much they thought of them almost proved disastrous on several occasions to the well-laid plan of welcome.

And the men were not one bit displeased at the manner in which their admirers showered attention upon them. In fact, they all liked it, as the broad grins of each and every man bore evidence. They were among the first troops to leave Pittsburg and after serving 17 months overseas they were just plainly delighted at getting back and were pleased as well as astonished at the magnitude of their reception.

Crowd Overzealous

Police regulations and restrictions meant nothing in the lives of the great crowd which turned out to honor the boys. They were there to welcome back their soldiers and they surely did it. First of all, they paid no heed to restrictions at the East Liberty station and were in the yards when the train pulled in. Then they clamored aboard the coaches without waiting for the men to detrain in their eagerness to see their loved ones.

Every man who arrived yesterday was the proud wearer of three gold service stripes, indicative of the term of service he had spent "over there." The Five Hundred and Fifth outfit took great pride in the fact that it had been under fire, and its members were not the least bit hesitant [illegible] ling how they repaired road [illegible] foul sector during the wh[illegible] terrific consta[illegible] explosives gas. The [illegible]ndred and Sixt[illegible] did its great work chiefly in the construction and the maintenance of America's great railroad system in France.

At Station Early

The great crowds of welcomers began to arrive at the East Liberty station as early as 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Then came news that the soldiers would not arrive until probably three hours later. This, however, failed to put a quietus on the merry crowd. Singing and dancing took place while a brass band entertained with popular and military airs.

When the train pulled in it came on a track other than where it had been expected, and as a result great confusion reigned. The train was scheduled to arrive on track No 2 and almost filled the grandstand [illegible] their school. At the Soho School, nearby pupils there also frantically cheered [illegible] men.

Prior to the parade Attorney Frank R Steward talked to the non-commissioned officers of both companies, telling them to discourage girl friends who might wish to parade with them. This incident was vividly recalled when the column was swinging past Brady street. A miss garbed in a white creation and wearing a pink sweater attempted to rush one of the platoon leaders, whom she recognized. "Don't touch me, [illegible]man," he said, "don't touch me," and he brushed her aside.

Lieut. John E Banks was the only commissioned officer in the parade. He formerly was attached to the Three Hundred and Seventy-second Infantry, Ninety-third Division. He marched at the head of the Five Hundred and Fifth men.

When David Robinson, platoon leader, saw an uncle, in the Fifth avenue crowd at Liberty avenue, shortly after the parade had ended, his wild shout of recognition attracted the attention of hundreds of pedestrians. Brushing aside all persons in his way, he threw his arms about the well-dressed elderly man's neck and the two kissed each other again and again. Fifth avenue enjoyed it. Perhaps they didn't know that it is quite the proper thing for men to kiss each other in France, and again, David was just back. A companion, however, didn't approve and moved hastily on. "Come back," shouted David, "there ain't no boches here."

Courthouse Throng

Perhaps the greatest individual gathering of Negroes was at the Courthouse and at the point where Wylie avenue meets Fifth. Hundreds of soap and cut boxes had been brought there by spectators and utilized as seats. Many in the throng had waited since early in the morning for the soldiers to pass.

Few relatives of the men availed themselves of the use of the reviewing stands in the Oakland district. The majority assembled at the Mosque or congregated downtown.

At North Philadelphia, while en route here, the men were served an excellent dinner by the Red Cross. They unloaded into the streets and attempted to repay their donors by staging an impromptu jazz band concert. On the train they were given candy and cigarets by the Y M C A.

"Plenty of everything, dancing all night and everything free," were the attractive slogans of a committee last night which held a dance for the returned soldiers in Labor Temple. The affair was the wind-up of the day's celebration.

Members of the organizations said that n attempt would be made to form a club, similar to that projected by members of the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Heavy Field Artillery, who paraded here in March. Serg Richard Saunders, the drum-major of the parade, announced a meeting of he Three Hundred and Fifty-first men tomorrow afternoon in Arcade Hall, Center and Highland avenues.

Committee Members

Negroes on the general committee for yesterday's affair were Frank R Steward, Rev C H Trusty and Mrs George Cole.

The reception committee included William H Stanton, Mrs Georgia Ralls, D R Lewis, Mrs George Cole, Dr George W Strickland, P J C Rondall, G B Darby, Miss Frances Brown, W W Rickmond, James R Williams, Mrs William Fox, Mrs Rebecca Aldridge, Lieut William Stewart, S R Morsell, John T Writt, J Wilfred Holmes, Hezekiah Anderson, Mrs L A Hamilton, Mrs Ella Kinver, John T Clark, Homer S Brown, Rev Shelton Bishop, Rev C Y Trigg, Harry Stewart, Dr C H Bolling, John T Harris, Dr J B Shephard, Mrs Margaret Mann, R L Vann, John J Sellers, Thomas Cuff, James E Jones, Capt C W Posey, Mrs Daisy Loupkin, P L Anderson, Grace Lowndes, John W Anderson, Judson Thompson, William Randolph, Dr G G Turfley, Ira T Lewis, Dr James Brownwell, Rev J G St Clair Drake, Dr [illegible] P Myers, Jacob Phillips, George Hewman and Thomas J Jackson.

Corp Dave Marshall, who was marching in the front rank. They clung to his neck and in fact gave him such a hearty greeting that he was very nearly taken off his feet. The women were his mother and three sisters, who live at 5328 Breedshill street.

Arrived at the Mosque the men were immediately taken to the dining hall, where they were served breakfast. And what a meal it was!

"Oh, boy!" shouted one husky private. "This feed is so much like the chow we used to get in France that I'm beginning to get homesick already."

The meal was served by 50 young women volunteers, who were under the direction of Mrs George Cole of 3243 Parkview avenue, and Mrs Margaret Mann. Most of the women had taken an active interest in the work of the local Red Cross organization.

About five minutes after the men had finished eating, the bugle sounded "assembly" and the men fell in for the parade through the downtown streets. They were arranged in columns of platoons.

Wears French Cross

One of the marchers was W H Smith of 1536 Webster avenue, a former member of the Five Hundred and Fifth Engineers, but who was later transferred to the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Field Artillery. He took part in the battles of Chateau-Thierry, Soissons and Verdun and had both legs fractured by shrapnel. Although he marched in civilian attire, he proudly wore a croix de guerre, which he won overseas.

An inscription on the gas mask of Thomas Page, a Pittsburg boy, attracted considerable attention. It read:

"Just between me and gas you are alright."

While eating breakfast, the men were addressed by Mayor Babcock, Chairman L H Burnett and Councilman John Herron. Mayor Babcock was introduced by Attorney Frank Steward, and told the troops how glad the city was to see them back and said that they were entitled to a little rest before taking up the positions they left to enter the service. Efforts will be made, he declared, to see that they regained their old positions, if not better ones. He further reminded them not to loaf too long before going to work.

Although the heat was intense during the parade, the men were afforded slight relief by the fact that they wore khaki uniforms instead of the heavy woolen ones which they turned in at Camp Merritt after their arrival in the United States.

Confusion Reigns

The utmost confusion reigned after the marchers reached the end of the scheduled route, the immense downtown reviewing stand in Liberty avenue, near Water street. Here the platoons were halted, and in a moment the hundreds of relatives who had followed them from Oakland swarmed about them. Mounted police, who the minute before had been leading them, had to clear a way through the gathering.

Salvation Army workers were there, giving the men candy. Girls scattered flowers beneath the soldiers' feet. Everyone was laughing and shouting, supreme jollity reigning.

A group of five men, two of whom were civilians, did a wild dance on the sidewalk. Asked just what they were celebrating, a returned soldier said: "Celebrating? Hell, we're jus' joyous!"

Pupils of St Agnes' Catholic School, Robinson street near Fifth avenue, gave the troops a vociferous welcome as they [illegible] the children had gathered in

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Incomplete

NEGRO TROOPS RETURN.

Memphis Negroes in Active Service Re-

KNOXVILLE [illegible] SENTINEL
MARCH 11, 1919

Unheralded and unsung, more than 250 Memphis negro soldiers, many of whom saw ac[illegible]ervice in France, have slipped into town in the last few days. A majority of them were from the Ninety-second Division, which fought in the Argonne and near the Meuse, while a few of them are from units with the Ninety-third Division.

Among those regiments of the Ninety-second from which local troops have returned are the 368th and 371st Infantries and the 350th Machine Gun Battalion. They reached Memphis Friday, wearing their overseas caps and their Bison insignia, representing the division. This division entered action in the Argonne on Sept. 26 after going into the front line the day before.

Many of these negroes proved real heroes in the heat of battle. Among the regiments of the same division which included Memphis negro troops are the 365th, 366th and 367th. These are now either en route home or ready to embark at a French port, according to reports.

Members of Company K, 371st Regiment, Ninety-third Division, which also included many Memphis negroes, have returned home in the last week. They went over the top for the first time in the Champagne sector and advanced 3 miles, according to reports, without artillery support.

The Ninety-second Division was before Metz when the armistice was signed and the Ninety-third was stationed in the Lorraine sector. Members of the latter claim to have brought down four Hun aviators with rifles while the latter were flying low overhead and spraying them with machine gun bullets.

FINE RECEPTION

GALESBURG DAILY REGISTER
MARCH 18, 1919

COLORED SOLDIERS ARE WELCOMED HOME—MAYOR BRADLEY TALKS.

Returned colored soldiers from the city were [illegible]ed Monday evening [illegible] a brilliant reception given in their honor at the Carr Hall. The reception was given through the efforts of the East Side Glee Club, the Fidelity Club and the Everready Culture Club. The hall had been tastefully decorated with large American flags with streamers of red, white and blue draped from the

center. The twenty-five soldiers, many of them overseas men, were royally welcomed.

A pleasing program had been arranged which began with the song, "America" and the negro national anthem "Praise God We Do Not Worry". Mayor William O'R. Bradley was then introduced and he welcomed the boys home in a short but expressive address. He said: "I am proud of the colored soldiers of Galesburg and being a member of the exemption board of this part of the [illegible] I can say that not a colored man asked for exemption, not even agricultural or any other claim, but took what came without whining."

Following Mayor Bradley's words of welcome, Corporal W. L. Simms, 370th Infantry (Old 8th Illinois) told of his experiences in France. He had been in France for almost a year and was in some of the stiffest fighting of the war, in the Argonne and at Soissons.

Responding the Mayor Bradley's welcoming address Lieut. Lawrence Boyd expressed the appreciation of the men for [illegible] spoke of how [illegible] their duty in the w[illegible] privileged to g[illegible] who were forced t[illegible] ing camps in America. "W[illegible] our best and that moving fi[illegible] has recorded our deeds which [illegible] stand unequalled throughout the future ages."

Following the program a delicious baked chicken dinner was served in the dining rooms of the hall which had been decorated with plants and cut flowers. And at the conclusion of this dancing was enjoyed to the music of Rinker's orchestra. Committees in charge of the reception were Mrs. Adabell Garnett, general chairman; Mrs. Blanche Easley, decorating; Mrs. T. S. Patton, Miss Helen Wilson, Mrs. Madeline Wilder and Mrs. J. A. Ward, dining room; Mrs. Sam Thompson, Mrs. Eugene Mason, Mrs. Charles Davis, Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Henderson, in charge of the serving.

Donations for the reception were received from Mrs. C. E. Carr, Mrs. George Lawrence, Judge Craig, R. W. Scott, George Burgland, Sinclair Bros., College City Ice Cream Company, Churchill Hardware Company, Ferris and Smith Transfer Company, Benedict Music Co., Duvon and Brown, H. F. Drury and Pillsbury Flower store.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
MARCH 15, 1919

MET SON SHE BELIEVED DEAD.

The "Angry Saxum" Arrived Unexpectedly With German Equipment.

It was a sad faced negro mammy that waited nervously in the Union Station lobby last night for some negro troops to come in. Her son had marched off with the fighters she was expecting. He had written her many letters telling her what the "Angry Saxums" were doing for their country, but there came a period that she did not hear from him for months. Then one day she received word from the War Department that her son was killed in action.

She only knew that he had been killed; no particulars ever reached her. So she waited last night for his comrades, to learn what she could about her son.

"They're coming," said someone in the crowd.

The anxious one looked down the long corridor and saw them coming up the stairs from the train. They drew closer and soon reached the door near her. The first soldier to pass through the door was an enormous doughboy carrying part of the equipment of the German government. The mother screamed and became hysterical.

The soldier was her son.

CLEVELAND GREETS OLD 9TH BATTALION

The Chicago Defender 3-1-19.

Ohio City Is Wild With Joy as the "Red Devils" Return Home

By Alexander O. Taylor

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 28.—Washington's birthday, 1919, will go down in the annals of Cleveland as a most glorious and memorial day for two reasons: First, the tens of thousands of citizens turned out en masse to greet the "Old Ninth Ohio Battalion," battle scarred but beaming with smiles, returning from shell-torn France as heroes of Verdun, Champagne and the Argonne; secondly, it was the twentieth anniversary of the return of the same unit from the Spanish American war in 1898. Early Saturday morning, three hours before the arrival of the two special trains bearing the 897 heroes, union passenger station and the hillside overhanging the station was jammed with fathers, mothers, wives, brothers, sisters, sweethearts and other loved ones and admirers who were anxiously awaiting the arrival of Ohio's "fighting Ninth" on the New York Central, which was scheduled to arrive a little before noon. There were also waiting at the station the reception committee of citizens of one hundred, with William R. Conners, secretary of the Negro Welfare Association as chairman, including Mayor Harry Davis, Harry L. Vail, secretary of the mayor's war advisory board; Lieutenant Harry E. Davis and many other prominent citizens; the Soldiers' Aid Girls headed by Miss Early, the Autumn Leaf Culture Club, representatives of the K. of P. and other secret organizations and Jackson's military band of fifty pieces, Al Waldron leader. A committee composed for Major John C. Fulton, former commander of the old Ninth Battalion; Captain William R. Green, former commander of the Cleveland company H; Fred Thomas, secretary to the mayor, and Sergeant Harry C. Wright met the trains at Ashtabula to escore the boys to Cleveland. Mayor Davis was at the trains on their arrival to greet the boys with a warm and hearty handshake.

Joy Triumphant at Station

As the trains pulled into the station the scene was one of triumphant joy. Bells rang, whistles blowed, Jackson's band played military airs and religious organizatiions sang hymns. For some time it seemed that bedlam reigned supreme. It was not until the troops had started on their line of march were the police able to restore order. After detraining and military discipline was restored the heroes of many battles "over there' started on their line of march under command of Lieutenant Colonel W. O. Cooley (white), headed by Jackson's band, followed by the great regimental band, amid the cheers of their thousands of admirers. The line of march follows: Union Station to West Sixth street, to Superior avenue, to the east side of the public square, passing the reviewing stand, officers were stationed, to Euclid avenue, to East 40th street, to Central avenue, to East 22d street, to Prospect avenue, to East 9th street, to Superior avenue, to East 6th street, to Central Armory, where they found awaiting them a sumptuous spread prepared under the auspices of the Negro Welfare Association by Caterer R. W. Miller. The menu consisted of smothered chicken, mashed potatoes, butter beans, pickles, celery, Parker House rolls, hot coffee and apple pie galore. That they boys enjoyed the "eats" there was no question about it, judging the onslaughts they made into the vast supplies that had been prepared for them. To Miss Hazel Mountain and Mrs. M. L. McAdoo as first assistant and their corps of faithful aids is due the credit for serving the boys to complete satisfaction.

Thousands Wait at Armory

At the armory thousands awaited their opportunity to welcome the troops in person. Friends and relatives jammed the balconies to overflowing after the main floor was crowded to its very doors, thousands unable to enter waiting on the outside hoping for an opportunity to get a glimpse of the inside before the boys left for the train. Before the troops marched in Jackson's band, seated at a specially prepared station in the balcony, began the playing of a national hymn. The heroes of many battles entered the armory and were given one continuous, unabated ovation which lasted until after the dinner. At a raised platform on one side of the armory were seated Colonel Cooley and staff, Mayor Davis, Captain W. R. Green, Lieutenant Leroy Fowler, Lieutenant Harry Davis, Colonel D. H. Pond, Captain H. P. Shupe, Major J. C. Fulton, Attorney A. H. Martin, Councilman T. W. Fleming, Revs. J. S. Jackson, P. O'Connell, C. G. Fishback, W. R. Conners and other members of the citizens reception committee. The beautiful flag presented by the French and decorated with the French insignia formed the background of the platform and elicited unlimited praise from all sides. This was presented to the "fighting Ninth" for its many feats of bravery performed in the Verdun, Argonne and Champagne sectors. After the meal was finished addresses were made by Attorney A. H. Martin, permanent chairman; W. R. Conners, temporary chairman; Rev. J. S. Jackson and Mayor Harry Davis, who said that he was happy to welcome the boys of the former Ninth Battalion back home and that Cleveland was proud of the great record made by the 372d in fighting for democracy and the freedom of the world. He said: "You are real Americans; Cleveland and all Ohio are proud of every soldier who represented the state in France, regardless of race or color. Praise for your heroic service on the battlefield is not necessary from me. The distinguished service emblems many of you wear on your uniforms tell the vivid story of your many achievements at the front." A chorus of 100 voices under the direction of J. W. Wills and led by Mrs. Rachel Walker Turner sang "America" and other national hymns. Major W. T. Anderson offered the invocation. After the speaking the troops were released to meet their relatives and friends, and you may rest assured there were many an affectionate reunion. Some laughed with joy, others met in tears, though exultant at heart. Every now and then the band would burst forth with a popular air and break the monotony. To Robert B. Hodges and his congenial assistants, S. E. Woods, A. D. Morton, W. Beidleman and others, was entrusted the duty of seeing that the boys of the companies down state should not be lonesome and you may rest assured that they executed their part to perfection, according to the verdict of the boys of Companies E. F. and G from Columbus, Springfield and Dayton.

372d Makes Fighting Record

The real work of the 372d, who were brigaded with troops from Massachusetts, Maryland and Tennessee, began last spring in the Argonne forest. They held a quiet sector for about a month yet giving the Germans a taste of what they were able to do, and were then transferred to a Verdun sector. Here they were given the almost impossible job of breaking through the supposed impregnable Hindenburg lines at Hill 304. Here it was the famous crown prince lost thousands of men in a vain effort to gain ground. The heroes of the 372d succeeded in driving the Huns from Hill 304 at a great sacrifice of men, the Tennesseans losing most heavily. A monument was erected on the crest of the hill in honor of the regiment's dead and the hill renamed by the French "Hill 372" in honor of the fighting heroes who captured it. Then the regiment was removed to the Champagne sector. Here they were brigaded with the French best fighters and showed wonderful skill with hand grenades and the use of the bayonet. In this sector they were called the "Red Handers." According to a letter issued by the French general, Goybet, commander of the "Red Hand" division, last December the 372d made a great record in the Argonne district. The letter read partly as follows: "During those nine days of hard fighting in the Argonne you progressed nine kilometers through powerfully organized defenses, captured six hundred prisoners, fifteen guns of different calibers, 150 machine guns, secured an enormous amount of engineering material and important supplies of artillery ammunition. Your fire brought down three enemy airplanes. The 'Red Hand' sign of the division has taken the Boche by the throat and made him cry for mercy. You have well avenged our glorious dead." In the Champagne drive, beginning Sept. 26, the 372d with the 371st made a record of bravery in driving the Huns from that sector. This drive lasted ten days. In this sector the colored fighters experienced some of the bitterest and bloodiest fighting of the war. When the armistice was signed the regiment (the 372d) was holding a sector in the Vosges Mountains, getting ready to go "over the top" again.

After the reception at the armory the boys were marched to Union Station where they entrained for Camp Sherman, where they are to be mustered out.

LOCAL COLORED BOY CAPTURES 19 HUNS

BRISTOL VA COURIER
MARCH 6, 1919

"Heaven" Simpson Gains Distinction By Act Of Heroism In the Trenches

It develops that the negro trooper who, single-handed, captured 19 Germans during a battle on the Champagne front, and whose exploits have occupied the columns of the Literary Digest and Collier's WWeekly as the nameless "colored trooper," is Sullivan Simpson, of Bristol, better known about the city under the nickname of "Heaven" Simpson. "Heaven" has returned home and has given out the story of "how it happened" to a former employer, a State Street merchant. He still wears his uniform, decorated with the marks of bravery in action, which he won by his quick work with two automatic guns in a dugout.

He was with Company I, 372nd Infantry, a negro regiment, and at the battle of the Champagne front the colored troopers, according to his statement, were advancing in open formation and had been thrown against the enemy under a fire of shrapnel and shell. He was a member of the automatic gun crew and had gained a dugout in which he soon found there were others whom he could not see, but could hear them speaking in a foreign tongue. It was dark, and he was satisfied they were not speaking French, so not taking any chances he opened up his automatic rapid-firing gun and after wounding eight of them the remaining eleven Huns surrendered to him. At one time "Heaven" was a shoe shiner in Bristol. He is proud of the marks "the white folks" put on his sleeve and says he expects to wear it as long as he can.

Soldiers—1919
Demobilization.

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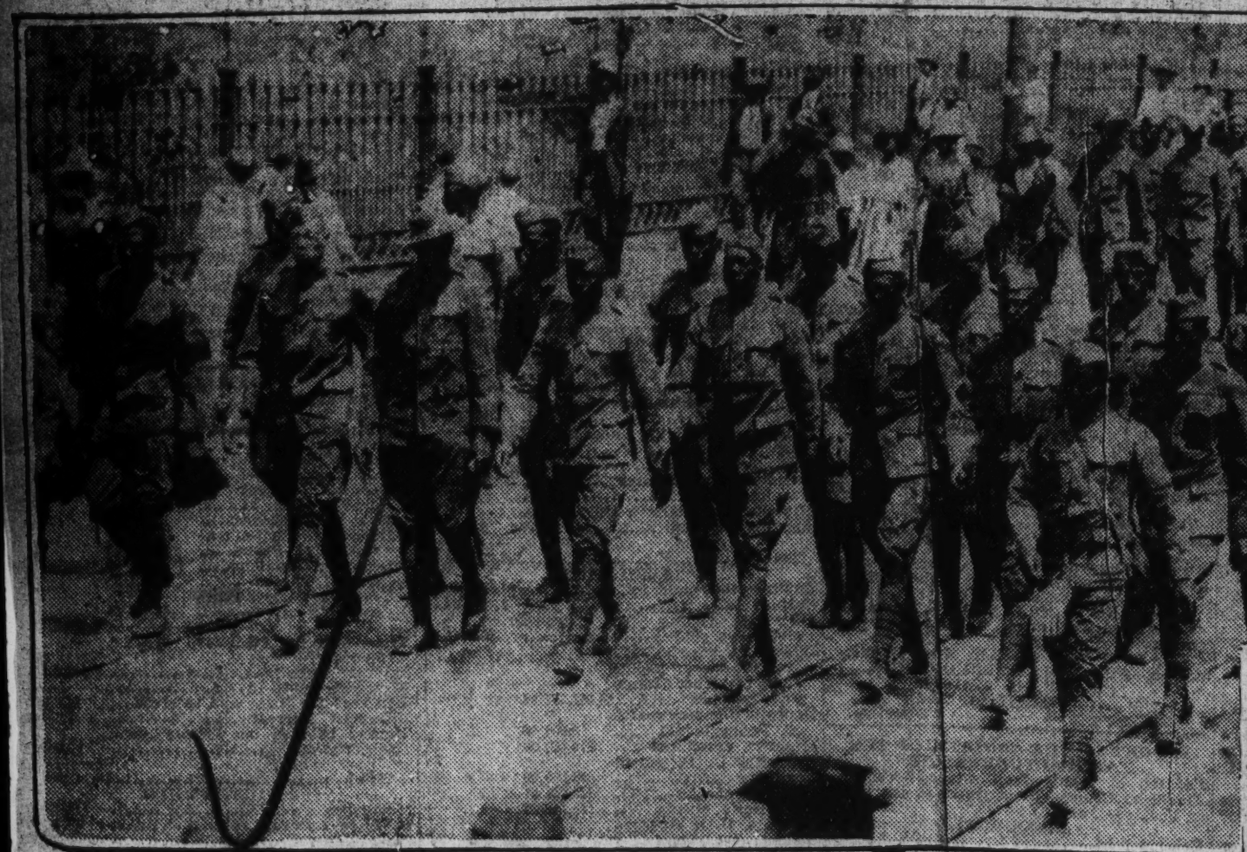
Returned Negro Engineers on March



Above—Men on parade, escorted by relatives and friends.
Below—Mrs Bertha Mason and her son, Private Harry Payne.

Demobilization Now On At Camp Meade

The Daily Herald

More Troops To Arrive—Hostess House Scence Of Family Reuniens

By Willam W. B. Day,
Staffff Correspondent.

Camp Meade, Md., March 4.—Demobilization began yesterday on the 351st Field Artillery here. It is roughly estimated that over two hundred boys' received their discharge during the day. Tomorrow more will go and each day until are mustered out The knife begins on the 368th tomorrow and will peceed as rapidly as possible.

Other units here which are looking forward to early mustering out are several companies of the 367th, made up partially of the old First Separate Company, 365th, 371st and there still reain seeral Labor Development Battalions., latho the hand of the hand of the mustering out officer has almost swept these later companies out of existence.

Dissatisfaction as to Parade.

The boys are openly expressing their opinion in regard to the intended parade. New York, Chicago, Washington, Columbia, S. C., and many other cities in or near which demobilizing camps are located have given elaborate and almost immediate demonstrations for their returning heroes. The boys of these regiments composed largely of local boy claim that they have hardly been noticed at all and when the "Jim Crow" parade it is understood at the camp that thede will be a separate him of March for the colored troops, does come off they wont even be in that many say that they don't care that they would rather not participate in such an affair anyhow.

Guard Mounting By The 367th.

A big feature of Sunday was a big military event of Guard Mounting by units of the 367th Infantry. Led by a splendid band the orders were so well executed that the thousands of onlookers went into estacies and applause thundered forth. The 367th is a part of the 79th Lafayette Division, and is part of the regiment of which the "Fighting Fifteenth" of New York, is a unit. They too have medals galore, and are justly proud of them.

Schedule of 92nd Division.

A bit of interesting data as to the units of the 92nd Division follows:

Units already home: 184th Infantry Brigade: 367th Regiment, 368th regiment, 351st machine gun battalion, 367th Field and Headquarters company, 368th Field and headquar-

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ters company; 167th Artillery Brigade: 349th machine gun battalion, 317th trench motor, 317th engineers, 317th ammunition train, 317th suppl train, 325th headquarters company, 325th Field Signal Battalion.

Units Now Enroute to U. S.

183rd Infantry Brigade:

365th Regiment 366th Regiment, 365th Field Headquarters and etc., 350th Machine Gun Battalion, 92nd

Incomplete

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
MARCH 4, 1919

A South Carolina Regiment.

The Three Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment, which, after distinguished service in France has been disestablished, was organized and trained at Camp Jackson, its enlisted men being negroes, for the most part negroes of South Carolina. Its commander, from first to last, was Colonel Perry Miles, a West Pointer and native of Ohio, and many of its commissioned officers were South Carolinians. Numbers of them gave up their lives in the country's defense and many others were wounded. The regiment, before it was disbanded, arranged to have a memorial medal struck and it will bear on one side the Palmetto tree of South Carolina, emblematic of its origin and telling of the pride of the men and officers in this State.

The regiment has contributed notably to the military renown of the State and the people of the State will not forget the story of its deeds. Its brave commander, a representative American soldier in all that the phrase implies, will, The State hopes, regard himself in future as entitled, by the bonds of common danger and gallant deeds shared with our young men, of both races, be called a South Carolinian. Columbia always will be the headquarters of the Three Hundred and Seventy-first and in the days to come its veterans will assemble each year to recall their service with the armies of France.

SALT LA[illegible] TRIBUNE
MARCH 16, 1919

COLORED VETERANS MAKE PAUSE HERE

A negro contingent, part of the famous Sixty-fifth infantry, and better known as the "Buffaloes," the first to pass through Salt Lake, reached here yesterday. All of these men are seasoned veterans.

The day of the signing of the armistice, it is related, the Sixty-fifth made an advance of eight kilometers on the Hindenburg front, the famous defense being broken a number of times by dashing, irresistible bayonet charges of the "Buffaloes."

Several of these men have been awarded the croix de guerre and the distinguished service cross for heroism. All of them had many interesting incidents to relate and unique souvenirs. They are en route to the Presidio, San Francisco, where they are to be mustered out.

Relatives Greet Returning Pittsburg Heroes

PITTSBURG PA LEADER
JUNE 6, 1919

1.—"Buddie" Myers, of 557 Morgan street, greeting his father, James Myers.
2.—Randolph Ford, of 5642 Kirkwood street, "attacked" by happy members of his family.
3.—Sergt.-Maj. J. L. Clark, Private J. W. Jackson and Private Arthur Hunt.
4.—Two members of the Five Hundred and Fifth.

Colored Yanks, 200 Strong, on Way to 'Frisco

Two hundred colored troops, men of the Fifty-fifth infantry, passed through Salt Lake yesterday on their way from the battlefields of France to the Presidio at San Francisco to be mustered out of service. All of the men had been in the thick of fighting overseas, and many of them were decorated with medals of distinction, wound stripes and one had the Croix de Guerre. Placarding the troop train was a long banner saying, "We pucked the Hindenburg line."

The men were in charge of four lieutenants. They stayed one hour in the city, spending their time with the Red Cross canteens at the station, where they were served with coffee, doughnuts, candy and cigarets. They presented some of the souvenirs of the battlefield to the canteeners, one soldier taking off his German helmet and giving it to the ladies.

ARCH FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Associated Negro Press

RICHMOND, Va., June 12.—Our architects have prepared the designs and will build an arch for the Negro soldiers at Second and Leigh streets. The plans have been presented to Chairman Hirschberg of the arch committee, and he has commended them and congratulated the details on their enterprise and spirit. Work is to commence at once and it will be completed in a short time.

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Riotous Welcome For Boys Of 349th

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL
MARCH 4, 1919

Negro Troopers Come Back With Glorious Record

Pershing In Personal Message Praises Buffalo Troopers

Sergeant Clarence Harper of 530 Walnut street brought a personal message from General John J. Pershing regarding the fighting qualities of Buffalo's colored soldiers.

"General Pershing told us personally he had never seen better fighting men or a regiment of finer personnel than the 349th artillery," Harper said.

Before going to Camp Dix in November, 1917, Harper worked for six years at the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company's plant.

The warmest welcome Buffalo ever gave to returning soldiers she gave this afternoon to 34 colored troops.

For two hours the downtown section of the city rang with cheers and applause.

"The most wonderful thing I have ever experienced," said First Sergeant Clarence Harper.

There were 36 soldiers in the original party, but two were left at Syracuse when they left the train to purchase shoes.

It was a welcome that will live forever in the memory of the colored boys.

At 1.30 o'clock Sergeant Harper and his platoon dropped from a train at the New York Central station.

A yell that could be heard for block went up and the boys were led immediately to the station restaurant. Did they eat? No! They were too excited.

The train was 25 minutes late and Mayor Buck and Commissioners Kreinheder, Heald and Malone, Dr. C. Frank Bruso and members of the draft board association were there for quite a while before the soldiers arrived.

The city officials, Dr. Bruso, who sent the boys away from the third division draft board, November 17, 1917, and Mrs. Nelson Taylor and her canteen workers were the first to greet the returning heroes.

They were led into the restaurant, where Manager J. B. Casey had a big meal prepared. But the excitement was too much and the boys were anxious to get on the march and see their friends who were waiting in the streets by the thousands.

They put on their "tin derbies" and several pictures were made and then the parade was formed.

The boys marched up Exchange street to Main and over Niagara street to the city hall where Mayor Buck spoke to them, giving them the welcome of the city and the city's thanks and assuring them all a job when they were ready to get back into civil life.

"I want to say right here," said the mayor, "that Buffalo is mighty proud of you. While you boys were over there we had our troubles here with traitors and sedition. But never was a charge of treason laid against a person of African descent.

"And Buffalo will give you all work as soon as you are ready to return to civil life," added the mayor. "Any of you men who wish work can secure it by applying at 219 Franklin street, to Mr. McClellan."

In the restaurant at the station the mayor and commissioners shook hands with each soldier and exchanged a few words.

The parade was one of considerable length. There was the Negro Business League, the colored Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, the colored Red Cross, representatives of all the city draft-boards, a detachment of regulars under Sgt. Powers, the Afro-American Civic Association, returned colored troops, two bands with the Canteen workers bringing up the rear.

Along Main street the boys were showered with carnations. They were thrown from the street and from the windows of the buildings.

The soldiers who returned today were members of the 349th Field artillery, attached to the 92nd division and they all wore the divisional insignia, the Buffalo, on their shoulders.

Privates John Lightner tnd Ellis were the two who were left behind at Syracuse.

The Negro Business Association was represented by a committee including C. E. Ford, Albert Taylor, E. D. McAden, Israel Rumizen, James Walker and J. A. Ross. This committee, with Dr. Bruso and William F. Conway, made the arrangements for the reception.

One of the bands was furnished by the colored business men and the other was provided by Howard Forman. The dinner at the restaurant was provided by Louis A. Wilson of the 3d division honorary committee.

Prominent in the reception was Mrs. Alan D. Husted, who acted with the draft board association.

The colored boys were all members of Battery C of the 349th artillery. They left Buffalo November 17, 1917, and all were drafted through the third division.

After the address of the mayor at the city hall the parade reformed and marched to the Broadway Auditorium, where there were more speeches and a general good time. It was there the fathers and mothers of the boys had their first opportunity to really greet them.

These are the members of the 349th Field Artillery who were welcomed by Buffalo this afternoon:

Sergeant Clarence Harper, 350 Walnut street.

Pvt. Mack Otterbeary, 59 William street.

Sergt. James R. Marshall, 23 Union street.

Sgt. Ray Dickinson, 73 Walnut street.

Pvt. Erving McCullough, 394 Jefferson street.

Wag. Edgar Harter, 761 Walden avenue.

Wag. Timothy Williams, 761 Walden avenue.

Corp. Henry Walker, Silver Creek.

Cook Matt Brown, 12 Arsenal place.

Corp. Frank Smith, 488 Mulberry street.

Corp. Arthur Lawler, 27 Union street.

Pvt. Walter Smith, [illegible] Clinton street.

Corp. L. B. Hall, 250 Elmwood avenue.

Pvt. Albert Kane, 56[illegible] Franklin street.

Pvt. Walter Davis, [illegible] William street.

Sgt. William E. Keller, 765 Michigan avenue.

Pvt. Louis Jackson, 921 William street.

Pvt. Rufus Hamilton, 172 Eagle street.

Sgt. Harry Brown, 494 Clinton street.

Pvt. Merle Harper, 350 Walnut street.

Pvt. Elias Mead, 433 Michigan avenue.

Pvt. Leroy Givens, 18 William street.

Pvt. Charles Hill, 21 North Vine street.

Pvt. Louis F. Morris, 71 William street.

Corp. William White, 27 Union street.

Corp. Maynard Johnson, 156 Pine street.

Pvt. Henry Syler, Lockport.

Pvt. Julian Sulcer, 47 Clinton street.

Pvt. John Wellings, 198 Clinton street.

Pvt. John Hopkins, 273 Kensington avenue.

Pvt. Leon Guthrie, Buffalo.

Pvt. Elmer Sylvester, 167 Elmwood avenue.

Pvt. Fred D. Taylor, 392 Clinton street.

Sergeant John Hopkins, 273 Kensington avenue, brought home the finest of the company's great collection of souveniers. He stood guard constantly over a real Prussian Guard helmet, with spike and Gott Mitt Uns adorning the front.

"I captured it the last day of the war, November 11, an hour and a half before the armistice was signed," he said.

"We were chasing the Germans so fast they even threw away their helmets so they could run faster."

The 349th was then before Metz.

* * *

Mrs. B. Shelling of 350 Walnut street was probably the happiest woman in Buffalo when the soldiers arrived and she showed it. Her two sons, Sergeant Clarence Harper and Private Merle Harper returned with the artillerymen and were almost smothered by their mother when she greeted them in the restaurant where the men were being served.

* * *

Private William L. Jones of 437 Michigan avenue rejoined his comrades of Battery C, 349th artillery, when

they arrived at the station after being separated from them since October 31.

Private Jones was wounded in six places on that day when a high explosive shell, loaded with shrapnel, exploded above the battery's post at 8.30 o'clock in the evening.

Forty hours later Jones was taken to a hospital where six pieces of shrapnel were taken from his body. He bears six livid scars, four in the left arm and one near each knee. He was in five hospitals, three in France and two in the United States before he returned to Buffalo on January 1.

* * *

Among the veterans in the guard of honor was Sergeant George A. Burdick, of 464 Michigan avenue.

He was a member of the famous 368th Infantry which tore up the German lines in the Argonne forest. He returned to Buffalo recently after being discharged from service.

* * *

While the 349th escaped with relatively light casualties two of the men who returned with the veterans were severely gassed. They were Pvt. Fred D. Taylor of 392 Clinton street and Corp. William White of 27 Union street.

* * *

Lieut. Lee Harris of 147 Clinton street, a Buffalo colored soldier who with most of the others who returned home went to Camp Dix in November, 1917, was designated for artillery school at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, and was commissioned there.

As a result of attending this school he was kept in the United States as an instructor and did not get overseas. He rejoined his former comrades soon after they arrived and headed the soldier escort of colored troopers, discharged from service.

* * *

The artillerymen had one big feed following their arrival at the New York Central station. In the station restaurant they were given a dinner consisting of soup, bacon and eggs, baked potatoes, olives, pickles, salad, coffee, and by the Red Cross workers chocolate and cigarettes. Many of the soldiers were so excited they ate but a few mouthfuls while the others did full justice to their first Buffalo meal in many months.

* * *

The Buffalo soldiers returned to the United States on the steamship Great Northern, Sergeant Ray Dickinson said.

"We were with the French army nearly all the time we were in France," he said.

"The French officers said the accuracy of our battery's fire had never been excelled in France."

* * *

Dr. C. Frank Bruso was nearly mobbed by the soldiers when they jumped from their special coach on the New York Central train.

"There's old Doc Bruso," shouted one dusky veteran and then there was a wild dash for the chairman of exemption board No. 2.

Here's What 349th Did From Camp Dix to Argonne Battles

Col. John O'Neill of the 349th in response to an inquiry from The Commercial as to the operations of the regiment, in which are 50 Buffalo negroes, sent the following resume:

The 349th trained at Camp Dix.

Sailed June 15, 1918; reached Brest June 27th.

Trained at artillery range, La Courtin, department of Creuse, France.

Good artillery work in training commended by French and American officers.

WHERE 349TH FOUGHT.

In lower left hand corner are Pont a Mousson and Bouixieres, where Buffalo's colored artillerymen were engaged.

Sent to front in Toul sector, occupying line positions, Oct. 18th, and relieving 135th field artillery.

On sector east and west of Moselle river at Pont-a-Mousson, engaged in supporting several infantry raids of importance, holding Bois., Frehaut and Bouixieres when relieved.

In the night and day, neutralizing, harassing and counter battery firing.

Participated in advance of Second Army, Nov. 10th and 11th in the direction of Metz.

YOU CANNOT LIVE ON YOUR UNIFORM

The Independent 3-29-19

The fortunes of war never did and never will contemplate the lessening of the usefulness and service of the individual. The conversion of a citizen into a soldier never did and never will mean less service or impaired usefulness. But, on the contrary, it means that when the citizen shall have served the purposes of his enlistment, and has won his right to lay off his uniform, that he will return to civilian clothes a more helpful and useful citizen.

Miltary training means more intense and permanent service. It never contemplates less service and idleness. Just as our boys honored the uniform, whether in the cantonment, in France, going over the top or what not, they can honor their return to citizenship by putting on overalls and other equipment for civic service and rendering a whole day's work for an honest day's pay. The soldier who returns to civil life, and continues to wear his uniform, after he has been separated from the service, instead of clothing himself in overalls or equipping himself for service above the class of manual labor, not only dishonors the uniform that he has worn, but proves a nuisance and a liability upon the community in which he exists. So the Independent begs to advise the boys when they return from the field of activity, to lay aside their uniforms, seek employment and prove as honorable citizens in the community life where they live as they did in uniform at the front, in the cantonments or elsewhere.

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Boys, you can't live on your uniform, but you can live in overalls. Your training in the army should prepare you for more intense and useful service. If it did not, then you are a failure. Even the misfortune of war never contemplated that a soldier, when he shall have served his country best and received an honorable discharge, should walk around in idleness in uniform when there is plenty to do that he might do honorably in overalls. If you cannot find a job suitable to your taste and ambition, do well whatever your hands find to do, and thereby lay the foundation for work along the lines of your aspirations and ambitions. You must first learn to take care of small things that larger things may come to you for care and keeping. You must shoulder a part of the responsibility in the community where you live by becoming a producer of wealth, a producer of the necessaries of life instead of a consumer. You must work to be an asset, instead of a liability. You want to be regarded as dutiful and as useful and patriotic in overalls as you were regarded a patriot and soldier in uniform. There is no place in the economy of American government for idlers and loafers. There is room a plenty in the economy of our national welfare for every man who is willing to give an honest day's work for a full day's pay. And the soldier boys, as they return from the war field, had as well get it in their heads now as later that they must be useful as well as ornamental; that the day of ornament is over and the day of usefulness is at hand. You can best show or exploit your usefulness as a soldier and your patriotism as a citizen, by discarding your uniform for a pair of overalls as soon as you get out of the army. The government is not very much in need of soldiers now, it is in need of working men. Don't use your uniform to cover an idle and criminal life. The real soldier is just as anxious to get out of the uniform as he was to get into it. He was anxious to get out of citizen's clothes into uniform because he believed his country needed his services. And services to his country being ended, he is anxious to get back into citizen's garb—that he may render his country another service.

These remarks are addressed particularly to the Negro soldier. He has been largely on trial, and he must not let his conduct after discharge spell that the uniform has destroyed his usefulness and industry. Uniforms were [illegible] soldiers to wear in action and contemplated action. Actual service [illegible] and indicated by discharge from the army, it is the duty of [illegible] don civic clothes and get busy in some kind of livelihood for [illegible] can't fool the officers long by wearing uniforms, and it will [illegible] of the officers of the law to lock you up in uniform for idling [illegible] ng, just as if you were committing the same offense against the [illegible] of the community in overalls or other civic clothes. So remember, [illegible], that you cannot live on your uniform. Remember, also, that all sorts [illegible] idleness is a discrace not only to the individual, but to the community in which the idler and loiterer exist. The man who does not work or make an honest effort to do so, does not deserve to eat. And the loafer in uniform is just as undesirable a character in any community as a loafer in overalls.

All sorts of work is honorable, it matters not whether you perform it in overalls or in the pulpit or at the bar, if you perform your duties well, your work is honorable. And in like manner, all sorts of idleness is a disgrace, it matters not whether it is eked out by a lawyer, doctor, preacher or layman, it is a disgrace to the community which the idler infests.

Our last admonition is, you cannot live on your uniform, but you can live honorably and profitably in overalls. So, disrobe your uniform and put [illegible] the dignity of labor and honest toil.

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NEGRO HEROES, FRESH FROM BATTLEFIELDS, GIVEN GLAD GREETING BY ADMIRING THRONG

PITTSBURG PA PRESS
JUNE 6, 1919

"Frenzied" is the only word that describes the tumultuous welcome given to the 368 Negro heroes of the Five Hundred and Fifth and Five Hundred and Sixth engineers when, fresh from the bloody fields of France, they arrived in Pittsburg early today.

Tired and hot after a tedious ride, and more than three hours later than the time scheduled for their coming, the engineers received a greeting that could leave no doubt in any mind that Pittsburg is proud of its Negro warriors and very, very glad to have them back home.

A parade of the engineers left Syria mosque at 12:30, passing over the downtown streets to Water st. and Liberty ave. where the men were dismissed.

A dense mass of humanity, the majority of them Negro residents of the city and county, was congregated at East Liberty station, and what they didn't do to those husky, sweating fellows in khaki in the way of joyful demonstration wasn't worth doing. The crowd began arriving long before 6 a. m., and when they found that the train was late, they amused themselves by romping about, playing pranks, screaming with laughter over everything that happened, and listening to a very classy brand of jazz and patriotic music furnished by a military band.

The train was scheduled to come in on No. 2 track, and every inch along it was crowded with people, but when it finally did come, at 9:30, the train pulled in on No. 3 track, causing a complete upset of the well-laid plans of Commissioner John C. Calhoun. As a result the men got off the train on the side opposite from the refreshment stands, and the members of the Mayor's welcome committee who were there in full force for the occasion, headed by Chairman L. H. Burnett.

The wild scenes of yesterday, intensified if anything, were re-enacted, but there was a noticeable difference, there being more wild unconfined joy, and more beaming faces and happy laughter, and less tears. The crowd was too happy to cry—it laughed and shouted and sang. Here and there a mother or wife mingled her tears with her smiles, and a few men had suspiciously moist eyes. But it was a time of joyful reunion, and happy faces predominated.

One giant in citizens clothes seized a stalwart Negro soldier who weighed 180 pounds, if he weighed an ounce, swung him high off his feet and held him in a veritable bear hug, caressing his cheek and thumping him between the shoulders the while.

JOYOUS GREETINGS.

Another soldier was spied by a woman who promptly rushed up and clasped him fervently around the neck. "Hello, Randall, how are you?" she beamingly demanded. "I'm fine and dandy, babe; place your ruby lips to mine," was his enthusiastic reply. And she did. The crowd stormed the cars and fairly dragged the inmates out, and as soon as they reached the platform they were smothered with kisses and hugged to the point of suffocation.

"I sure am glad to get home," said one of the soldiers to his brother, "and I'm mighty tired of war. I don't want any more war all my life long, I'm telling you."

The members of the Five Hundred and Fifth and Five Hundred and Sixth engineers were mustered out of the service at Camp Dix and were without their arms and other equipment. It was also entirely optional with them whether they would parade, but as soon as they detrained and saw the magnitude of the arrangements made to welcome them they unanimously voted to co-operate in the day's program.

Corp. Daniel Robertson was in charge of the men of the Five Hundred and Fifth regiment and Sergt. Maj. Jackson was in charge of those of the Five Hundred and Sixth. C. T. Greene, a Camp Dix Y. M. C. A. worker, accompanied the men, and S. R. Morsell, of Pittsburg, was in charge of the train.

The soldiers came over in 10 coaches from Camp Dix. They were delayed enroute last night, and did not leave Altoona until 7 a. m. today. The march to the mosque started at 10:10, following the route of yesterday's parade. The streets were thickly lined with cheering crowds, hundreds of whom marched along with the soldiers. Capt. B. R. Marshall and a platoon of city police led the way, followed by a band led by Richard Saunders of 1400 Wylie ave., Flower girls carrying elaborate baskets of roses, peonies and other spring flowers marched in line, and others along the route tossed roses to the returned heroes.

A big crowd was assembled at the mosque, and more joyful confusion ensued, but the men were finally allowed to get their breakfast, to which they did flattering justice. A parade through the downtown streets was scheduled to follow the reception at the mosque.

PITTSBURG PA SUN
JUNE 6, 1919

NEGRO ENGINEERS ABROAD 17 MONTHS

History of 505th Is Written by Member of Unit Which Returned Today.

The following history of the Five Hundred and Fifth engineers was written by Corporal David Robinson of Pittsburgh, a member of the organization which returned today:

The Five Hundred and Fifth engineers were among the first troops to see overseas service and were composed mostly of West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania troops. Pittsburgh men of the Five Hundred and Fifth engineers were inducted into the service October 30, 1917, and went to Camp Lee, where they remained in training for five weeks.

December 11 of that year after having bvy reviewed by Secretary of War Baker, then entrained for Hoboken, N. J., and embarked for France on the President Lincoln, December 13. They arrived in France January 1, 1918, and proceeded by train to Camp Gonocart, Lormont, France. After 48 hours spent in quarantine, they started to work on the construction of a dock near Bordeaux, at Bassena, which is said by army engineers to be one of the most wonderful feats of labor and engineering performed during the war. Day and night amid all kinds of weather they labored, being aware of the importance to their task, though it was far in the rear of the actual fighting. The dock was finished in less than the allotted time and the engineers moved on to St. Sulpice, St. Loubes and La Graave. At these places they helped to construct more than 200 warehouses, 60 miles of railroad, highways and drainage systems.

March 27, Company D moved to St. Sulpice, Company A to St. Loubes, Company B to La Graave and Company C to Bassens.

August 24, 1918, the battalion was ordered to proceed to the front, being the first Negro organization of engineers to be in an advanced center. It saw more active service and advanced further than any other Negro engineer unit, having gone as far as the zone of occupation.

The companies left La Graave, St. Loubes and St. Sulpice August 24 and arrived at Belleville, August 30. Four days later they advanced to Mannonville where they stayed all night, then marched to Hoviant, arriving there September 5. While there they labored day and night, repairing roads and constructing light railways. All this work was done under constant gas attacks, shell fire and airplane raids. The men of this command were at Hoviant, near Pont-a-Mousson, September 12 and took part in the St. Mihiel drive.

Sunday, October 10, the men advanced to Bouinville, which place was reached after a forced march the same day. The day the armistice was signed they were held in reserve, ready to go over the top, all the time being under a constant stream of shell fire. The next day they came back to Flirey, Essey, Pannes and Bernicourt, with headquarters at Trimbluaurt. They stayed there until December 1, then advanced to Conflans, Labry, Jarmy and Droitemont. Company A then advanced to Hatrizo, Company C to Avril and Aumetz and Company D to Briey, near the border of Germany. Company B remaining at Droitemont, Company D moved to Briey January 4, 1919, where it remained until ordered back to the United States. The battalion remained at Briey until April 23, when it marched to Conflans, there it entrained and began the first leg of the return journey to America. It arrived at Marseilles April 28, and proceeded to Camp Covington, remained there nine days, and May 7 embarked on the steamer Roma. The battalion reached New York May 26, having been 17 months in foreign service.

After the armistice was signed there was organized in the battalion a band of 20 pieces, led by Bugler James Pock. There was also in the battalion a jazz band, led by Bugler "Buddy" Myers. This jazz band has played before thousands of soldiers and civilians in France, Belgium and Germany. The vaudeville and minstrel troupe of the battalion was a great favorite with the American expeditionary forces.

SITES SELECTED FOR RETURNED SOLDIER FARMS IN ALABAMA

Department of Interior Agents Meet Governor Here Yesterday

At the conference of Governor Henderson, Fred H. Gormley, Secretary of the Council of Defense, with D. W. Ross and Mr. Welthey, of the Department of the Interior Thursday, two sites in middle Alabama and three in South Alabama were selected, from which to secure the 100,000 acres of cut-over and swamp lands for the use of returning soldiers. To these plots will be added other plots and should anyone else have plots of 25,000 acres they would like to list, Governor Henderson says that he is to be notified at once.

Persons having less than 25,000 acre should be sure that enough land with their's can be secured to make the 25,000 acres as no plot will be accepted for less than 25,000 acres and in which case three other plots of similar dimensions are to be selected.

The selection of the property centered on Thursday was through the investigation of the reclamation department of the government and other investigations are being made with a view of selecting the best and most adaptible property for the needs of the government for the use of the returning soldiers.

Fitzhugh Lee, of the State Tax Commissioners office has been named as trustee for the State in handling the lands and he will get to work at once in securing options on the land now under consideration.

It is the idea of the Department of the Interior to select a site of 100,000 acres in one plot, two plots of 50,000 acres each or four plots of 25,000 acres each, but in no case will a plot be less than 25,000 acres.

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DEMOBILIZING OUR MEN.

The problem of demobilizing the soldiers in the army which bears upon the industrial situation in each of the Allied countries, is reported to be worrying the statesmen in Paris. They disguise, or rather they do not discuss openly, the origin of this fear—the objection of labor leaders to turning loose sufficient men and in such a way as to disturb the high wages which were established in the war.

This fear on the part of governmental officials that releasing thousands of men will create industrial troubles, is responsible for the slow demobilization of the men. Great Britain has experienced more trouble than any of the other allied countries. In several of the large camps in England, there has been rioting by soldiers who want to be discharged now that the war is over. A large delegation of them marched through the streets of London, demanding of the government officials that the work of demoiblization be hurried.

In his statement Saturday, General Peyton March, chief-of-staff, pointed out that the American War Department had released approximately five hundred and fifty thousand men, while Great Britain had demobilized only a few more than three hundred thousand men, since the armistice was signed. Why has Great Britain been so slow in her demobilization? Why have men been kept in the home camps, when they might have been discharged? The reason has never been made public, but it is obvious—the British statesmen are apprehensive of industrial troubles if men are turned out fast enough to lower the labor

market from the high wage standard of the war.

Bernard M. Baruch, of the War Labor Board, it is understood recommended that the men be held back and demobilized slowly and with an eye to industrial conditions. General March, however, assumed the question of demobilization to be purely a military one and be proceeded with the plans of the War Department.

It remains to be seen, if the rapid return of the soldiers will demoralize labor conditions. These days, it requires but little to start a strike. According to an announcement there have been nearly four thousand strikes in America since we got into the war. In Alabama and in the agricultural States of the South, we may regard ourselves as fortunate in being relieved from any apprehension of industrial troubles caused by the return of the soldiers. The vast majority of the soldiers we sent to the army came from the farms. The farms are waiting and ready to take back these soldiers. And, from what we hear, the farmer boys, after their military experience, are eager to get back home and to the farms. In the few cities and in the small towns, the employers of clerks, and workers of other class want the boys back more than the boys want to come back.

We at least in this section are free from any apprehension of industrial troubles.

ALABAMA APPRECIATION OF COLORED SOLDIERS

Birmingham (Ala.) News.

The colored people of Birmingham are organizing a reception for returned colored soldiers. It is to be on June 12th at the State Fair Grounds, and is to take the form of a patriotic picnic.

This is an entirely natural and thoroughly laudable movement. It is entirely natural that the colored people who stayed at home should desire to express in some tangible way their appreciation of their race who risked their lives or shed their blood for their country. That sort of pride is human, and it is to be hoped that the well-to-do colored people may work out complete plans for a handsome entertainment and may execute them as creditably as the progressive colored leaders of Birmingham should do. 6—21—19

The movement is altogether laudable. In thus dignifying their returned soldier brothers, they are not merely showing gratitude and pride; but they are demonstating their own dignity and progress as a civilized section of the people. They are honoring themselves.

The white people of this city sympathize with their colored neighbors in this undertaking, and wish it to be the greatest success in every way. It ought to be the best done thing of the sort in the South, because the colored people here have not only sent more men to the front than any other city, but they are stronger in every way than their race is anywhere else. They should measure up to their responsibility and opportunity in this public enterprise,, just as their white neighbors are always striving to do.

Gov. Kilby has been invited to attend the mass singing that is to take place in the evening of the 12th, and it is to be hoped that his engagements will permit him to come. He is the Governor of the Negroes as well as of the whites, and he can use his opportunity wisely for the benefit of both races.

The thoughtful white people of Birmingham should encourage and assist their colored neighbors in this matter in every practicable way. The colored soldiers performed an important service abroad, and every opportunity should be used to express that appreciation.

THOUSANDS GREET RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Richmond Planet
June 21, 1919.

Continued from first page.

decorated with flags the sight was inspiring.

FLAGS FLYING.

Flags had been strung across the streets too and all of the arrangements were complete by Saturday morning. Then came bad news. The contingent of troops, numbering about 800 and composed of the Third Veterinary Hospital Unit, Nos. 3, 5, 19,, and 20 on board the Pocahontas that had left Newport News, Va., between the hours of three and four o'clock that morning had got stuck on a sand-bar in the neighborhood of City Point and instead of arriving here at 11 o'clock as scheduled, they did not reach the Old Dominion wharf until after 2 P. M. In the meantime the stree's were lined with a waiting throng of colored folks, who received the news with evident satisfaction.

AT THE UNIVERSITY GROUNDS

The soldiers boarded the street cars in waiting and were carried to the Virginia Union University grounds, where the committee of ladies had provided box luncheons for the soldiers. They lined up and eat as only soldiers can eat. It was after 5 o'clock when Chief Marshal W. H. Anderson accompanied by a contingent of the Spanish American War Veterans marched down Leigh street followed by the colored troops. The residences along the route had been decorated and the crowd was enthusiastic all along the line of march.

RETURNING TO THE WHARF.

In addition to the colored section, the parade also passed down the white section of the city. Then the troops returned to the wharf and boarded the Pocahontas again. It swung out in the James River for City Point from which place the men went to Camp Lee, from which place they will be mustered out. The feeling among the colored people here was one of intense interest and that they appreciated the efforts of the white people here to accord them proper recognition is evident from the remarks heard from every part of the colored district.

MORE TO COME SOON.

More colored troops are expected to arrive and with them will no doubt come the fighting units that won distinction on the battlefields of Europe. The Committee of arrangements handled this affair without a hitch of any kind and marked improvement was shown over the welcome accorded this body of troops and those that visited the city before.

RACES SEPARATED AT SHELBY, SAYS JOERG

The Montgomery Advertiser 7-4-19

Reports Only Two Negro Officers at Camp; Command Labor Battalions

Major Robert Joerg, Jr., formerly of the famous 167th United States Infantry, one of the most dashing officers that went out from Alabama spent Monday in Montgomery to meet his wife.

Major Joerg is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss. Major Joerg states that only two negro officers are at present at Camp Shelby; that they eat at the far end of the officers' mess, and that only negroes wait upon them. He says further that they command negro labor troops, and do not at all force themselves upon the whites. The Major does not know of conditions as recently reported by Captain Emmett P. Smith, formerly chaplain of the 167th Infantry, as to Camp Shelby some weeks ago.

Major Joerg will return to Camp Shelby Tuesday.

First Separate Co. Mustered Out; Local Men Will be Discharged Before Committee Stages its Welcome Parade.

7-28-19

Camp Meade, Feb. 27.—Mustering out of the First Separate Company of Baltimore begins Saturday. It will proceed alphabetically in groups and all men will be discharged by Tuesday. None will be sent home on Sunday.

Unless the Baltimore Committee of Welcome gets busy, this company will be discharged before the welcome parade.

The 372nd, of which the Baltimore company was a unit, constituted a part of the French Red Hand Division and wear this insignia upon their shoulders.

The whole regiment was in the front line trenches in France six months continuously without any relief. The local company, Company I, lost 15 killed in action and 80 wounded and gassed. Sergeants Rufus Pinckney, Robert Terry and William Creigler received French war crosses.

Corporals Clarence Tydings, Julius Blackwell (deceased), Sergeants Alfred Lacy, Wm. J. Credit, Thomas H. Chatman and Clerk Charles A. Jones were cited in general orders for gallantry and may receive their decorations later.

In the whole regiment 78 men won French war crosses and 13 the Distinguished Service Cross.

PART OF 368th DISCHARGED

Camp Meade, Feb. 27.—Parts of Companies I to M of the 368th have been discharged and others are expected to leave tomorrow. The regiment suffered 285 casualties in France, among them 46 men killed.

Besides being cited as a whole regiment for the capture of Bivardville, there were nine individual citations, including Major J. S. Laurence (white), Capt. T. E. Jones, 1st Lt. Charles G. Young, Privates Thomas Davis, Joseph James, Sergeants, Edward H. Hardy and Bernard Lewis. Lt. Robt. E. Campbell was awarded both the French War Cross and the Distinguished Service Cross.

OFFICERS PRAISE 351st

Camp Meade, Feb. 26.—Officers of the 351st Field Artillery, have nothing but words of praise for the conduct of the men under their charge.

The only colored artillery unit is preparing for an early demobilization.

Colonel W. H. Carpenter, spoke of the men, to a representative of the Afro-American, as having the best conduct record of any colored unit. "The boys only had two weeks at the front," said the Colonel," but in that time they showed that they had the stuff in them equal to any other troops."

Capt. Percy J. Cartwell, Battery B, is another enthusiastic admirer of his men. He termed them "the cleanest cut set of boys that ever saw service."

The 351st had no casualties and lost no men thru accident or disease. It is composed of men from Maryland, Pennsylvania and the New England section and selected 1800 men out of 5,000 who applied for this branch of service.

REGIMENTAL FLAG LOST?

Camp Meade, Feb. 27.—There is quite a bit of discussion here among the men as the whereabouts of the regimental standards of one of the regiments of the 92 Division.

Some of the men say that the flag, which was the handsome gift of a wealthy French admirer was deliberately "lost" by white officers. Others contend that the standard was abandoned and captured by the Germans in the fierce fighting in the Argonne Forest.

DENVER WELCOME TO NEGRO HEROES OFFERS PROBLEM

DENVER COL. POST
MARCH 1, 1919

War Camp Community Service Seeks Plan to Do Right Thing.

(By FRANCES WAYNE.)

A problem confronting the local board of the War Camp Community service is that of providing headquarters and entertainment for the negro troops returning from service overseas or released from cantonments.

The fighting record of the negro troops will reflect everlasting glory on their race and form a splendid chapter in the history of America's part in the war, but as they went against the Hun as "negro units," as "negro units" they want to be together when they come back to home, family, friends.

To avoid a situation such as has developed in Eastern cities, where negro troops are arriving by thousands, to find the number of canteens and hostess houses set aside for their use inadequate, the Denver board of the War Camp Community service is losing sleep trying to set up plans that will redound to the comfort and happiness of everybody.

"What will we do for the negroes?" was a thought first in the mind of Mrs. O. E. Le Fevre, chairman of the League for Women's Service and a devoted worker at the Soldiers' and Sailors' club.

The question was prompted by a statement made to Mrs. Le Fevre by prominent negro women of Denver to the effect that "their own boys should not be forgotten in the Welcome Home celebrations."

In considering the problem, Freeman H. Talbot, head of the W. C. C. S. in Denver, said:

"We have no record of the exact number of negroes who registered and enlisted and went into the national service from Colorado.

"Of course, their right to consideration is identical with that of the white soldier and sailor, and we purpose to provide for them, but we do not believe that the short time intervening between thei homecoming and absorption back into private life warrants the establishment of a special club house or canteen."

As the Y. M. C. A. operates a canteen for negro soldiers and sailors, it may be possible that the War Camp Community service will ask to be allowed to co-operate and furnish a series of entertainments at the "Y" house for the negro fighters, according to Mr. Talbot, who pledges that "something worth while will be done for the colored boys."

Soldiers – 1919
Demobilization

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COLORED SOLDIERS HONORED AT TUSCALOOSA; CITY TURNS OUT AND ACCORDS ROYAL WELCOME

The Birmingham Age-Herald

ALL BUSINESSES CLOSED AND THE HIGH SCHOOL BAND FROM BIRMINGHAM OF 33 PIECES FURNISHES MUSIC FOR THE OCCASION.

4-26-19

VICTORY LOAN A FEATURE -- O. W. ADAMS ORATOR OF DAY

Three Thousand People Marched in Line and Nearly Five Thousand Gathered at the Church — Many Speeches Were Made.

That the colored people of Tuscaloosa are patriotic and appreciative of the work done by the soldiers, and that they are conscious of the meaning and need of the Victory Loan to our Government, was demonstrated Wednesday, April 23, when Negroes from every section of the county gathered in Tuscaloosa to give honor to the returned soldiers, hear addresses from them and addresses on the Fifth Liberty Loan. Every Negro business house closed Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock and the school children were given a half holiday. The celebration started with a mammoth parade, and it is estimated that 3000 peoeple were in line, led by the returned soldiers, which numbered some 150 or 200. They were followed by the Industrial High School Band of Birmingham, with its 33 members. The parade consisted of many floats of many beautiful designs. These floats represented the Negro in slavery and his gradual growth from emancipation to the present time. The Pythian Uniform Rank of Tuscaloosa formed a part of the line and made a helpful showing for the parade. Mr. R. L. Douglass was marshal of the day; Lieut. Taylor had charge of the returned soldiers, and was assisted by Sergt. Gus Windham and Sergt. Gilbert Keyton. Mr. W. B. Wynne and Mr. John Yancey were assistants of the general marshal. The Holt School Cadets formed part of the line and were commanded by Capt. H. McCulloch. The parade started at 11th St. and 22nd Ave., and marched through the downtown district to the First African Baptist Church.

Exciting Scenes.

Some exciting incidents were seen along the line of march as they passed; mothers screamed, they shouted, they sang, and one among the most attractive songs was "We Are Free at Last, We Are Free at Last; Thank God Almighty We Are Free at Last," and then here and there a yell: "I know my Father will answer prayers; I knew my boy was going to win that war," and with a rush of excitement they would run toward the line as the band played "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and but for the marshals, who were close to the men, they would have broken the line, throwing their arms around their sons and brothers. One old lady, who followed eight or ten blocks, holding high the American flag, suddenly stopped, and put on an episode of the old time shouting. The great crowd that marched near the line crowded around her, and in a few minutes several hundred people had assembled.

As the soldiers passed through the downtown districts, white men and white women leaned from office windows and hotels, as well as in the resident sections, and cheered the boys as they passed, and when the High School band played "Dixie," the town was one continuous scream, men and women mingling their voices honoring the returned soldiers and endorsing the Fifth Liberty Loan now nas the Victory Loan.

Scene at the Church.

Long before the parade reached the church, anxious members of the race had crowded the church to overflowing, with the exception of seats provided for the soldier boys, and this left quite 3000 people on the outside of the building, many of whom finally stuck in windows, packed the aisles, climbed the trees and hung on limbs as the program was completed on the inside. Short addresses were made to the overflow. Mr. E. S. Smith called the audience to order, and Dr. I. S. Simpson read the first chapter of Joshua; invocation by Rev. N. D. Lane, of Northport; Prof. B. H. Barnes had charge of the music, and with his choral club, kept the people inspired throughout the exercises. Mr. T. A. Ferguson acted as master of ceremony and made a short address. Hon. Edward DeGraffenreid, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama, delivered an inspiring address and encouraged the colored people to continue the good work done, and expressed great faith in the future of the American people, and believed that the justice we all fought for is a practical one, and pledged his support to do what he could in establishing a program for better conditions in the South. He was plain in his expression that worthiness on the part of the colored man would mean all in his favor to bring about the changes so necessary and agreed upon by all the people. Dr. G. A. Weaver spoke on the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and believed that the organization could be of great benefit if properly understood and properly supported. Capt. A. B. McKenzie spoke of the work of the men on the front, explaining many of their daring and heroic deeds, as well as times when they were confused. He said that the training of the men overseas made them better citizens and gave them a broader vision, and the question as to what they were going to do, he answered by saying they will do according to law and according to order as other citizens. He explained the intricate positions that the colored soldiers held in many stages of the war. He praised the French people, but stated that he liked America better, and believed that when some of the changes are made, as they must be, he said, "America will not have an equal in the civilized woorld."

Oscar W. Adams, of Birmingham, was orator of the day and delivered an address full of fire and logic. He kept his audience at high attention for an hour and ten minutes, and closed under heavy and continuous applause. He spoke on the record of the Negro and the consciousness of the times. Among other things, he said: "Back as far as history goes, we have made great records as soldiers. Wherever we have lived, that country and that nation has nothing against our fighting record. We excel in the essentials. First, we are obedient; we are patient and law abiding; we have nothing to do with making the laws; we have nothing to do with the administration of them, but we as a race, must obey them, and we commend this twelve millions of people, as a rule, the highest specimen of obedience to law, and especially military law, of any proportionate group in our nation. But, my fellows, we count it hard sometimes to make a good, brilliant, honorable record, but it is nothing to compare with the keeping of that record, and to this end I would have you conscious, I would have you think, work and sacrifice that this record be maintained. We have from our Government a request for the Fifth Liberty Loan, and for special emphasis, and rightly so, we call it the Victory Loan. Others might slack, others might be indifferent, but we who know, understand that it is necessary and imperative that we as a race go all the way and finish the job for Democracy and an everlasting peace. We have done well, but remember, the reward is not to the swift, it isn't given to the strong, but it is to him who endures to the end. Any man who has money that is too good to be loaned to this, our great country, is not a good citizen and is not entitled to the comforts and pleasures guaranteed by our Government. I am an American, and as such an American I must go all the way with my Government in sunshine and in rain, if I would be conscious of my duty and enjoy the fruits of citizenship and manhood.

"The Negro is going to win on his good record, and that record is to be made by showing respect for his country, his community and his State, being obedient to law and order, living a trustworthy life and being dependable in all things. I want my people to make friends with the people where we live. Eighty per cent of the Negro race is in the South; 90 per cent of his material holdings are in the South. Let us make friends with our next door neighbor. If we have no cooperation and friendly relation with that sensible and honorable white element of the South, where so large a number of our people live, our future is worse than the past, but we do have friends here and they are increasing rapidly. It is up to the colored man himself to take this war record, overseas and at home, and use it as a guide for the future. To you heroes: You have done great things for this country, for yourself and for this race. No man can take these honors from you; no prejudice, however destructive, can destroy your record; it is yours, you can maitain it or you can lose it. It depends entirely on your vision as a man and how well you can couple your conduct here with your conduct overseas and be as practical as a man under the discipline of civic law as you were under the discipline of military law. Here and there we are going to find destruction makers in the opposite race and destruction makers in our race, but there is always an element of whites and an element of blacks in a community that stand for the best government of that community, the comfort and safety of all the peoeple in that community. These peoeple must get together, and they must get together hurriedly. I say to you that the greatest record you can make at this time is to buy the Fifth Liberty Bond and startle America with your continuous effort to put this world properly on its feet and to establish the world Democracy so generously discussed by us all. Let us remember that we must maintain the record and complete the job. We can only do it by going all the way."

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PRESIDENT HIBBEN OF PRINCETON GREETS COLORED SOLDIERS

The New York Age

Mayor Brown Also Takes Part In Reception to Battery E of 350th Field Artillery.

4-5-19.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

PRINCETON, N. J. — On Thursday evening, March 28, the Colored Soldiers Comfort committee, composed of the leading colored citizens of Princeton, Peter Brownley, chairman, and R. B. Williams, secretary, gave a reception in honor of Battery E of the 350th Field Artillery in Branches' Auditorium. The Boy Scouts acted as guard of honor.

Mayor Brown made the address of welcome on behalf of the municipality, after which Mr. Brownley, the chairmas, introduced President Hibbin of Princeton University, who also welcomed the boys and delivered an excellent address on democracy, which was listened to attentively by those present.

After selections by Hoagland's band, Shirley A. Davison, "Y" worker at Camp Dix, spoke on "Democracy as It Affects the Negro." President Hibbin was the first to grasp his hand at the conclusion of his address.

After the addresses of the evening the Ladies' Auxiliary, with Mrs. E. Woolridge, chairman; Mrs. J. Higgins, secretary, and Mrs. J. Gregory, treasurer, invited the boys and their friends to Douglas Hall, where they had prepared a sumptuous repast. The affair will long be remembered by the colored people of Princeton.

The Men's Committee and the Ladies' Auxiliary worked hard to make the affair a success. Douglas Johnson personally solicited funds.

9,000 ATTEND RECEPTION TO 92D DIV. HEROES

St. Louis Argus 4/18/19

Coliseum Taxed To Capacity At Patriotic Demonstration Under Auspices Of the Boosters. Parade Most Artistic Ever Seen Here.

Promptly at eleven o'clock Monday morning Grand Marshall James Shackelford gave the command to start what proved to be the prettiest street parade ever witnessed in St. Louis. There was no flaw in the arrangements. The spectacle took the formation and covered the route just as had previously been published in the Argus. Thousands of citizens lined the sidewalks throughout the long line of march. The parade went through the downtown business district during the noon hour and the big buildings virtually poured their contents of humanity into the streets. It is estimated that more than a hundred thousand persons saw and cheered the marchers, East of Twelfth street. It was in this district that the big reception was the most demonstrative. No effort was made to separate the overseas boys of the 92nd Division from the boys who only reached camps. They marched together, several hundreds in number, and were cheered continuously. The Cross de Guerres worn by Colonel Duncan and Captain Warner were recognized and the heroes were distinctively honored by the big crowds. These distinguished guests with Lieutenants Lowe and Vaughn, Messrs. Turpin, Phillips and Dudley were mounted. Lieutenants Watkins, Brown, Williams, Stewart and other officers marched in charge of squads. Five brass bands and a Hawaiian band of string instruments furnished the music. Three companies of Pythians and the Waiters' Alliance were in the first division. The soldiers followed by Red Cross nurses, L. S. Williams' ambulance and a float formed the second division. The float represented St. Louis, Liberty, Peace, Army, Navy and was artistically arranged. The Allies were represented by uniformed marchers.

The last division was the novelty and real beauty of the demonstration. Booster boys and girls were costumed in Mardi Gras style to represent Mexicans, Indians, Japanese, Chinamen, Italians and numerous Orientals. Then there were girls nearly attired in military suits and dresses, others representing fortune tellers and jockeys and even the "cop" was burlesqued. One little ten year old Miss, Jettaun Richards, who was the mascot of the Military Girls, was admired by every one because of her beauty.

A contingent of the Boosters' Club dressed in cream colored caps and pants and blue coats, led by their president, W. Silas Fearance, followed the novelty section. Six stately Boosters in full dress brought up the rear and gave a tone of elegance to the entire formation. As was predicted, the demonstration surpassed anything ever given in St. Louis. It was elegant in form, rich in color and variety, dignified in character and created an impression that will be a lasting credit to the Colored people of this city.

Coliseum Crowded at Night.

Nearly nine thousand persons attended the ball and midnight ramble in the Coliseum at night. Of this number more than five thousand paid admission. So large was the crowd that only a comparative few got to dance and because of the constant noise the speaking was eliminated. Col. Otis B. Duncan, who was to make the keynote address was disappointed in not being able to congratulate the people on their patriotism. To an Argus reporter he said: "I like the Booster spirit. It invaded France with the boys. It was a great stimulent for the drafted boys and even the enlisted men were imbued with it. The Boosters have done and are doing a great work. Every one should rally to their support and help them to make their industrial movement a real success."

President Fearance was presented with a gold watch and gold Booster buttons and knives were given to Lieutenants Lowe, Vaughn, Brown and Watkins and several of the drafted boys. The Y. M. C. A. maintained a booth where all drafted boys could register for free membership. Some were missed because of the crowd but can secure their cards at the Pine Street branch. Captain Shackelford put his famous K. of P. drill company through a series of movements and was appreciately applauded. The Ramble started at midnight and consisted of Gymnasium feats, by the Sumner High Team; Two Boxing Bouts; Singers from Musical Publishing Houses; "Perfecto," and his concert accordian; entertainers from Collins', Moody's, Keystone and Manhattan Cabarets; the entire current bill from the Booker Washington Theatre, and a minstrel finale by S. H. Dudley and his company. The Ramble lasted two hours and dancing was again resumed until after 3 a. m.

An unfortunate rumor which spread throughout the city early in the evening made it advisable not to use the bombing aeroplane or take flash light pictures of the crowd. The aeroplane would have showered tiny flags over the audience, but it was feared that the noise of the explosions would cause excitement.

The entire celebration was planned and executed by the Boosters' Club under the careful supervision of Treasurer Charles A. Mills. It was the climax of creditable war activity which began in November, 1917. During the time this club raised $1,586 in four weeks by popular subscription, purchased tobacco and other articles and presented them to 700 St. Louis drafted boys at Camp Funston on Xmas Day, 1917; It distributed four cases of books and other reading matter, and 6 crates of oranges, all for our boys, donated by the Y. W. C. A.; In August, 1918, it distributed 2,000 packages of cigarettes to 400 boys entraining for camp; It furnished more than 3000 reels of pictures free, through the courtesy of Mr. Turpin, for the amusement of the boys in camp; It furnished a room at the new Y. M. C. A. Building; Received and entertained the "Black Devils" and "Rattle Snakes" of the famous 369th and 370th regiments after they were discharged from the service, and gave them a banquet. This club has created an industrial department for the purpose of opening up avenues of employment for Colored men and women and has succeeded in getting a number of new places. This work will now be pushed vigorously. The executive committee expects to be ready to publish its report next week and it is assured that a substantial balance will be left in the club treasury.

Hundreds Still in France.

There are several hundred St. Louis drafted boys still in France and indications are they will be among the last Americans to be sent home. These boys went over expecting to see actual service, but were placed in "Pioneer" Regiments and assigned to labor duty. They are now doing reconstruction work.

ST. LOUIS N.A.A.C.P. WILL INVESTIGATE DISCHARGE PAPERS

Globe Dem. St. Louis 4/18/19

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People met on April 19 at the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Cardinal and Bell avenues, and Lieut. Geo. V. Vaughn, who was recently elected chairman of the Executive Committe and first vice president of the local branch, presided at the meeting.

Mr. W. H. Huffman, treasurer of the local branch gave a resume of the work of the association for the past year, and its present financial condition.

Lieut. Walter I. Lowe, recently discharged from the army, addressed the meeting, giving those present a vivid description of what warfare in France was like, and how the Colored men played their part with bravery and distinction. His speech was well received.

The Branch voted the chairman the power to appoint a committee to gather the testimony with reference to the misstatement contained in discharge papers given the Colored soldiers who had fought in France and were wounded in battle. It was reported that many of the soldiers' discharge papers stated that they had been in no engagement, notwithstanding the fact that the soldiers, themselves, were wounded or had been gassed. Mr. Geo. B. Vashon was appointed chairman of the Committee.

The branch also voted to put on a membership campaign and the chairman and the Executive Committee were given the authority to preside with the preliminaries. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and many things of interest were discussed.

The branch will hold its annual election on Thursday, April 24, at

Incomplete

THE HOME COMING CELEBRATION OF THE NEGRO SOLDIERS IN BAINBRIDGE, GA., MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919.

The Atlanta 4/12/19

The Home Coming Celebration of the Negro soldiers of Decatur county will be held in the City of Bainbridge, Monday, April 14, 1919. Each town in the county is urged to have its colored soldiers present. There will be drills and many other features pulled off by the soldiers. There will be a large barbecue and dinner. To make it a success in every way each family who comes is urged to bring a well-filled basket, as there will be a large number to feed. The committees in the various districts who will be notified by personal letters will get busy at once and have your community well represented from every view point.

The colored soldiers are urged to meet in Bainbridge, Ga., Saturday, April 5th, at the court house, in order to select your captains and make other arrangements.

Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, one of the foremost colored lawyers in America, will deliver the address.

G. R. HUTTO, Chairman.
H. G. PUGHSLEY, Secretary.

NEGROES TO WELCOME SOLDIERS BACK HOME

Greensboro Daily News 4/3/19

Parade and Speech-Making Exercises Planned For ~~Tuesday~~ Thurs. ~~April 29~~ May 8-19

WILL BE A BIG EVENT

A delegation, representing the negro churches of the city, appeared before the city commissioners yesterday afternoon and asked permission to hold a parade on the streets and hold exercises in the Municipal theater on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 29, the event being in honor of the negro soldiers who have returned from the service by that time. Permission was granted for the parade and for the use of the Municipal, provided no attraction is to be given on that day.

It was stated that the negroes of Greensboro desired to make the occasion a gala one and to demonstrate to the members of their race who have been in the service, in home camps and abroad, that their efforts in camp and in battle are duly appreciated. It is hoped to have every negro soldier in Guilford county in the line of march, and it is probable that others from adjoining counties will also be here for the event.

In addition to the soldiers, the central committee, arranging for the occasion, is making efforts to have the colleges and all the pupils of the negro schools in the city in the line of march, which will swell the number to around 2,000, and make a most impressive spectacle.

Prominent members of the race from various parts of North Carolina will be invited to be here and deliver brief addresses of commendation, during the exercises to be held in the Municipal following the parade. In addition, there will be several prominent citizens invited to make talks to the returned boys in khaki.

The full details for the celebration have not been worked out as yet, the committee first desiring to place the matter before the commissioners and secure their approbation before proceeding with the minor details and arrangements.

Soldiers — 1919
Demobilization

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State and City Honor Brave Negro Troops

BOSTON ... AMERICAN
APRIL 3, 1919

Members of the Women's Committee Served a Buffet Luncheon at the South Armory Before the Parade This Afternoon

STATE and city joined this afternoon in paying tribute to negro soldiers, sailors and marines who served their country and the Allies bravely in the war. About six hundred of the troops participated in the parade and were greeted by thousands along the route. They were reviewed at the State House by the governor and other State officials and at the City Hall by the mayor and members of the City Council. Many negroes, men women and children, were in the crowds.

The parade started at three o'clock from the South Armory on Irvington street, after the men had been served with a buffet luncheon furnished by the women's committee. The parade moved in this order:

Mounted Police
Chief Marshal, Major George W. Braxton, M. S. G., retired, formerly captain of Company L, Sixth Infantry, M. N. G.
Teel's Band
Roxbury Horse Guards
Unattached Overseas Officers
Battery B Band
Company L, 372d Infantry, which won official recognition from the French Government as a unit of the "Red Hand" brigade
Officers of the 367th Infantry
Men of the 367th Infantry, the "Buffaloes"
Officers and Men of the 368th and 369th Infantry Regiments, known as the "Hell Fighters"
Officers and Men of the 350th and 351st Machine Gun Battalions
Officers and Men of the 323th Field Signal Corps Battalion
Sailors from the Battleship Nebraska, now at the Charlestown Navy Yard
Group of other sailors from different warships
Officers and Men of the 63d Pioneer Infantry, who were under orders to go overseas, but had not started when their orders were cancelled on the signing of the armistice
Home Service Soldiers
Wounded Officers and Men of the Army Navy and Marine Corps, in automobiles.

All of the officers and men saw overseas service and won unstinted praise from their commanding officers, both French and American, except those of the pioneers and the home service group, and they were disappointed at not having a similar opportunity to show their mettle.

When the column reached the spot where Crispus Attucks fell on State street, Company L, Auxiliary girls scattered flowers over the pavement. Wreaths were placed on the Crispus Attucks Monument and the Robert Gould Shaw Memorial, with the respective dates in flowers—1776-1919, and 1863-1919.

After the parade ended at Mechanics Building, the men were given an informal reception and at five o'clock will be served with dinner in Talbot Hall as guests of the city of Boston. After dinner there will be addresses in the main hall by Governor Coolidge, Mayor Peters, Senator Walsh, Ambassador Jusserand and Hon. William H. Lewis, it is expected. Senator Lodge and Cardinal O'Connell were invited, but each has sent a letter to William L. Reed, chairman of the general committee that had charge of the arrangements, and Mr. Reed will read these letters, also one received from France, beautifully embossed on parchment.

COLORED TROOPS MAKE GOOD WITH SCHWAB

Post 4-3-19

The return by 138 colored soldiers out of 154 of dollar bills lent them by Charles M. Schwab has reassured the former head of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation as to the progress of Bolshevism in the United States.

"After observing conditions in Europe during my recent trip overseas, I returned home without worry as to the future of Bolshevism in this country," said Mr. Schwab. "I'll tell you an incident that will give you one of the reasons why I think so. I came home two weeks ago on a transport bearing several thousand Negro troops. There was a canteen aboard and the boys—those of them who were lucky at rolling the bones—were patronizing it liberally. I noticed one great big fellow giving the candy stand some very longing glances, but he wasn't doing any buying.

"I went up to him and said: 'What's the big idea? Are you broke?'

"'Boss,' he said, 'I ain't seen no pay in five months.'

"'Well,' I said, 'I'm going to lend you a dollar. It's yours, and you needn't trouble about getting it back to me.' That gave me an idea I decided to test those men just for the fun of the experiment. I made it known that I was willing to help out any of the men who were broke and one hundred and fifty-four of them responded. To each I said

something like this: 'Now you needn't pay this back if you don't want to. You know me and where I am at. Suit yourself.'

"Do you know what? Up to date one hundred and thirty-eight of those boys have sent me the money they borrowed. It came out as I expected. The boys were sound to the core. That's one of the main reasons I'm not worrying about the United States going Bolshevist next election."

HEROES BROUGHT FROM OVER THERE!

The Baltimore Afro-American 4-18-19

From "The Service Spot Light"

Were you one of the thousands who stood on the curb last Wednesday when our Negro veterans returned from over-seas?

If you were you were thrilled—I know it!

I was thrilled! Every man, woman and child around me was thrilled.

The flags round about us spread their colors more widely, snapped more sharply and fluttered more gaily.

The soldiers' overcoats were worn with service, their uniforms bore the stains of battle field and billets. And those steel helmets—Oh, those tin hats!—that carried the marks of service sure enough! There were dents from bullets, each a reminder of a narrow escape. They were streaked with mud and the natural camouflage of the battlefield. Each disfigurement was precious in itself—it brought us more closely to the horrors of Chateau Thierry, to the hell of the Argonne.

Yes sir, those Negro soldiers brought a message home Wednesday—a message that it will require the white race a full century to analyze and understand.

We liked the lighter side of the homecoming—the chorus of "Oh Babe!" and "Oh Boy!", the pleasant hysteria of that good old Negro mother who greeted her two sons so joyously, and many other lighter phases.

We recalled Irvin Cobb's stories of these boys under fire, singing through the fight—"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Gathering Home" and those other fine old melodious songs that are a heritage to the men of their race.

We liked it. But we liked much better a talk we had with one of them that night, when the flush of the home-coming was still upon him. We are passing it on to you, not because it appertains to corporation relationship to the public because its doesn't [illegible] any such thing and because it strikes a chord of Americanism so true that you and I will both be better for having absorbed it. It wasn't in dialect, as the popular story writers insist upon fastening upon the Negro. Instead, it was in fine simple English, in a deep, splendid voice full of conviction and earnestness.

"The war has been a great opportunity for the Negroes of America. It has been the first opportunity since the Civil War for us to prove that the only difference between whites and blacks is in color. I have never been so proud of my blood as I am now. I have seen the eyes of Europe turned admiringly upon my people.

"I have seen our boys tested out when courage and a faith in God were all of life to a man and not once did I see a failure.

"I have seen a colored man give his last drop of water to a white man and I have seen a white man give his last drop of water to a Negro.

"I have, indeed, seen what I never expected to see and what my own people taught me to never expect to see.

"We have come into a common heritage too—the white and colored soldiers—and by this I mean we have jointly come into the task of putting a proper valuation upon this dear old United States of America and doing it at once.

"There may be people here at home who are inciting disturbance and unrest. I suppose that's natural, what with heavy taxes and other burdensome requisites after such an expensive experience abroad.

"But—and keep this firmly in your mind, Mr. Writer—the minute this inciting and agitation passes the point of diversion just that same minute will four and one-half million men who have fought for their country and for the first time learned to appreciate it, rise and administer the lesson of Americanism.

"I have heard and read of some of the New York papers, fears expressed of what may happen in the future. Timid people of that sort should keep their fears to themselves. At least they may feel reassured.

"Nothing will happen that isn't worthy of the finest nationality in the world.

"I pray to God that Americans will learn before it is too late that they possess everything Europe was fighting for. And here it is free for the taking.

"Among the returned soldiers there will always be white men and there will always be Negroes. But there will never be two minds about America, there never wil be any two measures of heart beats for her.

"We're one for her and her children, white or black!"

Brave words, these!

Keep them!

Sometimes when a belligerent berates the government read them to him. If they don't impress him then he is indeed ready for deportation.

COLORED HEROES OF WAR PARADE HERE

BOSTON [illegible] GLOBE

APRIL 3, 1919

Marched Over Business Section of City, Getting a Warm Reception

Negro heroes of the world war from New England paraded the streets of Boston starting at t he Irvington-st Armory at 3 this afternoon. They were accorded the welll deserved plaudits of an appreciative people.

People thronged the streets along the route of the parade which passed through Irvington st, Huntington av, Boylston, Tremont, West, Washington, Summer and Devonshire sts, Post Office sq, Broad, State, Washington, School and Beacon sts to Arlington st, where they disbanded.

The negro heroes were reviewed at City Hall by Mayor Andrew J. Peters and at the State House by Gov Calvin Coolidge.

Not all of the former members of the local Co L of the old 6th Regiment, M. V. M., were able to report for the demonstration today, but a goodly number, more than half of them appeared. Many are wounded, and are still at the hospital at Camp Devens. Some are at other demobilization camps, unable to be in Boston today. Maj George W. Braxter (retired), formerly captain of Co L, was chief marshal of the parade today. He was proceeded by a platoon of mounted police under Sergt Dickinson of the Back Bay Station. The Roxbury Horse Guards did escort duty.

Where They Fought

The company fought in the Champagne, on the Argonne front, the Vardquor, Verdun, Vosges and Marvache sectors with the French.

Old Co L, formerly of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, was afterward of the 372 Infantry of the 93d Division, known as the "Red Hand" Division, because they fought with that divisio nof the French Army. After them came the 367th and 368th Infantry of the 92d Division, known as the "Buffaloes"; next the old 15th New York Regiment of the Regular Army, known as the "Hell Fighters"; then men of the 325th Signal Corps; Division 81 of the 63d Regiment of Pioneer Infantry, Field Artillery of the 92d Division; Division 10 of U. S. S. Canandaigua, and other men from the navy; S. A. T. C. from Technology, Harvard and the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

The boys marched superbly. Many Croix de Guerre stood out against the background of khaki, nearly all of them being decorated, and the majority of the "Red Hands" wearing a dark cord wound about the left shoulder, after the manner of the French, these men having been cited for bravery by Gen Goybet.

Three bands furnished spirited music along the route.

Led by Capt J. Holman Pryor

Capt J. Holman Pryor, who commanded L Company in France, led his boys otday and received much applause all along the line of March. More than 20 percent of these old Co Lboys received decorations by France. Their flag is wearing the decoration which was affixed by Gen Goybet, a gallant French soldier. Gen Gobyet changed the name of the outfit from the "Red Hand" division to that of "Bloody Hand."

At noon the company assembled at the Irvington-st Armory, where an informal reception was held. The women of the Ladies Auxiliary, headed by Mrs Alice W. McKaine, served the soldiers a buffet luncheon between 12:30 and 1:30. After that the soldiers chatted with friends and smoked until called to form for the parade.

Long before the parade started the streets were thronged. They were roped off and policemen were everywhere keeping the route open. Automobiles were provided for the wounded and disabled to ride in, and these boys received many "smokes," flowers and other gifts along the line of march.

1500 PARADE IN FREDERICK

The Afro-American 4-19-19

Rousing Welcome Given 62 Returned Soldiers—Boys Dine and Dance at Armory—"Cease Jim Crowing" Carried on Banner Thru the City.

By I. C. S.

Frederick, Md., April 10.—When a huge welcome home parade of 1500 persons, including 62 returned soldiers marched thru the streets of Frederick last Friday, thousands of persons crowded the streets and yelled themselves hoarse. Besides being a parade of welcome, it was in addition a parade of protest. Here are some of the banners carried by the marchers:

"No anarchists among us."

"We are 100 per cent America."

"Our motto: Fair play for every man, white or black, and a just reward for service faithfully rendered."

"Every principle of right and justice demands an equal opportunity to educate our children."

"400,000 of us were under the flag to fight for you, now give us fair play and a square deal."

"We ask for no special favors, but give us a man's chance, and cease jimcrowing us because of our color."

Another striking banner was a huge hand painted canvas, seven feet long and ten feet wide showing an American eagle perched on an American flag, and surrounded by all the flags of the Allies. On the other side was a full size American flag.

C. B. Holland was marshal of the parade, which included citizens 62 returned Yanks, members of the local chapter of the Red Cross and Counsel of Defense, school children and their teachers and colored Civil War veterans. The parade was four blocks in length, and the largest ever staged in this city.

TWO SESSIONS

The program for the day included a morning and evening session in the Armory on West Second street.

The morning program:

Opening chorus; invocation, Rev. W. A. English; singing; reports from various community leagues; singing; address by G. Lloyd Palmer, superintendent of schools; singing; address by Prof. D. S. S. Goodloe, principal Maryland Colored State Normal School; collection and singing of plantation melodies; J. W. Bruner, president, Community League; Mrs. M. P. Butler, secretary.

The night program—Maryland My Maryland, Bartonsville Band and Liberty chorus; introductory remarks, Dr. C. S. Brooks; chorus, America; invocation, Rev. J. W. Townes; official address on the part of Mayor Lewis H. Fraley, by Joseph D. Baker; solo, Earlston Wansel; address of welcome on the part of our citizens of Frederick county, by Prof. John W. Bruner; response on the part of the soldiers, by Private Leroy Wansel; address by Judge Hammond ture, Mrs. Esther Grinnage; address, Rev. Ernest Lyons, chairman of the Council of Defense of Maryland; chorus, Star Spangled Banner.

The demonstration was planned and carried through to a successful end by a committee of three, Dr. U. G. Bourne, chairman; James Weeden and Clifford Holland. Dr. and Mrs. C. S. Brooks and others were equally active. To them goes much credit for their efforts to stage such an event.

DANCING NOT TABOOED

The Red Cross and Defense League entertained the soldiers with a luncheon in the Armory at six o'clock and after the speeches, the floor was cleared for dancing, the soldiers were allowed to enjoy themselves in their own way and comment was general that the committees in charge staged the largest and most orderly public demonstration ever witnessed in this city.

Soldiers — 1919
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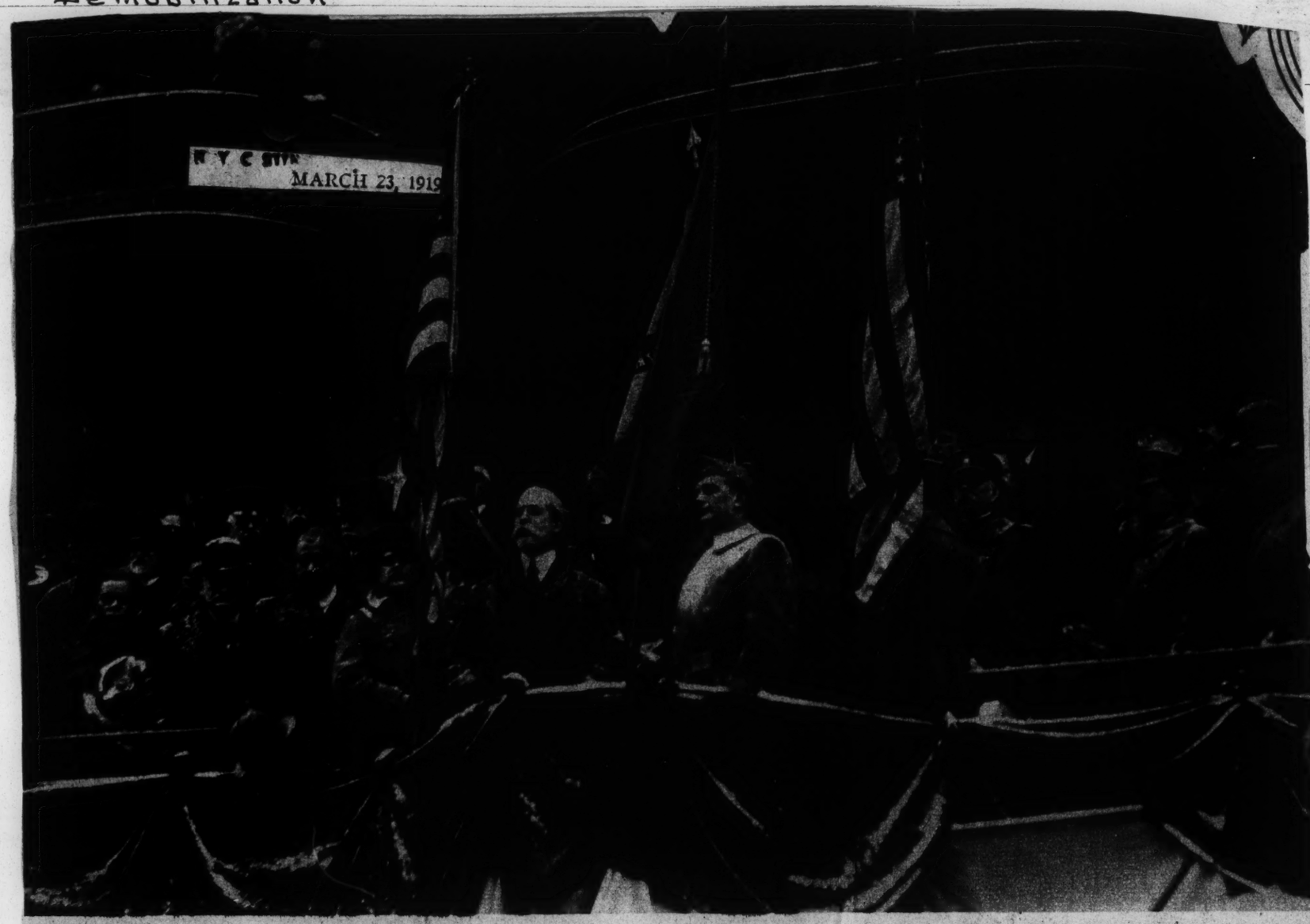

Charles E. Hughes speaking from a stand in front of the Union League Club, when the 367th Infantry, the colored "Buffaloes," returned to the club the battle flags they received upon leaving for the front. Their commander, Major Appleton is at Mr. Hughes's left.

Photo by Paul Thompson.

LOOKING ON.

Too Proud to Train—England's tennis players made a pathetic showing at Wimbledon, and in most other sports her ranking athletes are inferior to those of Australasia and America. This situation is humiliating for a people with whom outdoor sport is almost an obsession. The London Times tries to take the sting out of defeat by asserting that the Englishman will not make it his business to win—"when a sport becomes a business, then it becomes decadent." He will not give up his golf to train for a lawn tennis match, nor will he "engage professional trainers to prescribe how he shall pass his leisure." "Elaborate preparations for a game excite his sense of humor." That British humor! A lot of fun it must be to laugh at your opponent getting ready to treat you to an artistic licking.

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A Narrow Escape—The Filipino delegation shows no symptoms of heart-break over the indefinite postponement of its petition for the liberation of the Philippines. Indeed it is believed the delegates had to use circumspection not to be too importunate. A distinguished official who had sized up their situation was quoted last month as saying to the emissaries: "If you gentlemen are not exceedingly careful you will get your independence."

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A Square Deal in Tarboro—Race riots and lynchings get publicity enough to suit the most rabid negrophobe. Exhibitions of good feeling between white and colored people are rarely mentioned. In the town of Tarboro, N. C., the other day the whites gave the home-coming Negro troops as friendly a welcome as their own boys received. Congratulating the managers of the reception a leading colored citizen, T. S. Inborden, writes:

I want you to have a word representing the thousands of colored people who were there from this and the adjoining counties. The entire programme was to my mind well planned and most admirably executed. The colored people were all well pleased with the addresses from your platform. There was not a discordant note to which the most fastidious thinkers of our race could take any exception. We congratulate ourselves that the best do not have to "talk down" to us any longer but that they can speak as man to man. I watched for the entire day the mingling and intermingling of both races in the parks and on the fairgrounds, people of every occupation and of varying intelligence, of all degrees of culture and wealth. I never saw or heard a single ugly remark or an unkind word. I do not know if this could happen anywhere else outside of Tarboro. It was most remarkable when you think of the great throng of people who were present. I was advised that about 30,000 people were present.

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X-Ray Novelties—An unusual X-ray feat, reported from a law court at Allahabad, India, is the revelation of a man's age. The question was whether one of the parties to the suit was under or over twenty-one.

"Skiagrams" of the elbow joints and knee joints were produced, and two X-ray experts gave evidence that the plates showed that ossification of the inner and outer cartilages had taken place, and that they had joined the shafts of the bones. This, it was said, took place between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, and the experts placed the age of the person concerned as over eighteen and less than nineteen and a half years.

Another claim made for X-rays, according to the London Chronicle, is that by exposing to their light a good modern violin it will acquire the characteristic tone of a genuine Strad, the action of the rays in a few hours aging the wood by some sixty years.

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Husbands on Good Behavior—Note among the ameliorations of domestic manners that wife beating has grown infrequent. The reason being, as Judge Robert Grant observes, that wives now refuse to live with husbands on those terms. Judge Grant goes on to say in Scribner's:

Nevertheless, as one ascends in the social scale an irascible fist in the face or pinch of the arm becomes no less intolerable than a vicious blow that really hurts, and husbands who indulge in the practice have only themselves to blame if their wives depart. Not only is the wife beater on the wane, but that arch-enemy of domestic happiness, the male skinflint, who insists on holding the purse strings and administering them on the theory that his wife must ask for what she requires, needs far less to eat than he does, and that more than one dress or hat a year is vanity.

Judge Grant holds that a constitutional amendment that would prevent divorce in one state from resulting in bigamy or adultery in some or all of the others is quite as imperative as the dethronement of John Barleycorn.

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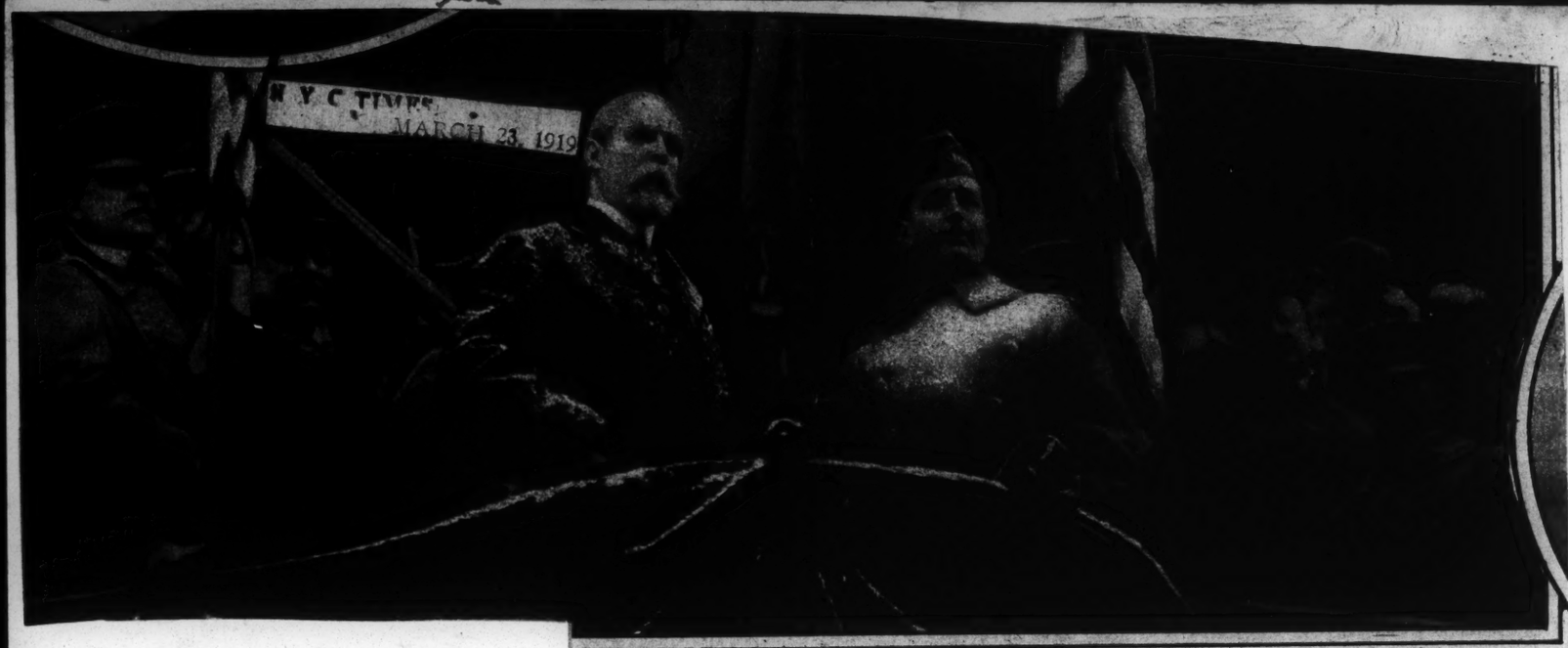
The New Epoch—So well convinced are sundry optimists of the beginning of a new era with the establishment of peace that they suggest the changing of A. D. to A. P., making A. D., 1920, into A. P. 1. (Has the Associated Press carried this news?)

A less epoch-making proposal is the adoption of a uniform world standard of weights, measures and coinage to celebrate the new age.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
JULY 22, 1919

In the light of the efforts of some radical and sectional papers to stir up trouble over the negro soldiers returned from France, the action of the New Orleans School Board in relation to these men commends itself as being eminently sane and practical. The New Orleans board has been in communication with those camps in France where negro soldiers from this city were stationed, and has reports from them as to the men in need of educational training. An effort will be made as these men return from France to induce them to enter free night schools, and the board will see to it that they are furnished necessary text books free. It is proposed in this way to stamp out illiteracy, as far as men who served in the army are concerned.



N Y C TIMES, MARCH 23, 1919

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
in the Midst of a Driving Snowstorm, Receiving, on Behalf of the Union League Club, from the New York City Colored Draft Regiment, Best Known as "The Buffaloes," the Return of the Stand of Colors Presented to the Regiment by the Club at the Beginning of the War.

BUFFALO N Y TIMES
MARCH 23, 1919

Heroes—Buffalo detachment from 349th colored artillery.

EVENING WORLD'S WORK FOR NEGROES WINS HIGH PRAISE

N Y C EVENING WORLD,
MARCH 24, 1919

Colored People and Friends of Race Commend This Paper's Attitude.

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

Since the reconstruction programme has been launched in this city by various committees and organizations, The Evening World has endeavored to set forth the needs of the colored race, in an effort to aid them during the reconstruction period.

As has been stated in these columns, a public spirit needs to be encouraged in this direction. They gave freely of their sons in the war, and no braver fighting was done than that of the black soldiers in the world war.

Besides the enthusiasm shown in their recent home-coming, there is considerable work to be done in properly replacing them in industrial activities, and in connection with the colored youth, in the interest of future citizenship.

The following letters to this writer from the New York and Brooklyn Urban League and Our Boys and Girls newspaper speak for themselves in appreciation of The Evening World's efforts toward the ends desired:

May I express my sincere appreciation of the valuable contribution which you have rendered our organization in your article of Feb. 27? Expressions such as these will not only aid us in making new friends for the work, but serve to stimulate and encourage those who are actively engaged in carrying on this programme. While the contribution itself is appreciated we are even more indebted for the spirit which prompted it. Very truly yours,

JAMES H. HUBERT,
N. Y. and Brooklyn Urban League.

I am writing to thank you for your very encouraging and helpful article of generous and inspiring indorsement of Our Boys and Girls.

It is, indeed, very difficult for me to express my grateful appreciation fully. I will treasure your article and will place you on the list of public-spirited friends of the negro race and of humanity, who have contributed largely to the very existence of Our Boys and Girls and through whose timely assistance it is now, and will be, possible for this medium to carry into the life of every negro child a refreshing and invigorating atmosphere, a horizon of beauty, hope and ideals and inspiration for future usefulness.

Children are entitled to the best of everything. In order to secure the very best possible for negro children, Our Boys and Girls earnestly solicits suggestions from all persons. I am inviting you to kindly make suggestions regarding the improvement of the paper and give a word of advice to negro boys and girls through their medium, whenever it be convenient to you.

Hoping to continue to vindicate your faith in Our Boys and Girls and to be always worthy of your encouragement, I am, very gratefully yours,

ANSELMO P. JACKSON.

COLORED MEN GIVEN A FITTING WELCOME

Enjoyable Program Rendered at Y. M. I.—Sixty-Five Are Given War Medals.

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN
FEBRUARY 20, 1919

Colored soldiers and sailors who have returned from the service of the country were given enthusiastic and fitting welcome last night at the Y. M. I. About sixty-five men received medals from the central welcome committee and later attended a banquet given by members of their race at the "Y" building. The singing of the colored people on the program was a striking and enjoyable feature of the evening. The old time melodies were never better rendered, it was said by those present.

S. G. Bernard, vice-chairman of the county committee, presented the medals in a short and stirring address. Dr. Miller and Dr. John Walker made patriotic and eloquent speeches to the men of their race who offered their lives to the nation.

Secretary H. E. Gruver, Mrs. Eugene B. Glenn, Mrs. Charles A. Webb and R. M. Wells, of the central committee were also present at the welcome.

ENTERTAIN COLORED SOLDIERS

UNION S C TIMES
JULY 26, 1919

A large gathering of colored people assembled here yesterday to engage in a celebration in honor of their returned soldiers from overseas. Hon. Macbeth Young, chairman of the selective draft board for this county delivered a speech, as did leading colored citizens. A barbecue was furnished the soldiers, there being about 300 of them. The day passed off without disturbance of any kind, the behavior of the colored people being excellent. We have requested a representative member of the gathering to write us a full account of the day's proceedings for publication.

Soldiers — 1919
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NOTHING LIKE THIS AT THE FRONT, BOYS!

Mrs. William Lynch

Miss Julia Brun

San Francisco "knows how" to entertain everybody, including the colored troopers. This picture proves it. It is the welcome given the boys of the 9th Cavalry by the Red Cross at Third and Townsend Station yesterday. The women who planned the reception are right there helping it out.

KANSAS CITY JOURNAL
MARCH 7, 1919

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

The people of Kansas City will reflect credit upon themselves in proportion to the heartiness with which they extend a welcome to the negro soldiers who are to march through the streets on their way to demobilization camps. The race to which these fighters belong, or the color of their skin, should not be permitted to affect in any degree the attitude of the people toward them. They answered the call of their country as readily as did the men of any other race or color. On the battlefields of France they fought with the common heroism of American soldiers. Black men gave their lives as freely and they made the supreme sacrifice as splendidly as did men whose skins were white. The blood they shed was as red as any which drenched the trenches or crimsoned No-Man's-Land. In the lists of heroes who were awarded the distinctions of warfare were black men as well as white.

No man could distinguish a negro from a white man on the score of personal courage and that is the supreme criterion of appraisement on such an occasion as this. Other discriminations belong to other issues. In the time of the nation's need there is but one standard of measurement and that is loyalty, bravery, patriotism, willingness to battle to the last in defense of the nation's honor or safety. It is gratifying from every point of view that the courage of the black fighter was justly recognized—not generously, for it is not generosity to reward merit such as these black men displayed. But it is pleasing to note that they received justice "over there." They received citations and medals and crosses and all the marks of appreciation which a grateful country bestows upon those who deserve well of it. And these men deserved well of America in every sense of the word.

Now they are coming home. Twelve hundred of them are from this immediate vicinity and they are all entitled to a cordial welcome, one which will rise above the race passions and prejudices which are manifested on other occasions and which do not need to be debated in this connection. The community through its representatives in the preparations being made to welcome all the returning soldiers is displaying a most commendable broad-mindedness in

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WATERMELON FEAST GREETS DARK TROOPS

SAN FRANCISCO CAL EXAMINER
JULY 15, 1919

9th Cavalry Boys Open Eyes and Mouths When Train Pulls In; Red Cross Is Fully Prepared

Croix de Guerre Winner Attains New Honors in Showing How to Treat 'Em Rough

A watermelon feast such as would have been the envy of any lad from south of the Mason-Dixon line awaited the arrival of 103 members of the 9th Cavalry yesterday at Third and Townsend streets.

The feast was planned by Mrs. Miss Cob Hale and her Red Cross assistants fifteen minutes before the train bearing the cavalry troopers and 63 white casuals from Newport News arrived at the station.

In that time the melons—thirty of them—were procured and cut and on trays in the hands of the Red Cross workers when the first noisy clamors of the colored troopers announced that the melons had been sighted.

FEW "LONG FACES."

The only "long faces" in the vicinity were those of street sweepers and section hands. The troopers made short work of the melons and no one else had a "look-in."

The members of the 9th Cavalry are enroute to the Philippines from Camp Jackson, South Carolina and are under Lieutenant J. E. Van Sant.

Among their number was Clarence J. Hamilton formerly a member of the 369th Infantry, who won the French Croix de Guerre at Chateau Thierry for his part in silencing two machine guns and returning 16 prisoners to the American lines.

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His home is in Tampa, Florida.

According to Hamilton, he would rather have the melon than a carload of medals.

HONORS DIVIDED.

Mrs. Hale and her assistants did not overlook the casual company in charge of Lieutenant W. C. Brown.

Among the assistants who served the boys with melons were: Miss Marian Huntington, Mrs. William C. Lynch, Mrs. G. A. Wilson, Mrs. T. A. Bonner, Miss Rita Lauer, Miss Julie Brun, Mrs. F. R. Noyes and Mrs. E. J. Mayaire.

Honors for disposing of the greatest number of slices of melon were divided among Clarence J. Hamilton of Tampa, Florida, and Arthur B. Arnold of Birmingham, Alabama.

Detachment of Negro Soldiers, Who Fought Beside French "Blue Devils," Parading on Twelfth Street

NEGRO soldiers of the 369th and 370th Infantries, whose regiments were brigaded with the "Blue Devils" of France, and who were discharged from the service at Jefferson Barracks, paraded through the downtown district from Union Station and thence to Pythian Hall, 507 Pine street, where they were guests at noon yesterday of the St. Louis Boosters' Club, a negro organization formed to entertain returned soldiers. There were about 130 soldiers in the detachment, several of whom, including six St. Louisans, had won the Croix de Guerre.

The men wore their trench helmets, and were escorted by two bands and a committee from the negroes' club, on foot and in automobiles. A large crowd of negroes followed the procession. These were the same soldiers who were entertained Sunday at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church by a committee of 50 negroes.

BLACK FIGHTERS GIVEN WELCOME AT THEIR HOME

Cincinnati Gives Rousing Patriotic Reception to Colored Troops With Recognition of Accomplishments,

OLD CINCINNATIAN WAS IN COMMAND

Big Public Demonstration Marked Return of Former Soldiers Who Helped Turn Tide in France.

Swinging along with the easy grace of men trained to the minute, 700 members of the fighting 365th Infantry and the 317th Sanitary and Supply Train yesterday marched thru the downtown streets and received the cheers of thousands of Cincinnatians who turned out to welcome the returning heroes. They were Ohio soldiers, all of them, a great number of the detachment being from this city, and the reception they received was particularly cordial because they were the first combat troops to return from overseas and parade in Cincinnati.

One glance at those colored huskies as they swung by told they were fighting men, for the look of determination to fight to the end had not left their faces, altho it had been several months since they left the hell thru which they fought on the battle fields in the Argonne and Lorraine.

Three hundred and eighty-two of these men's comrades were killed and wounded during the desperate fighting in the Argonne and on the day the armistice was signed these men were driving on to Metz, the cathedral tower of which could be seen faintly thru the battle smoke and gas fogs.

Are Sleeping in France.

Those who did not come back are sleeping in an open field near Pont au Mousson, their final resting places

promise an immediate campaign for complete physical examination of these children instead of the simple weighing and measuring which was the aim of the national campaign.

[illegible] children registered, including the babies under two, mentioned above. There were 1,007 pre-school children given a complete physical examination in three and one-half months and 1,076 had been examined by December 31, 1918. The discovery of the defects of these children gives an unusual opportunity for the correction of conditions which otherwise would result in many cases of illness and disability. Of those found to have defects, 370 are still under nursing care because they require continued supervision.

"The Tuberculosis Service in the district was taken over in May, 1918, with thirty-two tuberculous or suspected cases of toberculosis. This number had increased to 111 up to the time of the influenza epidemic in October, largely thru the effectiveness of the community organization of nurses and others.

When "Flu" Started.

"As soon as the influenza epidemic became apparent in October a leaflet giving information on the prevention of the disease and the care of those having it was prepared promptly in consultation with the physicians and Health Department. Within twenty-four hours this was delivered in practically every home in the district. Five times as many cases of influenza were under care in the unit district in proportion to the population as in the remainder of the city.

"Six times as much nursing work in proportion was done. The district's death rate from influenza and resultant pneumonia was 2.13 per 1,000 population, as compared to 4.03 for the whole of Cincinnati up to the end of the year.

"Other examples of this remarkable health work reaching a total of 2,021 patients could be cited, such as the bedside nursing and dental service and the recreational work which is now developing.

Seem Slow To Act

City Councils, utilities commissions and other local authorities have been slow to act on applications for higher rates to meet increased operating costs, according to reports to the War Finance Corporation, War Labor Board and Labor Department. Consequently it is reported that many utilities face a serious financial situation. Since these utilities, particularly street car companies, are large employers of labor and purchasers of varied supplies, the government is concerned in their industrial health.

Put Up to President

Conferences between officials of the Treasury, Labor Department and War Labor Board resulted in the suggestion to President Wilson that he approve formation of a voluntary board, composed of representatives of utilities, employees and government departments, to hear appeals on utilities rates either

Incomplete

Soldiers — 1919
Demobilization

285

351st Arrived Yesterday, 368th Comfortably Settled, While Units Of 367th, 371st, 854th Regiments Are Now Housed At The Camp

The Daily Herald

92nd Division Headquarters Company And 327th Field Signal Battalion Expected Any Time

By Staff Correspondent.

"Maryland's Own," better known as the 351st Field Artillery, composed of a majority of Baltimore and Maryland boys, and completed by boy from the District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, are now back at Camp Meade. The boys arrived there yesterday, and were quartered in "Q" block, which a little over a year ago was their home for a long time. All are anxiously awaiting leaves to get in town to see their families and sweethearts.

The 854th Pioneer Regiment, which just recently came over, arrived at the camp Saturday night and is now in permanent headquarters in "A" block.

A few detachments of the 371st, which arrived here the early part of the week, are now barracked in "BB" block, from which they will be demobilized. These men are mostly from Southern Maryland and Virginia.

The 368th Infantry, which is known familiarly as "Baltimore's Darlings," are now happily housed in "E" block. The process of demobilization is about to begin on this regiment.

The 372nd, or at least a part, arrived in camp on Friday evening last. They occupy quarters in "CC" block.

The troops of the Headquarters Division of the 92nd Division, arrived from Camp Upton on Saturday evening last, and are quartered in "M" block. Their arrival here was somewhat of a celebration in itself, as it was Washington's birthday.

The 367th, or a part, are expected daily, while the only colored Field Signal Battalion, the 327th will arrive this week.

371ST PARADE IN COLUMBIA

The Daily Herald

First Troops Who Saw Service In France Parade In South Carolina

2-24-19

From the Columbia (S. C.) State, Feb. 21.

Fresh from the battlefields of France, where they saw more active service probably than any other negro regiments, the members of the famous Three Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment will today parade through the streets of Columbia.

The city has seen parades of various kinds since April, 1917, but today Columbia will have her first opportunity of witnessing a parade of men who were in the Champagne offensive and who saw service near Verdun.

Many of the men wear the American and the French decorations for gallantry in action. A clear idea of the desperate nature of some of the fighting in which these troops were engaged can be gotten when it is remembered that the regiment suffered casualties of 1,003 men and 50 officers in the Champagne offensive.

Columbia today will turn out to do them honor, and they will march through crowded streets with the consciousness of having done their duty well.

The regiment is made up of men from North and South Carolina and the officers are white men, many of whom are from South Carolina. The parade today will have in it 42 officers and 1,450 men.

The parade will move promptly at 2 o'clock. It will form at the corner of Marion and Gervais streets, and will go up Gervais to Main, thence to Elmwood avenue, to Sumter, to Hampton street. It will then proceed to Allen University, where addresses will be delivered to the regiment by Gov. R. A. Cooper, Mayor Blalock, Bishop W. D. Chappelle, Dr. J. H. Goodwin, Dr. J. J. Durham and President R. W. Mance. At the conclusion of the addresses the regimental flag will be received on behalf of the citizens by Dr. Hagood, after which refreshments will be served the men.

Paid High Compliment.

The regiment which will parade in Columbia today was attached to a French division commanded by General Goybet, who has paid the following compliment to the good work of the men:

"On the 12th of December, 1918, the Three Hundred and Seventy-first and Three Hundred and Seventy-second Regiments, Infantry, United States, have ben replaced at the disposal of the American higher command.

"With a deep feeling of emotion on behalf of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Division and in my own personal name, I come to bid farewell to our brave comrades.

"For seven months we have lived as brothers at arms, partaking in the same activities, sharing in the same hardships and the same dangers. Side by side we took part in the great Champagne battle, which was to be crowned by a tremendous victory.

"Never will the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Division forget the indomitable dash, the heroic rush of the American regiments up the Observatory Ridge and into the plain of Monthois. The most powerful defenses, the most strongly organized machine gun nests, the heaviest artillery barrages, nothing could stop them. These crack regiments overcame every obstacle with a most complete contempt for danger; and through their steady devotion the red hand division, for nine whole days of severe struggle, was constantly leading the way for the victorious advance of the Fourth Army.

"Officers, noncommissioned officers, and men, I respectfully salute our glorious comrades who have fallen, and I bow to your colors, side by side with the flag of the Three Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment of infantry, they have shown us the way to victory.

"Dear friends from America when you will be back again on the other side of the ocean, don't forget the Red Hand Division. Our brotherhood has been cemented in the blood of the brave and such bonds will never be destroyed.

"Remember your general, who is so proud of having commanded you, and be sure of his grateful affection to you all forever.

"General Goybet,

"Commanding the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Division."

COLORED VETERANS PARADE HERE

The Richmond Planet 3-1-19

CROWDS CHEER FIGHTING MEN FROM OVERSEAS.

One of the most remarkable parades ever seen in this city took place here Saturday, February 22nd, upon the arrival of the colored veterans who recently returned from the front in France. All of them wore the new service headpieces of metal that protected them from the bits of shrapnel. They were bronzed by exposure and marched with a regularity that betokened that they had seen hard service. Many wore medals awarded them for signal deeds of valor. The train was scheduled to arrive at the Byrd Street Station and then this was later changed to 11:40 A. M. at the new Broad St. Station and then this was later changed to 1:40 at the same place.

MR. NORRELL IN CHARGE

Mr. M. Alphonso Norrell of the War Camp Community Service had charge of the arrangements. Editor John Mitchell, Jr., was chosen as the Chief Marshal. Both were on hand, together with members of the committee and a detachment from the Spanish War veterans. A down-pour of rain tended to mar the exercises, but all marched with little regard for the baptism from above. The route was down Broad St. to Third St., thence to baptism from above. The route was down Broad St. to Third St., thence to Clay St. and from that point to the headquarters of the War Camp Community Service where the ladies had prepared luncheon for all. It was impossible to secure shelter for the men there and they stood in the yard while luncheon was served to them.

A SOLID MASS

One solid mass of humanity thronged the streets on the outside. At 3:30 P. M. the line began form for the regular parade and by few minutes to four a detail of police officers, mounted led the way to First St., to Leigh, to Second, to Broad, to 11th, to Capitol, to 9th, to Grace, to 5th, to Franklin, to Adams, to Brook Ave. and to Leigh. When Johnsoon Hall was reached, a drenching rain. ham of Oxford, N. C. He is the so net in and the committee hurriedly went in and requested Mr. W. Isaac

(over)

Johnson to permit the mon to en'e the hall. He read'y agreed * do thi and the men filed in. They were und the command of Lieut. H. P. Chea of ex Congressman H. P. Ch atham (colored.)

THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS

These men are mostly from Virgni and constituted th replacements i the Eighth Illinois Regimen that di tinguished itself and lost so man men. Supper was served the men i Johnson's Hall at a later hour. Th men left for Camp Lee at 11 P. M after having spent a strenuous da here in drenching rain. The money to brig them here was raised by sub scriptions of th citizens. Many white peo'e contributed too to their enter tainment. The police were under the direct charge of Capt. J. W. Sher herd and Lieutenant C. B. Samue's These colored soldiers were the first of the over-seas troops to parade i h's city. There were 2?7 enlisted mn and three officers in the party.

gated, jim crowed; if we are no thrifty, intelligent and progressive if, as a great Baptist family, we are not in union, marching triumphantly to take the world for God and His Christ, it is not your fault, for you have certainly done your whole duty along all these lines. Aside from being a veteran knight of the quill, ripe and gifted, we love and respect you for your courage, spirit of humanity, patience and persistence.

THE DAWN OF A NEW AGE.

We are in the dawn of a new age, fraught with new responsibilities and conditions, and he who would lead and serve the age successfully, must be tested in the fiery furnace of criticism and be baptized in the flames of persecution and opposition. Your past record is a monument, splendid and inviting; your present bedecked with glory—and since we know of but one way of measuring the future, and that is by the past and present, we know you will "lay on McDuff" and remain "on the firing line" as a race defender and leader and the champion of Negro rights and Negro manhood.

THAT MIGHTY PEN.

From the mountains to the plains from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to the Pacific we have felt the beneficent stroke o your mighty pen. Long may you yet live to be a "tower of strength" for us, and, as you journey, care-worn and burdened, on towards the glorious sunset of life, pluck a bouquet from memory's garden and the field of achievement that it may lighten your cares, cheer your heart and gladden your soul. Truth sheds its eternal light into your being. God is with you and the people for you.

Yours,
C. E. MILLER, D. D.
East Radford, Virginia.

WELCOME 1,200 NEGRO 'VETS'

CHICAGO ILL JOURNAL
JULY 24, 1919

Members of 803d Infantry Receive Enthusiastic Greeting as They Arrive in Chicago

RECEPTION AT GRANT PARK

Dusky, veteran members of the 803d negro infantry—1,200 of them—came home today to the blare of bands and the enthusiastic cheers of more than 3,000 negroes of Chicago, who gathered at the Grand Central station to welcome them home.

The regiment saw three weeks of reserve service at Toul on the western front and was just about to be put in the planned smash on Metz when the armistice was signed.

The men reached Chicago under command of Lieut. Col. C. J. Adler of the regular army. Second and third in command were Capt. S. L. Hypes, regimental adjutant, whose home is 1126 Michigan avenue, Evanston, and Capt. Wesley A Behel, Lake Bluff.

Big Crowd Gathers Early

Long before the hour set for the arrival of the troops at 8 o'clock the big crowd had gathered at the station yards and pressed against the high wire protection between the yards and the street.

When the train came in sight, thirty minutes late, the waiting throngs burst into wild cheers, while the negro band of the 165th infantry broke into jazz music. The station guards opened the gates and the thousands poured into the yards, a surging, cheering mass of humanity.

Many Happy Reunions

Uncle Sam's warriors of myriad colors leaped from the train as it drew to a halt and gathered waiting women and children into their arms, while those soldiers who could not leave the train because of the press leaned out of windows and added their quota to the cheering.

The homecoming was marked by the happy reunion of First Lieutenant Harold White, a white officer, 10330 South Seeley avenue, Beverly Hills, and Miss Frances Jarvis, whose home is in the same neighborhood.

"It's the first time we've ever been separated this long," explained Miss Jarvis to a group of reporters.

Asked when she and the lieutenant were to be married, Miss Jarvis, a stunning brunette, blushed, shook her head and answered: "That would be telling a secret." The couple were schoolmates.

Capt. Hypes was met by his father, W. F. Hypes, his mother and his two sisters, Misses Ruth and Muriel. The latter is a Red Cross worker. She came to the station clad in her service uniform of blue.

Captain's Engagement Revealed

A great big shining joy shone in the eyes of Capt. Behel when he reached out and gathered Miss Marian Cook close and then greeted his father and mother, Vernon W. and Mrs. Behel. The engagement of the captain and Miss Cook has not been announced yet, but——

"This is the happiest day I have known in all my life," Capt. Behel exclaimed.

Along streets lined by cheering thousands other than those who had greeted them on their arrival the soldiers marched to Grant park, where a reception was held for them under the supervision of Capt. Thomas B. McGill of the United States quartermaster's corps.

Tonight the men will proceed to Camp Grant to be demobilized.

BY THE WAR CORRESPONDENT

Capt. Napoleon Bonaparte Marshall, Washington, D. C., is one of the "boys" who went over the top." He is the nephew of Harriett Gibbs-Marshall of the Washington Conservatory of Music. Capt. Gibbs was with the New York's old 15th, the 365th Inf. Speaking of his engagement in "No Man's Land" he says: "I gave the command to the left flank and advanced directly towards the German guns. It was the only way. Shells were bursting everywhere, crashing the limbs of trees about us. For awhile it seemed hopeless. We were attacked by gas and I was taken to the hospital and before this my foot got mixed up with some barbed wire and I was thrown heavily into a shell hole, hitting upon the small part of my back. I was stunned and momentarily lost control of my legs. The next day the general of my brigade, the colonel and major sent their thanks to the officers and men for their splendid behavior." This is only a few of the excellent reports that have come from this regiment.

Captain Marshall

Lieut. S. C. Dickerson of the 370th, old Eighth, writes that he expects to be home soon. He is a physician and surgeon and an eye specialist. Dr Dickerson is a graduate of one of the leading universities in the North and was formerly connected with the Grace Presbyterian Sunday school.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers have sung at a number of military camps last season and as a result military officials have praised them in the highest. The singers will sing at the following camps: March 2, Training Station, San Diego, Cal.; April 4, Camp Kearney, Cal.; April 25, Mare Island Naval Training Station; May 2, Camp Funston, Funston, Kan.; May 14, Camp Meade, Baltmore; May 18, Fort Delaware, Wilmington, Del.; May 18, Fort Du Pont, Wilmington, Del.; May 22, League Island, Navy Yards, Philadelphia, Pa.; May 23, Fort Mott, Salem, N. J.; May 24, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., and others to follow. Last year the Jubilee Singers sang before President Wilson's cabinet and their wives.

The assembly has out invitations for a military ball Tuesday, Feb. 25, at Unity hall.

Sergeant C. Schooler, Camp Grant, formerly of Columbus, N. M., was in the city last week to see his mother, Mrs. Sarah Washington, Dayton, Ohio, who was here at the time visiting her

With Our Soldiers

sisters, Mrs. Wm. French and Miss Ella Winchester, 5119 Dearborn street.

James F. Brown, 4242 North Paulina street, was injured Oct. 2, 1918, "overseas." He is a member of the old Eighth, the 370th Inf., Machine Gun Co. His parents received word, Dec. 6, 1918, that he was at the base hospital in France. Reports are that he is improving and may be home soon. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Brown are happy over the report that their son will be home before long and will be given the best treatment that a home affords. Reports from his commanding officers are much in his favor.

J. F. Brown

Mrs. Binga Dismond, 3306 Rhodes avenue, heard from her husband, Lieut. Binga, last week. He says that he is fine and greatly impressed with France, but anxious to return home. Lieut Binga says that it has been over a year since he has had turkey and that no matter when he arrives he wants a whole turkey for his dinner. Mr. R. Dave Lawrence, a member of the family, says that Lieut. Binga will receive a welcome at their home.

Sergt. Edward I. Tidrington, Overseas Convalescent Detachment, Camp Dodge, Iowa, was in the city during the holidays and was entertained by his many friends. He writes a letter to Mme. C. Haley Roberts that he expects his discharge soon.

Henry Barnett, 370th Inf., arrived at Camp Dodge a few days ago. He was wounded "overseas." He had his left arm and right leg severely hurt with shrapnel. He lived formerly at East St. Louis, Mo., and was a member of the First Baptist church, which institution sent him a number of donations while at the hospital. Mr. Barnett is a Defender reader and has been one of its big boosters. There is every indication that he will be discharged from the hospital

H. Barnett

John Brown, son of Mrs. L. P. Brown and brother of Mrs. R. L. Davenport, 3409 Forest avenue, who has been serving overseas in an engineer corps, enlisting in Wyoming, arrived from Camp Funston, Saturday, having been honorably discharged. He left Tuesday for Evanston, Wyo., where he was employed as machinist before going to war.

Sergeant Otis W. Carter, son of Mrs. E. O. Monore, 5530 South State street, a member of the Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry, was gassed on Oct. 11, 1918. He is a brother of Mrs. G. C. Evans, beauty culturist, 5544½ So. State street. He is a charter member of the John C. Buckner Lodge of Odd Fellows. He was a member of Company M, and made a splendid record. His relatives and friends are hoping that he will be in the States at an early date.

Sergt. Carter

Attorney George W. Blackwell, who has occupied a prominent place in the legal fraternity of this city, one time city prosecutor, has returned and again resumes his practice. Attorney Blackwell was a member of the 803d and had put to sea with his company when the armistice was signed. His command was ordered by wireless to return, since which time Sergt. Blackwell has been mustered out and it is said has joined the well known law firm of Ellis & Westbrook, 3000 South State.

Sergeant Reuben Smith of Co. C, Camp Grant, is expected in the city soon to make it his future home. He spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, Vicksburg, Miss. Since marrying Mrs. Corinne Brooks Glenn he decided to make Chicago his home. She visited her husband at Camp Grant and was highly entertained at the Douglas Club provided for soliders and visitors.

Lieut. William Temple, 4609 Langley avenue, stationed at Camp Dix, was in the city a few days the past week and contemplates remaining in the city after he receives his discharge.

Private Asbury Wilson, Co. G, 370th Infantry, arrived in the states Jan. 1st. He was in the Soissons drive about three miles from Belgium and was taken from the battle field Nov. 9 on account of rheumatism. Private Wilson is a brother of Henry S. Wilson, 3221 Prairie avenue.

Soldiers – 1920

Discrimination

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"FIGHTING BOB" PROTESTS THE TREATMENT OF OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

Chicago, Ill.,
Oct. 25, 1920.

Alderman R. R. Jackson,
City Council, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir—I beg to submit the following complaints, which are illegal and unpatriotic, that is existing now in Cook County T. B. Hospital, Oak Forest, Illinois, that ex-Negro service men are lodged in a separate cottage, that ex-Negro service men are eating at separate tables in dining hall than whites. That in such manner, these men are cut short of what is coming to their share.

To have mothers and sisters to realize that we fought for democracy, I beg that you send an investigator out as soon as possible. You will notice that at meals, our service men are in a separate place from the white service men. Our men are in cottage No. 1, Ward No. 4. Whites are in cottage No. 9, Ward No. 1. Visiting hours are from 10:30 to 11:30 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m.

Hoping that you will let your influence be felt, as I have consulted Dr. Wilemon, the head physician, myself, and he told me it was a ruling. This I am not able to understand; that is, how a ruling can overpower our law.

Yours truly,
Simon J. Williams,
Ex-Service Man.

Witness: Brain Whaily,
Cottage No. 1, T. B. Hospital, Oak Forest, Ill.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, 1920

Hon. Peter Reinberg and Members of County Board:

Gentlemen—I am sending you the enclosed letter calling your attention to the cruel and un-American treatment of the colored ex-soldiers who are forced by circumstances over which God Almighty alone has control to go to the County Institution for care and comfort in their war worn and distressful condition.

They fought side by side with their white comrades and they fell side by side; surely, justice and American treatment ought to be given them in these days, when the government of our nation has so soon forgotten their service and sacrifices in the late war in defense of the honor of our country and its flag.

As a soldier, a citizen and a taxpayer, I protest against the discrimination stated in this letter of complaint, and I ask in the name of the people of this county that these men be treated as American citizens and not as inferiors and beggars.

No color or race prejudice should exist nor for a moment be tolerated in our public institutions, and the good name of Cook County should be protected from this stain upon her escutcheon, and I trust that your Honorable Board will answer this American demand.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
Major R. R. Jackson,
Alderman Second Ward

THE NEGRO SOLDIER
CHARLESTON S. C. NEWS AND COURIER
DECEMBER 23, 1919

What Col. George Harvey Says on the Subject

(From Harvey's Weekly.)

Every plan proposed to Congress as the basis for a system of universal military training contains the War Department's estimate that approximately 690,000 boys will be available for instruction annually. At least 10 per cent of this number are negroes. So far as we have been informed, the advisability of training the negroes as combat troops has not been questioned at the War Department or at the Capitol. Secretary Baker has said nothing on the subject. Nor have Gen March and his advisers at the War Department. Consideration of the legislation is proceeding upon the assumption that no reason exists for differentiating between the races.

Much has been said and much has been written in praise of the exploits of our negro troops in France. Newspaper and magazine writers have found in "Young Black Joe" a ready vehicle for exploitation. Race propagandists (with a purpose) featured him. Estimable ladies and gentlemen, imbued with a praiseworthy desire to minimize racial antipathies, have found in his patriotism the base for many heroic stories.

We wish these reports and stories were accurate. We wish there were no compelling reason for revealing the truth. But there is. Distasteful as the task may be, it is essential that the facts be presented. Legislation based upon the hypocritical unwillingness of assessing the true value of the negro as a fighting man, must inevitably lead to waste of great sums of government money in training men whose record proves them incapable of meeting the demands of modern warfare.

The Ninety-second division was organized in November, 1917, and was composed of the best negroes drafted. It was the only negro division sent to France. Originally all company officers were negroes. The commanding officer and the field officers were regulars, assigned to the division because they had seen service with regular negro regiments As the training proceeded, the negro officers in the artillery and engineer regiments were relieved by white officers, because of inefficiency.

The average period allotted for training white troops in France was four weeks. The Ninety-second was kept in the training area seven weeks. On August 20 or thereabout, the division, minus its artillery, was ordered to a quiet sector in the Vosges, where it remained one month, and then moved on to the Argonne as part of the great concentration preparatory to the last major action of the war.

With the exception of the 368th regiment, which was ordered to the front line, the division was held in reserve with the First corps. The 368th was assigned to the Thirty-eighth French corps, and directly flanked the Seventy-seventh American division. When the advance was ordered, the French and the Seventy-seventh moved forward on schedule. The 368th broke. The French commander and the commander of the Seventy-seventh reported that their forces were being attacked on the flanks because the negroes did not go forward.

The negroes refused to obey orders, but in several instances the white field officers forced small groups of them to go forward. As a result of this action, thirty-one negro company officers were immediately removed for cowardice and inefficiency. Five of them were tried for cowardice, and, while the decision of the court is not available, it is understood that they were sentenced to be shot.

The regimental commander reported as follows:

"In general, the Second and Third battalions disintegrated without reason, and failed to go forward. The officers (negroes) and men, with exceptions as noted, fled to the rear in a disorganized mass. No negro officer or non-commissioned officer exercised any command at the time, and could not be distinguished from the enlisted men."

The commanding officer of the First battalion reported:

"I have worked night and day to the very best of my ability since the time I took over the battalion on the 29th of July, and I have conscientiously tried to make a real battalion I am utterly discouraged at the results. Not a single negro officer has shown any desire to get at close quarters with the Germans. It is my sincere opinion that only with white officers in command of every platoon can any sort of an organization be made, and I am equally of the opinion that the colored troops will never be of any fighting value. I should dread to have to advance under really heavy fire with the expectation of having a colored battalion, even under white officers, follow me. The fighting spirit does not exist among the men; they are rank cowards; there is no other word for it."

The commander of the Second battalion reported:

"The condition of the individual soldiers mentally during this time was awful. On several occasions when I had these men in the trenches, their one thought was of their certain death; any idea of getting into the Boche had absolutely departed from them. They were crouching low in the trenches, reading their Bibles and praying. I looked into their faces and saw an agony of fear in almost every case. I believe this mental condition has been brought on to a large degree by the actions of the negro officers."

The commanding officer of the brigade made this comment:

"I gave to the training of the officers and men by the very best that was in me, and I was bitterly disappointed."

Following this disgrace, the division was withdrawn from the Argonne and assigned to a quiet sector on the Moselle, where it remained until after the armistice was signed.

This, then, is the record of the only negro division sent to France. It is the most shameful chapter in the history of America's participation in the war. We would gladly have left it behind the veil drawn over it by the censor, but to do so would merely help make a mockery of our future system of preparedness. Of course, when Secretary Baker, mindful of the large negro vote in his home State, commissioned negroes, we knew it was a crime, and we are quite sure that it will never be repeated, so we are not particularly disturbed on that account.

But the quality of the negro enlisted man must be thoroughly understood. He cannot face a grilling fire. He is fitted only for the staff branches, where he will be far from the range of the artillery. This much has been proved by the experiences of the war.

We trust that before the Senate committee disposes of the subject of military training the entire question will be threshed out. Gen. Pershing has all the reports. Let them be laid before the committee. We have not the space for them. Negroes must, of course, be trained for military service under whatever system if finally evolved. They must be prepared to do their part. But it must be a part for which they are fitted; it must be in the auxiliary branches, and not in the combat forces.

WHITE SOLDIERS ARE TO ACCOMPANY WHITE PRISONERS IN FUTURE

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
JANUARY 7, 1920

Department Order Follows Threatened Violence at Fort Worth.

Orders have been issued from headquarters of the Southern Department instructing all post commanders that, so far as practicable, when prisoners are being transferred from one station to another by rail, white guards will be used for white prisoners and negro guards for negro prisoners.

The issuance of these orders by Maj. Gen. Joseph T. Dickman, department commander, follows an incident at Fort Worth, where a crowd of white men gathered at the depot and threatened violence to two negroes who arrived there en route to [illegible]son Barracks from Nogales, Ariz., with a white prisoner. The police and Federal agents took all three soldiers into custody and held the empending instructions from General Dickman. Later it was announced from Fort Worth that the prisoner had been sent forward with a white guard, the negroes accompanying.

Travel by rail of soldier guards and prisoners of opopsite color has proved embarrassing to army authorities on more than one occasion, it is said, white men objecting to riding in a negro coach and white passengers on trains objecting to negroes riding in white coaches. It is understood to have been the policy of the Southern Department never to send white soldiers from one station to another with negro guards, except when absolutely unavoidable.

During the coal strike, two companies of negroes of the 24th Infantry were ordered to McAlester, Okla., for strike duty and a protest was immediately made by Governor J. A. B. Robertson. The order was cancelled.

Negroes were used, however, for strike duty in sections of Arizona, no objection from people there being reported.

MILITARY TRAINING BILL SAVORS JIM CROWISM

The Guardian

WADSWORTH BILL FOR UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING WOULD GIVE THE SOUTH PRIVILEGE TO COMPEL COLORED YOUTH TO SERVE IN LABOR UNITS ONLY.

1-7-20.

The proposed military training bill, if it passes Congress with its present amendments, would not only put the nation under military slavery, but would give the south every opportunity to apply their old "State Rights" doctrine to compel Colored American in that section to serve in labor battalions, the most sickening part of the whole despicable military system. In order that this bill might be defeated, there must be every effort on the part of the Colored masses and organizations to make public protest against this sort of legislation. The passage of this bill would mean in plain everyday language, that every Colored youth in sections of the country where Jim-Crowism is practised would be drafted under military law for the pick and shovel and every white youth in the same section for to use the gun, to see that the Colored soldier-slave uses the pick and shovel. The following is the extract from the bill:

SENATE NO. 3522.
WADSWORTH BILL FOR UNIVERSAL TRAINING.
SEC. 52. CLASSES OF TRAINING.

"The training to be given in the different areas of the country shall be adopted to their respective climatic, agricultural, industrial, educational, and other conditions as may be prescribed by regulation. Provided, That upon induction into the service for training purposes all recruits shall be subjected to a physical and psychological examination, including such mental and other tests as may be necessary in order to determine whether or not their subsequent service shall be with combat or special troop units."

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3-14-20.

TELLS HOW COLORED TROOPS OBEYING HER ORDERS—MAYOR OF CITY PRAISES NEGRO TROOPS, SAYS THEY WERE THE MOST ORDERLY.

Birmingham Leader

By Associated Negro Press.

Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 12.—Emphasizing the high regard with which the colored troops of America were regarded by the French government and French people, Mrs. Mary B. Talbert of Buffalo, N. Y., president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and the only woman war relief worker sent to France by the American government, stated that—"The colored women are far ahead of the men by their organization for betterment of the race in general," she continued, citing as an instance of this that she, a woman, was the only one representing the colored race, at the peace conference.

"In one locality of France the civil population had the opinion when the Negro troops first arrived that the colored men were theives and criminals of the worst sort. Sometime after the troops had been stationed in that town the municipal government gave the boys a banquet. During the event the mayor of the town made an address in which he told of rumors of the Negroes prior to their coming, and then added that "of the thousands of troops of all nationalities that have been stationed in the vicinity you have been the most orderly and law-abiding of them all. Since you have been here, not a single arrest has been made among your troops."

"One night, I got word that a great number of Negro troops had mutinied and I hurried to the locality thinking perhaps I might be of some help in getting the matter settled. When I arrived at the designated place, I found that they had disobeyed an order to exhume the bodies of soldiers and rebury the bodies in a cemetery.

"On talking with the boys I found they had refused because of superstition. I told them it was their duty and the work was for the sake of humanity. Being the only Negro woman they had seen since their arrival in France, my word went a long way. They at once commenced operations and by faithful work exhumed and reburied 26,000 mutilated bodies of soldiers, some of whom had been dead as long as eighteen months."

In concluding Mrs. Talbert says: "Those of us who live within the law of our country, and in the fear of God and live above all the mean things said about us, will never have our reputations hurt because we are Negroes."

D. S. MEDAL BARRED TO PRIVATE SOLDIERS

1-31-20

Constitution

Washington, January 30.—A ruling by the war department specifically excluded enlisted men from distinguished service medal awards, Brigadier General Robert C. Davis, president of the American expeditionary force awards board, said today before the house subcommittee which began hearings in its investigation of the army's distribution of war decorations. Suggestions that enlisted men be included, he said, were made from headquarters of the American expeditionary forces, but cabled instructions from the department were that enlisted men were ineligible for such awards and that the order of merit, formerly the equivalent of the medal for enlisted personnel, could not be revived.

This ruling prohibited many enlisted men from receiving awards, said General Davis, adding that approximately 1,200 medals and more than 5,500 distinguished service crosses were awarded by the A. E. F., 4,500 of the crosses to enlisted men, 1,000 to officers and 25 to nurses and auxiliary workers.

Four enlisted men in the service of supply were recommended for a certificate of merit, approved by the war department, he said.

Only one general staff officer received the distinguished service cross, General Davis stated, adding that Brigadier General Dennis Nolan, temporarily in command of a brigade of the 28th division, was so decorated for hazardous service.

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Discrimination

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1919

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE

The committee having in charge the Victory parade made an unfortunate mistake in its decision to subordinate the negro soldiers to civilian organizations in assigning places in the parade. The negro soldiers are just as much a portion of the United States army as are the white sodliers. The St. Joseph colored troops did not ask to march in the lead, but were quite content to be placed immediately following the white troops, the place that should have been accorded them without question. If they were good enough to go to France to defend this government on the battlefield they are good enough to be recognized as soldiers of Uncle Sam here at home.

The negro question is a very serious one, but one from which we canot escape. It cannot be settled by an exhibition of prejudice, neither can its settlement be rendered any less difficult thereby. The colored man is here, not of his own choice, and we must all make the best of it. No sane man, white or black, believes they should be recognized socially, and there is no occasion for such a thing. When it comes to a matter like the Victory parade, however, he should be treated as the American citizen he is, and be accorded that respect to which he is unquestionably entitled.

Fortunately, we have escaped the bitter race differences that have troubled other communities in the past. This is because our better judgments have always prevailed when dealing with the race question. We must continue this spirit of tolerance if we would prevent trouble in the future.

WASHINGTON PA DEMOCRAT
JANUARY 1, 1919

Lewis Wallace came in the other day, with a copy of their big Negro paper called the Chicago Defender. It is a fine looking paper, with a big list, said to be the biggest of any Negro paper in the world. In it, we find a protest against an organization in the South, against the Negroes who return from France. Lewis considers this an affront, and we do not blame him. When we asked the colored boys to go to war, we did not fear them. We were not afraid of what they would do to our country. When we had a reception here, on Sammy Hall's departure for Camp Dodge, we were not afraid of them here. We admit there are bad ones in some localities, as there are bad folks of other races, but that does not make us afraid of the Colored people. We say, we gave Sammy a farewell reception at the church. White people were there, to do Sammy honor, because of what he was going out to do. If we were not afraid to send him to war and give him a gun with ammunition and bayonet, and a sword, and machine guns, or whatever they needed, why should there be any danger when they come home, and are demobilized. Some sort of an organization like the Klu Klux Klan is being talked of for the South, and do you blame the Colored people for resenting it. If they are good enough to do our fighting for us, why should we not treat them like men when they come home? You will find the Negroes of the South drifting Northward more and more, if this tratment of them continues, and we do not blame them. All the Negro asks is fair play, and he should have it. No better soldiers went

100 PER CENT FIGHTERS NOT GIVEN 50-50 BREAK

By RALPH H. TYLER

It is regrettable, very discouraging that in spite of the praise bestowed upon Colored soldiers who fought so courageously and valiantly in France to establish democracy by Secretary of War Baker and in spite of the splendid editorials in white dailies commending these black brave fighters who are returning battle scarred and valor-barred, that academic prejudice that has prevailed against our boys in the War Department and the army is still as rampant as ever. It is from no "hear-say" when I say our men were hundred per cent fighters in France; but were not given a fifty-fifty break. I saw race prejudice on the part of American officers all but break down the morale of our boys in France. Only a splendid optimism; only an indulgence in the belief that the democracy they were fighting to establish for aliens would automatically come to them on their return to the United States prompted by our boys to endure the injustices they did endure over in France at the hands of American army officers. The withholding of justice of fairplay; and the fixing of a dead line of ability and ambition is largely responsible for the propigation of a bolshevikism in Russia that is spreading like a prairie fire to other continental countries. There are army officers—American army officers who fail to observe that THEY, and while in France instilled into the splendid loyal, valorious Colored a regretful unrest. It appears that, in order to maintain a record for injustice to brave, enduring Colored soldiers, they were willing to emphasize a distinction to the last. And here we have it. The following order promulgated to American soldiers in France, mentions nothing about color of one's skin; yet to take study in French and British schools were some Colored officers and men some way was quickly found to deny them this education and opportunity for men who had valiantly fought on the crimsoned battle fields of France for world democracy.

Read the bulletin following and note how broad it is:

HEADQUARTERS BASE SECTION NO. 5, SERVICE OF SUPPLIES
Bulletin No. 21

U. S. ARMY P. O., No. 716, Feb. 9, 1919.—1. The following telegram from Headquarters, American E. F. dated Feb. 8, 1919 is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Number 4072 0 5, opportunity has been offered officers and soldiers to attend as students at French and British Universities. French Universities offer extensive courses in letters, science, law and medicine. British Universities: General universities subjects of high grade. Qualifications of applicants: College graduates or am inimum of two years college work or its equivalent. A moderate knowledge of French is desirable for French universities. Officers and soldiers will be ordered to detached service for this work. Soldiers will receive commutation of substance at $2.00 per day and reimbursement for actual cost of room rent not to exceed $1.00 per day. Total fees for full number of courses about 250 francs to be paid by student officer or soldier. Equipment for soldier: Full pack without arms or ammunition. Great care will be exercised in making selections. Only men of excellent military character will be chosen. In order, determine demand and make decision telegraphic report of number of officers applicant and soldier applicants your organization addressed to A. C. of S O. 50, HQ. Will be made February 16th as follows: Number for French university under the general headings; Letters, science, law and medicine; Second number for British universities, without general headings; Third, as number to be sent British universities is small. Number of applicants whose first choice is British universities who desire French universities as second choice, under headings, letters, science, law and medicine, in event arrangements are completed these reports will form the basis of allotments to universities. Members of organizations under orders to United States may make application. All applicants must agree to remain full term which ends about June 30th. All organizations within your section except armies corps and divisions will submit number of applicants to your headquarters."

"All applicants for this detail must reach these headquarters by February 14, 1919. Any received later than that date will not receive consideration."

By Command of
MAJOR GENERAL HEMLICK.

Colored professional men who were called from their professions to go to France to fight for world democracy. Their going interrupted their practice and put a period into their further studies. There were thousands of young Colored men snatched away from colleges and universities, and sent over seas to become targets for the murderous Hun's shrapnell and poison gas, and these too, had a period put into their college work. To these this officer of university work in France and England was received with joy. They knew the color of their skin was never questioned when it came to ordering them on the firing line, or sending them out on a daylight raid and they never suspected that the color of their skin would be called into question when they made application to take advantage of the goverment's offer to valor-decorated veterans of a world war. However that rank American prejudice which in the army, followed the Colored soldier and Colored officer like an avenging nemises all through France, bobbed up at the proper time and the Colored boys: they who had fought like Spartans from the Mossel to the Rhine, had their applications returned to them. They and because they were Colored, and despite the fact that they had been intrepid fighters—the first Americans to win the coveted Croix De Guerre, had their applications returned with the implied inference NO NEGROES NEED APPLY.

Every day, regretfully President Wilson's "to make the world safe for democracy" becomes more and more a sort of a nubular thing to the Colored soldier. And still there are those, the same who are responsible for such monumental injustice, wonder why this somewhat indefinable bolshevikism is causing so much uneasiness among Colored Americans.

Writer says in editorial comment, that Government means right, and people who oppose its measure, in Mexico, are called Rebels.

7-4-72

At a patriotic meeting held in Morgan county at Deactur, Albany and Hartselle, on the Fourth, the white citizens by unanimous vote endorsed the following telegram which was sent to Senator John H. Bankhead as senior United States senator from Alabama:

"Decatur, Ala., July 4, 1919.

"Senator John H. Bankhead, Washington: Voice of the people

"Citizens of Decatur, Albany and Hartselle petition the congressmen and senators representing Alabama to immediately take all necessary steps to influence the rules, or policy, whereby white officers belonging to casual companies from being compelled to eat in officers' mess and on transports with negro officers, and for immediate change of conditions at certain casual

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camps in France and demobilization camps in America where white soldiers have to form in line and eat with negro soldiers, and also at certain camps in America where white soldiers have to cook for and serve negro officers. The white soldiers of America fought for freedom and civilization, but not for the abrogation of the sacred principle of white supremacy in civil and military affairs. This telegram indorsed by 2000 white citizens of Morgan county.

"WHITE CITIZENS OF MORGAN COUNTY."

Capt. E. P. Smith, former chaplain of the 167th regiment, Rainbow division, who came down from Decatur yesterday morning, described the three meetings as enthusiastic and unanimous in support of the motion to send the above telegram. It was addressed to Senator Bankhead, because he is the senior senator from the state, but was intended for the entire delegation in both houses.

Captain Smith made speeches at Decatur, Albany and Hartselle and read the telegram before it was filed with the telegraph company for transmission to Washington.

"At Decatur there was one of the largest crowds I ever saw," said Captain Smith, discussing the meetings and the telegram, "and when the chairman read the telegram and asked those in favor of sending it to the Alabama delegation every hand went up. There were over 2000 white citizens present, and so far as I could see, not one failed to indorse it.

"I regret to say that in casual camps in France, at Blois, not only were white boys lined up with negro troops in mess line, but white officers had to eat in casual officers' mess with negro officers, and to occupy at night the same barracks or sleeping quarters I have heard that at times the same condition of afafirs existed at St Agnian, which was a replacement depot and casual camp.

"Also, soldiers who were separated from their command and sent to these various replacement depots have often told me the same story. They expressed their humiliation in no uncertain terms.

"A large number of negro officers were around the camps of this character and frequently they were placed on duty wheer they had authority over white troops, thereby producing anything but a pleasant feeling, whether the white soldiers were from the north or the south.

"Some of the boys who went over with the Dixie division in the fall of 1918 told me that they had to line up and eat with negroes at Brest and on at least one occasion at Le Mans.

"At the officers' training camp at Gondrecourt, France, at least one Alabama oficer, a lieutenant, in the old Fourth, protested against having to eat with negro officers who also were attending this school, and perhaps he narrowly escaped courtmartial.

Assistant To Secretary Of War And Congressman Will "Look Into The Matter"

The Louisville

SOLDIERS SAY THEY GET ROTTEN TREATMENT IN FRANCE.

3-22-19

France, Feb. 19—Mr. John A. Wheatley. Will you give this to Warley of the Louisville News as we are being treated very badly by white officers. They beat us over the heads with pistols and guns. They don't allow us to have guns. We go in the orderly room to speak to the captain and get beat up with guns. They have told the French we are no good and are prisoners. Sargeant Anderson beat a boy up in the Captain's office with a gun. The boy was taken to the guard house We have been over here nine months and have been treated worse than German prisoners of war. We wish this could be typewritten and sent to the Congrassman from the Fifth district. No one knows how we are being treated. We wish to God some would speak before it is too late. as the boys wont stand it much longer. We have no one to appeal to for help. This letter was smuggled out by a French girl, so don't let any one see this writing. Help the black boys of the 515 Engr. Our company is D. Thanks for any help and good-bye. You may read of us before long. 515 Engrs. Co. D., A. E.F.

The Louisville News

Assistant Secretary of War Says Such Complaints are Frequent.

Congressman Will Take Matter up With Department."

The News has never published a short article that caused so much comment and indignation as the brief letter purporting to have been written by soldier boys of the 515 Engineers, in which they claim to be treated "worse than German prisoners."

Copies of the letter were forwarded by the editor of The News to Mr. Emmett J. Scott, colored assistant to the Secretary of War, and to Hon. C. F. Ogden, Congressman from this district.

The following correspondence speaks for itself.

Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Scott:

I am enclosing a clipping from a soldier in France published in the current News. Will you tell me if you think there is anything to it? Returning soldiers—many of them—are bitter in their talk of officers and their treatment. Can anything be done? I am also taking this matter up with the Congressman from this district. Very truly yours,

WILLIAM WARLEY.

Louisville, Ky., March 9, 1919.

Hon. C. F. Ogden, Congressman Fifth Kentucky District, Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Ogden: I am enclosing a clipping of a letter from a soldier in France published in the current issue of The News. This letter is characteristic of many reports we hear from our boys in France. Returning soldiers from abroad and from camps here in the States, tell awful tales of mistreatment and unfairness in the army.

The senders of this letter, I take it are from this district. That is the reason I am sending their complaint to you. Will you take notice of it and see what justice is in their cause?

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM WARLEY.

Mr. Scott's reply to Mr. Warley is not published at Mr. Scott's request. But it may be said with propriety that Mr. Scott will act on the complaint. He said in his letter these complaints were frequent, and no doubt just. He also made the observation that "some complaints of harsh treatment and injustice are inseparable from Army life, especciall in an Army of such size and composed of such diversified types of men as the American Army."

Mr. Scott gives his assurance that efforts will be made to better conditions.

Mr. Ogden's reply follows:

House of Representatives U. S., Washington, D. C.

March 18,1919.

Mr. William Warley, 1003 W. Chestnut street, city.

My Dear Sir: I have written to the Adjutant General asking that an investigation be had of the complaints made, with a view of correcting same at once.

Thanking you for calling my attention to this matter, and assuring you that I am willing and anxious to assist at any time in correcting such evils, I am, yours very truly,

C. F. OGDEN.

"Old Fourth's" Former Chaplain Speaks Out On Colored Officer Topic

The Montgomery Advertiser 7-9-19

"The statement of Major Joerg in Tuesday morning's Advertiser," said Dr. Emmett B. Smith, formerly chaplain of the Fifth Infantry, regarding the presence of negro officers at Camp Shelby, and his explanation thereof, is as pleasant as the odor of a well flavored Corona cigar on a frosty morning in early fall.

"It is certainly good news to half a score of former Alabama officers to know, even at this late date, that the crop of negro officers who enjoy their repast in that white officers dining room at Camp Shelby has dwindled down to two in number.

"Major Joerg evidently forgot to mention the fact that white soldiers are cooking for these two negroes, even if a negro soldier has been detailed since June 19 to wait on that little table in a remote and hidden corner of the white officers' mess at Shelby."

"The policy of granting commissions to negroes as army officers," emphatically declared Dr. Smith, "is not beyond the pale of criticism; for the evolution of the average negro field hand and Pullman porter into a lieutenant or captain, as a result of a short period of training at Camp Dodge, where hundreds of them were made officers and turned loose with bars on their shoulders to command troops, is a matter of wholesale criticism and common complaint among thousands of white officers and white soldiers. Thus, the negroes can demand equal privilege with white officers' mess, and to command white troops should the occasion require."

Regarding the mixing of races at casual camps in France, about which there has been quite a bit of complaint, Dr. Smith said:

"I was sent last summer to the casual officers' camp at Blois, France, for an assignment to duty. There I met Captain Hamil, of Troy, Captain Haley, of Montgomery, and Captain Lacey Edmondson of Bessemer, and two Alabama lieutenants whose names I can't just now recall. Captain Haley, formerly commanding the Montgomery Rifles, said: 'Chaplain, we are having to eat at the table with negro officers and are having to use the same sleeping quarters with them. What are you going to do about this sort of an arrangement?' The other officers confirmed Captain Haley's statements.

"I went to General Rosenbaum, camp commander, who kindly gave me permission to billet at the Hotel de France; but he said he couldn't issue a general order permitting white officers to billet at the hotel while awaiting assignment for duty, 'for if I did that every white officer would go to the hotel, and we would have nothing left at the camp but these negro officers.'"

"Captain Hamil and I were the only two white officers at Blois to escape the humiliation that befell our brother Alabamians at that camp, for the General permitted us to stay at the hotel, while the others had to stick it out until they received orders assigning them to duty elsewhere.

"I am certainly glad they are making a few changes at Camp Shelby. The addition of one negro soldier to serve his two officers of the same color at the table in the white officers' mess is good news, and we are profoundly grateful to Major Joerg for this cheerful bit of information. Let us hope the next time the major arrives from Shelby he will be able to say that not one negro officer is on duty there or elsewhere."

While the minister was talking, Captain Tobe Folmar, of Luverne, formerly of the 106th Ammunition Train Dixie Division, came up. "You can say for me," said Captain Folmar, "that I witnessed humiliations heaped upon white soldiers in France. Corporal Howard, of Luverne, a member of my company, was uselessly subjected to arrest by order of a negro, further

then we landed at Brest our men were compelled to get in line with negro soldiers for mess."

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CAMP UPTON

The New York Age

General Nicholson's Order Is Resented by Soldiers and Civilians All Over Country

3-1-19

"This applies particularly to Sundays, when, in all probability, large numbers of white women will be in camp to visit the white soldiers, and it is not desirable to have them served and accommodated in the same Hostess House with the families of the colored soldiers if it can possibly be avoided."

BRIGADIER GENERAL NICHOLSON.

Returning colored soldiers fresh from the battlefield of France where they risked life and limb to help make the world safe for DEMOCRACY, have only to go to Camp Upton to learn that segregation and race discrimination are still rampant in the United States. Not only have they been brought to realize this bitter truth but these heroes, to their deep chagrin, find an officer of the United States—Brigadier General Nicholson—in the disgraceful and un-American rôle of a Vardaman, and insulting the womanhood of the Negro race.

Efforts to deny colored Americans the privilege of being served in places of public accommodation at Camp Upton, which is a violation of the Civil Rights Act, have aroused colored troopers to a high pitch of indignation, and the Governors of several states and other officials have been called upon to make known to Brigadier General Nicholson the true meaning of democracy. The Secretary of War is also to be informed of Nicholson's "Jim Crow" policy.

Since the beginning of February colored troops have been sent to Camp Upton from overseas in large numbers. There has been an average of four regiments at one time at this cantonment. With more colored than white soldiers on the grounds, the Hostess House conducted chiefly for colored troops has been unable to meet the demands of race soldiers who have seen from six to twelve months' service in France.

It, therefore, has been necessary for colored soldiers to patronize the several Hostess Houses where white Y. W. C. A. workers are installed. Many a soldier would be unable to take lunch with his wife, mother, sister or sweetheart if the order of Brigadier General Nicholson was observed, and hundreds of colored women would find it necessary to return to New York and neighboring towns hungry and thirsty.

The first obnoxious order was issued by Brigadier General Nicholson, February 14, to the commanding officer of the 372nd Infantry. The order follows:

Nicholson's Obnoxious Order.

Headquarters, Camp Upton, N. Y.
February 14, 1919.

Memorandum to Commanding Officer, 372nd Infantry.

1. Your attention is invited to the fact that the Hostess House at 2nd avenue and 13th street is intended primarily for colored troops and it it highly desirable that they use this Hostess House exclusively, unless their numbers are so great that this particular house will not accommodate them; the officials in charge of the other Hostess Houses in camp report that the colored troops are crowding out the white soldiers from these houses, and for obvious reasons this is not desirable; these same officials are highly anxious to please and serve the colored soldiers, but much prefer them to use th ehouse above mentioned which has a staff of colored women to operate it.

2. It is not considered necessary or even desirable to issue orders requiring colored soldiers to use the Hostess House at 2nd avenue and 13th street, but all organization commanders will brin gthe fact of its existence to the attention of the colored troops under them and endeavor in every way possible to have them use it exclusively

3. This applies particularly to Sundays, when, in all probability, large number of white women will be in camp to visit the white soldiers, and it is not desirable to have them served and accommodated in the same Hostess House with the families of the colored soldiers if it can possibly be avoided.

4. The co-opeartion of all officers on duty with colored troops now in camp is desired, with a view to preventing friction between the white and the colored soldiers, particularly at the cafeterias in the Hostess Houses.

By command of Brigadier General Nicholson.

EDW. V. HOWARD,
Adjutant General.

"Crisis" Magazine Held Up in Mails Pending Inquiry

TRIBUNE
MAY 2, 19

Publication Is Devoted to Negroes; Article Relating to Treatment of Black Officers in France Cited

The publishers of "The Crisis," a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of negroes, received notice from the Postoffice Department yesterday that their May issue of 100,000 copies was being held up in the mails pending a report from Washington.

W. E. Burghardt du Bois, the editor, 70 Fifth Avenue, said yesterday he attributed the delay to articles in the magazine which related to prejudice alleged to have been shown toward American negro officers in France by white officers.

One article is a copy of an order alleged to have been issued by the French military mission stationed with the American forces. It is dated August 7, 1918, and is headed "Secret Information Concerning Black American Troops." It contains this paragraph:

"We must prevent the rise of any pronounced degree of intimacy between French officers and black officers. We may be courteous and amiable with these last, but we cannot deal with them on the same plane as with the white American officers without deeply wounding the latter. We must not eat with them, must not shake hands or seek to talk or meet with them outside of the requirements of military service."

Another document purports to be a letter sent by Colonel Allen J. Greer (white), chief of staff of the 92d Division (colored), to United States Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, asking that negro officers be not sent to France.

Mr. du Bois was instrumental in calling the Pan-African Congress in Paris last winter. He said American officials opposed holding the congress.

SOLDIERS SAY THEY GET ROTTEN TREATMENT IN FRANCE.

The Louisville News

3-1-19

France, Feb. 19.—Mr. John A. Wheatley. Will you give this to Warley of the Louisville News as we are being treated very badly by white officers. They beat us over the heads with pistols and guns. They don't allow us to have guns. We go in the orderly room to speak to the captain and get beat up with guns. They have told the French we are no good and are prisoners. Sargeant Anderson beat a boy up in the Captain's office with a gun. The boy was taken to the guard house We have been over here nine months and have been treated worse than German prisoners of war. We wish this could be typewritten and sent to the Congrassman from the Fifth district. No one knows how we are being treated. We wish to God some would speak before it is too late. as the boys wont stand it much longer. We have no one to appeal to for help. This letter was smuggled out by a French girl, so don't let any one see this writing. Help the black boys of the 515 Engr. Our company is D. Thanks for any help and good-bye. You may read of us before long. 515 Engrs. Co. D.. A. E.F.

"DEMOCRACY AT HOME, PLEASE" SAYS NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The Richmond Planet

3-8-19

The following is an editorial comment from the New York Tribune of recent date:

Why any one should become excited over the return of Negro soldiers from France is as perplexing to patriotic Americans as it is discouraging to the Negroes themselves, who have supported with remarkable and ready energy every movement necessary for national success in the war.

In the South both races have worked together in food conservation, war savings, Liberty bonds and other campaigns and in these patriotic co-operative efforts have found a new relationship of friendly feeling and sympathy which, if retained, would help to bridge the critical stream of reconstruction and reabsorption of Negro soldiers into civil life.

Resolutions adopted at the recent annual conference at Tuskegee Institute said:

"During the war period whites and Negroes cooperated in subscribing to Liberty bonds, in purchasing war savings stamps, in food production and in food conservation, and in other war work artivities. From various communities the white and black soldiers were sent away with the same hearty godspeed and in many instances under the auspices of the same committee. As a result of working together in these war work activities whites and Negroes through out this Southland were brought into a more helpful relationship. Each learned to expect more of the other. It is the earnest desire of this conference, in these times of peace, that this spirit of cooperation will continue and grow stronger and more hepful, and thus contribute in a larger way to the growth and development of the South."

Surely, no better spirit could be asked.

Yet reports from Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee say something akin to the Ku Klux Klan is being revived It is almost unbelievable. The feeling of the Negroes as reflected in their newspapers is one of bitterness, discouragement and pathetic despair.

Happily, sentiment appears divided The Mayor of Knoxville, on receipt of a letter from an organizer of the secret society in his state, called together a group of leading Negroes of Knoxville and said he did not feel a branch of the organization was necessary in his city. The name of Governor Roberts of Tennessee having appeared on the list of members, he repudiated the organization and gave out an interview saying the use of his name was a forgery.

An ill day will arrive if there is a revival of racial animosity in the South

Brave Negro Soldiers, with hearts white through and through! Into the jaws of death they dashed and holding the Stars and Stripes aloft they carried Old Glory to victory.

Let us remember that, for at some future time there may come a Dr. Simons and blame the upper section of Harlem, where the colored people live, for any sin any Negro may commit anywhere on God's earth. Prejudice dies hard.

All honor to the returning heroes! Color, after all, is of no consequence We have known some white men to be arrant cowards.

Don't Tarnish The Glory Won In War

Daily Herald

Despite every effort to keep the Negro out of the army, and from sharing the glory of victory, despite repression, humiliation and in cases without number of

rank and foul injustice while upholding the flag of his country and fighting the battles for liberty and humanity, the Negro soldier in the field and the Negro citizen at home emerged from the war with a record unsurpassed for devotion to duty and with a new high standard set for patriotism and courage for all races in America.

The race furnished no traitors, no pacifists, no "conscientious objectors."

Twelve million black Americans entetained no thought and were moved by no feeling save that of loyalty; they were all one hundred per cent American and were all willing to fight in the trenches or serve as a worker in the industries to crown the goverment's arms with success and glory.

The paths of peace are no less toilsome and perilsome than those of war. Now that the war has ended the call of duty is to man the country's industries and help in restoring the nation to a sound and normal condition of peace.

There are disturbing rumors, however, that brave soldier boys are slow in turning their attention to the present call of duty and are having anxious concern thereby to their friends and well wishers.

Every Negro in America is willing and ready to make every sacrifice, to die if need be, to shield, to save and defend the black soldiers of freedom from imposition and injustice. They have earned the right to a square deal and it should be given them ungrudgingly, but the race cannot in maudlin sympathy uphold or encourage idleness and slackerism in time of peace any more than disloyalty and slackerism in time of war.

In the trial of war the race won. It is now on trial and must undergo severer tests than war required. Let us meet the test like men and citizens worthy and deserving of every right and privilege growing out of and incident to American citizenship.

The Daily Herald from the time of the signing of the Armistice advised and urged Negro organizations throughout the country to prepare themselves to take hold of our returning soldiers and help them by wise counsel, advice, and in every way that conditions should warrant in the work of readjustment. It is not too late and should be at once taken in hand by Negro organizations that have the interest of the race at heart

The soldiers who won glory in war should now become soldiers of industry and win glory as industrious and loyal workers. The men whose machinery is idle and whose farms are being choked by weeds for want of workers will not look long with patience on uniformed or former uniformed men who show no inclination to work. Demand a living wage and proper treatment, and if that be refused go where it can be secured but the duty of the good citizen and brave soldier is to work.

Don't tarnish the glory won in war by slackerism in peace.

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS

The American soldiers—white and colored—are being demobilized and returning to civilian life. Every day [illegible] through France and the [illegible] on the way home. Many of those who went over seas and fought in the trenches of France are returning and taking up again the arts of peace. These men deserve every honor and privilege which can be accorded them. They offered their lives for the honor and glory of their country; they showed that there are men yet who are willing to die for great principles, to die for liberty and justice. They illustrated the proud tradition of American patriotism and heroism. Love of country and humanity were paramount and they were willing to make the supreme sacrifice to uphold and to maintain the principles of a government of the people, for the people and by the people. And now that they are returning to their country which they have served so well, they should receive every honor, right and privilege which a grateful government can give. And this should be done without regard to race, color or creed.

The white man and the black man fought side by side in the trenches and they should enjoy the same rights and privileges. On the battle field and in the camps they made the same kind of sacrifice; they were subjected to the same hardships and privations. On the battle fields they vied with each other in conquering the Huns, and now as the victory has been won, every man, white and black, should receive at the hands of this government a square deal.

The Independent regrets to state that this has not been done. In many places of the south the colored soldiers have been given a cold reception, in fact, they have been mistreated and told that they must know their places. In Richmond, Virginia, a few days ago a colored regiment who had just returned from over seas was snubbed. What a shame! Here were men who had given their all for Richmond as well as the whole country, and yet were treated with supreme contempt by the white citizens of that historic city. What would the French, the British and other Allies think of a people who would be guilty of such barbarous conduct? It would be more becoming to savages than to civilized people.

But it is gratifying to state that in some places they have been treated with that consideration to which they are justly entitled. In Columbia, South Carolina, where one would least expect it, white and colored alike, turned out and did honor to the colored heroes who had fought so gallantly and heroically for their country. The white citizens vied with the colored in doing them honor. This was as it should have been. Columbia set a noble example for other communities of this southland and they should follow it.

As there was no color line on the battlefields, there should be none in the meting out of right and justice at home. All should be given a square deal without regard to race, color or creed. There should be no discrimination; there should not be two classes—a privileged class and a servile class. They should all receive equal and exact justice everywhere—at the ballot box, in the schools and colleges, on the railroads and in the parks. It is contrary to genius and spirit of our government to have two classes of citizens. It contemplates that all shall stand equal before the law. And in view of the fact that we proclaim to the world, that we fought to make the world safe for democracy, we should certainly make it safe at home. We should make it safe for colored men as well as white men. This is the only way we can make the world believe that the president meant what he said when he declared, "We are not fighting for indemnities and annexations, but fighting to make the world safe for mankind alike." It is in this way we can pay the debt of gratitude which we owe to these brave men who sacrificed their all for their country.

Plot to Demobilize Artillery men as Non-Combatants Nipped in Bud.

The New York Age 3-22-19

War Department Issues Instructions to Discharge Colored Fighters from Artillery Regiments.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Wilberforce, O.—Thanks to officials in the War Department at Washington, a scheme to muster out members of the 349th and 350th artillery regiments from from labor battalions, thereby depriving them of the distinction of having fought as artillerymen in France, has been nipped in the bud.

Last Saturday, Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, was sent the following telegram:

Information has reached the Ohio Branch National Association for Advancement of Colored People that members of the 349th and 350th United States Artillery who served our government with such distinction on battle fields of France, are now being transferred from artillery to labor battalion for muster out. This returns them to civil life deprived of due honor for their bravery and devotion. If this be true we most emphatically protest against such action as unfair, unjust and subsersive of principles of true democracy. We solicit your help to prevent this injustice.

(Signed) W. A. Joiner, T. H. Jackson, J. S. Jones, S. Q. Brown, A. J. White, committee.

The following telegram was later received from Mr. Scott by the committee

Answering your telegram of March 14, beg to advise that I took up matter promptly with War Department officials, who have directed that if members of 349th and 350th Artillery Regiments are being transferred to labor battalions prior to being mustered out that such action is not approved by War Department and will be halted forthwith. Instructions have accordingly gone forward today. If any artillerymen have been discharged as members of labor battalions, such action will be rectified upon proper representation to commanding officers.

(Signed) Emmet J. Scott, Special Assist. to Secretary of War.

Even the service rendered by the colored gunners in the Toul Sector does not seem to have softened the hearts of army officials in the round robin to discredit the colored soldier on every hand.

Soldiers Of 8th Illinois And 15th New York Shamefully Treated

St. Louis Argus 3-21-19

RICHMOND, Va., March 15.—The first overseas soldiers to parade the streets of this city were about 600 men of the 15th New York and 8th Illinois, on Saturday. These men were treated shamefully by the white people. The reception tendered the heroes was frigid. Even the heavens seem to weep; for it rained throughout the day. The boys were not even allowed to use the Armory and were compelled to eat in the rain and mud, in the backyard of the Army and Navy Club. The mayor who was supposed to welcome them, could not be found, neither was the governor seen as the troops marched by the capitol in the square. It was a thrilling sight to see those boys march past with brave, serious faces, topped by the sombre steel helmets, packs on their backs.

This is the worst story we have heard of. Even in South Carolina, the returning Colored troops are honored. Richmond must hide its face in shame at the treatment accorded those veterans.

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ROOM FOR MORE INVESTIGATION.

The appended news item comes from Washington, D. C., under date of April 8:

The Cleveland Advocate

"Convicted on the charge that he 'shamefully abandoned' an entrenched position near Potrosse, France, August 29 last, Andrew K. Morris, a Negro corporal of the 92nd division has been sentenced to five years imprisonment. The court-martial imposed the death penalty, but this was reduced by General Pershing to life imprisonment and on review President Wilson ordered it further reduced to five years. Clemency was recommended by the court and approved by General Pershing because the man was under fire for the first time and 'did not possess the mental capacity fully to appreciate the obligation resting upon him.'"

In view of the fact that the injustices of army court-martials have been exposed and denounced by high army officers, the entire Colored race is deeply interested in the fate of this lad and the four Colored officers of the 368th Infantry who were court-martialed, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot, and later had their sentences commuted to long prison terms.

The belief "will not down" that these four officers were made the goats to save a higher up, and that instead of prison terms they should be freed.

In the case of the Colored private mentioned above whom it was found "did not possess the mental capacity," a less rigorous, and a more human court than an army court would have set him free, instead of making him pay a penalty for possessing insufficient "mental capacity."

A belief exists that this poor fellow should be freed, and the four Colored officers of the 368th ought to have another trial, and the entire battalion, of which they were members, called to tell the court what they know about that Binarville engagement.

With race prejudice as rampant as it was in the army over in France, doubtless many really innocent Colored soldiers were "ben gined" by arbitrary and unjust courts.

Hell's Kitchen Defender 3-7-19

A Colored soldier belonging to the Buffalo division that has gone over the "Top" four times in the defense of his country, was most brutally beat up on East Ninth street by a policeman who used his club with almost deadly effect upon the skull of the Negro soldier. Dr. McIntosh was forced to take several stitches on the soldier, who was Bob Lawler.

Bob Lawler, a returned hero from France, that had gone over the "Top" four times in the defense of his country fighting for democracy, or, in other words, to make this world a fit place to live in, whi greeting his friends on his safe return, and relating to them the heroic struggles and charges that they made on the Huns, the policemen, Green and Arnett, arrested him. My attention was called and I was urged to go into the drug store and there I saw a strong young man who had given his all for Old Glory sitting in the surgeon's chair as bloody as a hog with his uniform besmeared with blood, and he almost exhausted from the loss of blood, and the doctor taking stitches in his flesh to close the wounds his captor standing by being an officer of the law, who failed to use judgment in executing the law.

When will this world be safe for democracy? When the whites give the Negro race justice and freedom.

A Chapter From The History Of The Treatment Of Negro Soldiers

Daily Herald 6-12-19

Representative Dillon Discloses Some Unpublished Records Referring To The Service Of Negro Soldiers

Another, who lived in Georgia, stated that he registered in June, 1917, and then learning that there was need of labor in the shipyards at Jacksonville had gone there and secured employment. arriving in Jacksonville he notied his local board of his change of address by letter and told them to mail his notice to him there. He worked a few weeks in the shipyards and then got employment with the Government in the post exchange at the camp. While he was thus employed by the Government, within the military camp and under his proper name, a policeman came out from town and arrested him as a deserter and, escorting him about two blocks to camp headquarters, collected $50.

This payment was accordingly charged against the soldier and deducted from his pay in spite of the fact that he had conducted himself in accordance with the draft regulations, and that this was the first knoledge he had of any notice calling him into the military service.

These are merely two cases illustrative of the whole number of allegd desertion cases in this one company of colored soldiers, none of whom had received, through the mail or therwise, the customary notice sent by the local boards advising them that they had been called into military service.

Why was there no investigation of this practice bringing in these men as deserters when they had received no notice calling them into military service? It was because certain influential men and their friends were making considerable money by bringing these men in and collecting $50 for each. One of these is said to have collected as much as $800 in this

How was this done? It was done in this way. These colored men got nothing through the mail in the form of a notice calling them into the military service. That was the method used by the local boards in giving notice, and since these cards giving notice were not returned to the local boards as undeliverable the draftees would be listed as deserters if they did not appear on the date set at the place specified in the notice.

The notices were sent out by the local boards but the postmaster did not deliver them as addressed, but held out certain ones and kept them until the draftee was one day delinquent. Then he would had them to a marshal or policeman, who would go out and make the arrests and collect $50 for each one apprehended.

In spite of this unjust and unlawful practice the charge of desertion remains against them and can not be removed until they complete paying the $50 charge. Neither can they be discharged as lonf as they owe the Government money, but must remain in the service until the indebtedness is canceled.

SOLDIERS COMPLAIN OF CRUELTY AND INSULTS INFLICTED BY WHITE AMERICANS.

The Courier

W. M. Rutshine, S. U. Theological Dept., Louisville, Ky.

Dear Old Buddy: I hope that you are well. I am well but in trouble. I am sorry to say. My first time since being over here, or since being in the army. They claim that I shot two of the Anglo-Saxons. I was knocked in the head on the 13th of April by several of them, but I have about recovered now.

You understand that they are about to start segregation and prejudice in this far away land where the people know nothing but Liberty, equality and fraternity. This happens to be one of the causes. I am innocent, but you know what we must go through when we face the Court all on one side. Any way I am trusting in the Lord that he will clear me. He saved me before through your efforts. If it was so that I could explain all. This is the synopsis.

It was about 8 p. m. Sunday night and everything had been restricted to soldiers for some time, but the restrictionswas off so I decided to go to a small cafe. I had been going to this cafe for some time. I knew the people well, having known them for about 14 months. These American soldiers told me to get out and I spoke up and said that I had as much right there as you have. Another soldier said that you cannot get anything here. Well, I did not say any more and went to the counter to get what I wanted. At a time when I was not looking one walked up and struck me with a bottle. After that two of them were shot, so I learned. And now they are holding me. The only ecxuse he can give is that he thought I went after a botttle, nohing has been done to him. But I am held on the charge of assault with intention of doing bodily harm. At the investigation I was called all kinds of Niggers. From this you can see what we have to g

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through.

It is not possible to tell just how I will come out at the trial but I am trusting oGd. It is a shame how we must stand insults from officers of the American army. I want you to pray for me and ask the prayers of your friends. I trust that I will be able to see and tell you all I received your Easter card some time ago, but I have been so troubled that I could not—rather I did not have the heart to write.

I have not written Sister about it I am afraid that it will worry her too much. No one knows at home about it. Continue to pray for me for it is prayer that I need. The environments of the army are so bad that it is almost impossible to keep straight. I am doing, or rather I am trying hard to do so. Write often.

Your son, W. H. COX, Sgt.

Medican Depa., Casemates Fantras

Brest France. A. P. O. 716.

ANOTHER COMPLAINT OF INJUSTICE

The Daily Herald

Curtis Bay Colored Soldie s Mak Further Statement Of Conditions At That Place

3-22-19.

Baltimore, Md., March 19.

To The Daily Herald:

Please publish this in your paper for us: We are colored soldiers at Curtis Bay and they have been telling us for two months or more that they were going to discharge us in a few days and are still putting us off and discharging the white soldiers every day. Civilians are here working and getting $115 a month and we are doing the same work and getting only $30. So please publish this so the people can see how we are treated.

Co. B 553 Engrs Ordnance Dept.,

Curtis Bay, South Baltimore. Md.

Jefferson County Citizens Use Discrimination

The Cat Herald 3-21-19

White Citizens Only Asked To Aid in

County's Heroes

Special To The News

Jefferson City, Tenn., March 10.—Carter Hodge, Walter Armstrong, of Jefferson City; Sergt. Paris Eudailey, of Dandridge, members of the 368th infantry and 351st machine gun battalion, respectively, are young colored men of this county, representing the leading families of the county, whose records show that they saw real service in some of the greatest battles of the great war overseas.

Mack Davis, of Jefferson City, made the supreme sacrifice while a member of the 351st machine gun company, in one of the big battles.

Frank McFarland, Jefferson City, an ambulance driver, was seriously wounded while rendering aid to white soldiers on the battle fields of France.

"Budd" Mitchell, who succumbed to an attack of spinal meningitis, before he could reach the enemy in an effort to save his country and his remains were returned to his home at Dandridge.

These cases of loyalty to country, and home are cited together with the great service and willingness manifested on the part of sixty-five other young colored men who left Jefferson county, as members of the great army to battle the Hun and yet in announcing the plan for a memorial for the "County's Heroes," and in offering a constitution for the guidance of the committee planning the same, an article of the constitution as adopted on Feb. 22nd, stands out in bolder type than any of the other articles, not due to the fact that the type is different, but because of the rank discrimination manifested and the lack of appreciation manifested toward the race that supplied the heroes as referred to above.

The article, which is second, reads:

Every WHITE person in Jefferson County is considered a member of this organization.

When the sections of the country that have been known to be the most prejudiced toward the Negro are desirous of doing away with discriminatory methods and offering words of praise for the members of the race who manifested such great loyalty, is it possible that in East Tennessee where the citizenship has boasted of the fairness of all citizens and the absence of flagrant cases of prejudice, that Jefferson County, the home of black heroes with records as shown above, will announce the adoption of such an article in a constitution governing a committee whose duty will be to erect a suitable memorial to the "County's fallen heroes?"

"Y" PEOPLE HUMILIATE COLORED PERFORMERS

The Overseas Theatre League, which is conducted under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., is drawing the line against colored performers being sent to France to entertain our soldier boys. The team of Deas and Dazie recently had a humiliating experience with officials of the league, and the attention of the Y. M. C. A. has been directed to the incident.

The Herald 3-22-19

For several months Deas and Dazie have cheerfully visited base hospitals in and about New York and entertained soldiers and sailors, refusing to accept one penny for their services. Among the institutions visited were U. S. General Hospital No. 1, the U. S. Marine Hospital at Staten Island and the Naval Reserve Training Station Hospital at Pelham Bay.

The soldiers and sailors liked the vaudeville turn so well that they were asked to go overseas and provide entertainment for the soldiers. When Lawrence Deas put in his appearance last Friday at the league's office, bringing with him the application he previously had been given to fill out, he was shocked when told by the executive secretary that a decision had been reached not to send over any colored entertainers.

The managers of the Overseas Theatre League are James Forbes and Johnson Briscoe. When an AGE representative talked over the telephone with Mr. Briscoe about drawing the line on colored vaudeville, he sought to explain that sending Negroes to France as entertainers would create a problem. He failed to make clear, however, why a problem should necessarily result.

When asked if he thought that discrimination in the Young Men's Christian Association was worthy of the word "Christian," Mr. Briscoe promised to go further into the matter by mail.

Although colored combatant troops have been brought to America, there are over 50,000 colored boys in khaki over seas serving in the engineer and labor battalions. While they long for amusement furnished by colored entertainers their wish is never gratified because those in the employ of the Y. M. C. A. have declared that "No colored performers will be sent to France."

HEROES OF WAR GET NO CREDIT FOR FIGHTING

DISCHARGE PAPERS OF MANY MEN OF THE FAMOUS COLORED REGIMENTS BRIGADED WITH THE FRENCH READ "NO ENGAGEMENTS."

The St. Louis Argus 3-28-19

St. Louis Gunner Gassed Five Times and Wounded in German Raid Credited With No Engagements. Papers Say No Wounds. Wears Sharpshooter's Medal But Discharged as "Not Qualified."

Much has been said and written about the valiant fighting of the brave Colored troops in the great war. Their brilliant record at Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, on the Vesle, in Champagne, in the Argonne, and in the final attacks in the Metz region is undisputable history. We are told that the 369th, formerly the 15th New York, in one day, September 26, captured two 77 millimetre guns, 25 machine guns and 125 prisoners. On that day one battalion went into action with 20 officers and 700 men and came out with only seven officers and 150 men left. The Germans became so frightened at the appearance of the Negro troops toward the finish that as soon as they saw them coming at them with the cold steel they would throw up their hands and yell "Kamerad."

Of the 370th, old 8th, Ill. their commanding officer says they were actually over the Belgian border when the armistice was signed. One of the battalions was the most advanced unit of the French Army at the time. Of the four Colored regiments that fought with the French, three units complete and sixty-one men of the fourth were awarded the high honor of the Croix de Guerre. The French generals highly praise the gallant deeds of these brave American soldiers and each man possesses a letter to that effect but many have discharge papers which read "Battles, Engagements, Skirmishes, Expeditions: "None." An Argus reporter was shown several papers of this kind when a detachment was mustered out at Jefferson Barracks recently.

Face Burned by Gas.

A specific case is that of Joseph Norris o f2832 Bernard St., St. Louis. Norris of 2832 Bernard St., St. Louis. ber, 1917. He left Camp Funston with a hundred or more in March, 1918, and two weeks later landed in Bordeaux, France, where he was sent to join the 369th. He was assigned as gunner, first class private, in the Third Machine Gun Company. Norris tells of fierce fighting all through the engagements of the French with which his regiment was brigaded. His face is badly scarred from "mustard" gas burns. Hs upper lip is just healed from a hand-to-hand encounter with a Hun, and he wears a sharpshooter's medal, yet his discharge papers read:

"Battles, engagements, skirmishes, expeditions: none."

"Wounds received in service: none."

"Marksmanship, gunner, qualification or rating: not qualified."

Norris' discharge paper is similar to many the reporter saw.

"Snake in the Grass."

Among the engagements his regiment had, he says, the Champaign encounter was the fiercest. The boys went over the top at 4 a. m., September 26, and crawled through the grass over No Man's Land. It was from this they received the name "Snake in the Grass." They routed the Germans and captured 17 or 18 towns which the French had lost to the Germans in 1870. They fought 6 days and nights continuously and the 369th lost 2000 out of 3606 men. Norris says only 54 men were left of the 250 in his company. Just prior to this Norris states he received his fifth dose of gas, this time by mustard gas, which burned through his helmet and blistered his face. He says he was injured in an encounter with a German patrol, which stole across No Man's Land one night, cut the barbed wires and entered the trenches held by the Colored boys. He was bayoneted but "got his man" with his automatic. He says not one of the 16 Germans lived to return to their lines.

Norris' wife, to whom he had been married 7 years, died January 6, after four months' illness, but letters sent never reached him and the first knowledge of his loss was had when he arrived at Union Station, February 13.

Whites Mistreat Negro Soldier Who Returns Wounded From France

COMPELLED TO LEAVE SOUTHERN HOME.

The St. Louis Argus 1-17-19

Says He Felt Safer In The Trenches. Will Never Return to Arkansas.

Private James P. Campbell, 368th Battalion, 92nd Division, who was gassed at Champaign, August 18, passed through St. Louis this week on his way to Chicago.

Campbell was returned to the United States, arriving in New York on November 8. He was taken to Camp Pike, December 27. He says that when he arrived at Little Rock he was the only Negro in a party of 11 on their way to the base hospital. The whites were royally greeted by the Red Cross workers, who served food, but offered nothing to him. At the hospital he says the only greeting he received was from a nurse who said, "How do you feel now, little nigger."

Campbell's home is in Helena, Ark., where he went after leaving the hospital, but met nothing but sneers from the whites. He decided to leave home forever and after boarding a street car, a man who noticed his service stripes remarked, "There ... than in Arkansas," says ... in another overseas nigger. I guess ... trenches ... "and I never expect to ... he knows it all; we will have to kill Campbell ... of them." "I felt safer in the trenches ... home."

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NEGRO DETACHED SERVICE MEN HIRED OUT FOR WORK LIKE SLAVES

The Topeka Plaindealer

Colored Soldiers at Leavenworth Army Service School Forced to Work for Commissioned Officers.

Topeka, Kansas, Sept. [illegible] 1919

Hon. Secy. Baker,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Find enclosed a copy of an order issued which speaks for itself and also a copy of a complaint sent to this office by one of the colored soldiers of the detachment stationed at Fort Leavenworth.

The order is an outrage and is only issued to catch the colored soldiers doing detachment service at the various army posts in this country. This order is more infamous than the Dread Scott Decision. If officers are permitted to continue such orders a portion of the United States army will be slaves, especially that part which is colored and the other which is white, will be slave owners and overseers.

It seems to me that the standard of the colored soldiers ought to be raised instead of lowered especially after performing such heroic service in France in defense of their country. It seems to me that the leaders of the white race should stand for decency, especially men of your standing and position. A general order prohibiting such mean, low, drastic orders to lower the standard and humiliate colored soldiers.

There is a certain class of white people in all walks of life and holding responsible positions in this country, who do not want to see the colored race elevated and this class seems to have been rooted and ground in the army and are now in full control. The men in these detachments, as we understand it, are there for a specific purpose and not to be slaves and tools of commissioned officers and their families.

As editor of The Topeka Plaindealer and president of the Kansas Defense Society, it is our duty to call your attention to the outrages being perpetrated upon the colored soldiers and leave the decision between you and your Maker. If your conscience and your religion teaches you that this is the Golden Rule, then live up to it. If not a change would be gladly welcomed. Very respectfully,

NICK CHILES,
Editor The Topeka Plaindealer and President Kansas Defense Society.

* * *

The Infamous Order.
THE ARMY SERVICE SCHOOLS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas
July 23, 1919

Memorandum:

The following extracts from Regulations for The Army Service Schools are published for the information and guidance of all concerned. At present the School detachments are much below strength and officers are requested to confine their demands to a minimum in order that preparations for the reopening of the schools be not interfered with. Services of strikers will be obtained only through Detachment Commander (Captain Pulsifer.):

Enlisted men of the detachment are permitted to care for furnaces and ranges, carry coal and wood for kitchen and grate fires, clean shoes, sweep porches and walks, and once a week help houseservants in general house cleaning. Arrangements for men for this class of work will be made through the detachment commander.

Five dollars a month will be paid for this service. It will not be exceeded unless by special authority.

Any other persbual service rendered by these men will be arranged for by the parties concerned; additional service will be paid for at the rate of ten (10) cents per hour and no more.

It must be thoroughly understood by all concerned that any and all of the personal services mentioned above are secondary to the regular duties of the detachment and must not interfere with the latter in any way.

Complaints against men working for officers, as referred to herein, will be made to the detachment commander.

Loaning of money to members of the detachment is prohibited.

Details from the detachment for uncrating and unpacking furniture will not be used for house cleaning, scrubbing floors, windows, etc. This work must be done by arrangements with striker or hired labor.

By Command of Major General Muir:

A. M. FERGUSON,
Colonel, Infantry, Secretary.

Soldiers Victims of Infamous System.

Leavenworth Kan., Aug. 27, 1919.

I have been informed to bring to the attention of the officials in Washington through the Kansas Defense Society the wholesale hiring out of enlisted men (privates) of the Army Service School Detachment No. 2, colored, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The facts are as follows:

There is a circular at these [illegible] which states that Enlisted Men are permitted to care for offices i. e. light make fires, clean grates, carry out [illegible] servant is [illegible]

The [illegible] per month and it also states in the circular that this amount will be [illegible] needed in payment to the men for services. It further states that any work in addition to the above will be paid for at the rate of ten cents per hour.

While [illegible] they are to pay the men, their object to hem lined men and sent to work for an officer without being asked whether they care to work or not. Some men are in [illegible] homes, but it doesn't make a difference, [illegible] hired [illegible] whether he wants to work out or not, and in one instance a man was placed under arrest of the guard over night because he failed to awaken early enough in the morning to make an officer's kitchen fire promptly so he could take his morning bath.

If a man and an officer can't get along at his house the man is required to consult his detachment commander before he can quit and then he might not be allowed to quit. The daily rate of pay is sixteen and two-thirds cents per day.

Some days the cars don't run and the man is required to go to his work at the officers' quarters at 6 a. m. and he is allowed until 8 a. m. when he will have to go to the stables to attend roll call. He may be then detailed for fatigue from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5 p. m. Should the officers then want him to do any work at their quarters he is directed or ordered to report for work at the officers' quarters after he gets his supper at 5 p. m. This work is supposed to be separate from his regular military duty and must not interfere with the latter in any way, but still the organization commander uses his military authority to hire the men out to clean officers' shoes and make fires to keep them warm.

There are some civilian janitors in the post who receive $60.00 per month for the same class of work and the school pays them, but when you are a soldier, subject to orders they make you work here for what ever they see fit and if this hiring out men for $5 per month of sixteen and two-thirds cents per day isn't stopped the pay will some day be reduced to $2.40 every other month.

Violate Memorandum.

Now we want to call your attention to this Memorandum. The Memoran[illegible]

[illegible] dum is all right the way it reads, but the men are actually called up and assigned to these officers to work and if they do not report for work they are given to understand that they will have to stand some kind of a military trial. Now this is not in keeping with the Memorandum, but it is simply to cover someone if they are called to an Investigation.

Another fact that is not included in this Memorandum, is that if any of the members of the detachment (colored that have been assigned to work for any of these officers want to go on a pass, they do not only have to go to the Detachment Commander but they also have to go to the officers to whom they have been assigned to work for $5 per month and get their permission before they can go. Now this is altogether different to what the men enlisted for and understand. It has always been understood, that no enlisted man was compelled to work for an officer, only when he desired to do so, and then when it did not interfere with his military duty. But the way the men in the detachment are forced it is entirely different.

Private Prewitt was put under arrest for not getting up in time in the morning, and sent up under a non commissioned officer in the evening about 5 o'clock to do his work, and also the next morning, to see that he got there in time to do his work for this officer for $5 per month, and then was released.

Now what is wanted in this detachment, is that the orders from the War Department be enforced, and not some secret Memorandum from some prejudiced officers, and the colored soldiers will be perfectly satisfied. To verify these statements, any inspector can come in here and make an Investgation, and he will find that these facts are true. It would be better to have anyone in civilian clothing to make the investigation, as soldiers are a little shy to talk to officers as it always has a reaction through their brother officers, it does not matter if the investigation proves the of[illegible]

MAJ. PATTERSON'S REPORT MAY "STIR UP THINGS"

The Cleveland Gazette

92nd's Judge Advocate Submits Complaints to Secretary of War Baker

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—It has just leaked out that Major Adam E. Patterson, division judge advocate of the 92nd division, filed, with Secretary of War Baker, on his return from France, a report on the treatment meted out to Colored soldiers and officers while in France. As Judge Advocate, Major Patterson was in position to get more of the inside facts [illegible] treating to [illegible] against, and unfair treatment of Colored officers and men than any other officer, his office being an office of records. While in France, military compulsion sealed his lips, although, in private conversation he often expressed deep resentment against the base treatment of loyal, courageous and efficient Colored soldiers, rank and file. Whether or not Secretary Baker requested this report, or it was voluntary deponent sayeth not, but the presumption is, it was requested. What has been done with the report, beyond consigning it to the dusty pigeon-holes of some subordinate clerk's desk in the war department, deponent also sayeth not. However, these are the general conclusions of the report as addressed to Secretary of War Baker:

"That the Colored officers acquitted themselves admirably in every engagement in which they took part; that there were (naturally) some inefficient officers in the 92nd division; that there is not the slightest foundation for the belief that Colored men fight better under white officers, nor that better discipline is maintained in Colored organizations whose officers are white; that it was clearly demonstrated in France that 'Colored officers do not understand handling Colored men' was manufactured stuff; that General Ballou never heightened the morale of his men by a single word of encouragement or praise for a single Colored officer for extraordinary bravery and conduct under fire, save in a few special orders, at the close of hostilities (and when he absented his detachment from the division); that Colonel Dietsch, (German parentage) commanding the 365th Infantry throughout the fighting was completely out of sympathy with the men in his regiment, and apparently, out of sympathy with the government's part in the war. His attitude was characterized by his regiment and by the French civilian population as pro-German. It was he who ordered, and compelled, the regimental colors to be salvaged over the protest of the members of the regiment. Inability to secure promotions, regardless of how well earned, while white second lieutenants were rapidly promoted in many cases to captaincies, was a constant source of discontentment."

In his report, Major Patterson paid high praise to General M. H. Branum, commanding the 183rd brigade; to Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne, commanding the 167th field artillery; Colonel Vernon A. Caldwell, of the same command, and Major [illegible] H. Dean, Colored, who commanded the 817th ammunition train.

He also makes reference to the trial of two white captains, McCarty and Grant, as illustrating that white officers are [illegible]

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been dismissed, but failed to state what these two officers were tried for. Both were charged with being drunk and with striking, or fighting with officers. McCarty, while alleged to be drunk, struck a Colored soldier. Grant also drunk, as charged, struck Captain Reynolds, a Colored officer, who similarly whipped the white captain to a frazzle. Both Captains McCarty and Grant were acquitted. The witnesses, white officers, called to testify to their inebriateness could not do so without incriminating themselves, so they testified that these officers were not drunk, in their opinion.

ST JOSEPH MO PRESS
SEPTEMBER 13, 1919

NEGROES TO GEN. WOOD.

Committee Tells the Visiting Army Officer the Negro Soldiers Have Been Insulted.

Folowing is the text of a communication which was prepared this forenoon to be presented to General Wood upon his arrival in St. Joseph:

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 13, 1919.

Gen. Leonard Wood, St. Joseph, Mo.

Dear Sir: We, the undersigned members of the medal committee, appointed by the mayor of the city, sincerely regret the fact you will see no negro soldiers in the procession today. The reason being that the committee having in charge the assignment of places in the parade has insulted those invincible fighters of Argonne by refusing them a place with other military units which were in the world's great war; units with which they fought and died, and through which they as well as others made this Victory Day's celebration possible.

Just as these negro heroes faced the German hordes in France to make the world safe for democracy, they now stand for decency in democracy in America. We are, very obediently yours,

(Signed) E. W. THOMPSON, Ph. G.
MRS. N. C. BUREN
W. S. CARRION, M. D.
WM. HUNDLEY
Committee.

Greeks Hurl Insults At Returned Soldier

The Eggerton restaurant, corner Brown avenue and Broadway, operated by a bunch of Greeks, refused to serve Peter Francis, 5121 Ellis avenue, last Thursday evening, and when Francis demanded that they serve him a Greek replied in this manner: "You must be one of those nigger soldiers that the army has turned a fool, and any of you niggers who served in the army will never eat in here." Investigation showed that the Greeks who uttered the remarks are not naturalized citizens of this country, and their conduct in this regard has been called to the attention of the Department of Broaden.

Francis left the restaurant and made for a downtown attorney's office. He has filed suit against the proprietor of the eat shop under the civil rights law. Despite the fact that several such cases have been reported, only five persons have filed suits to recover damages under the civil rights bill.

The neglect of the parties discriminated against has caused the crime to broaden.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN TWO STATES

The Richmond Planet 4-19-19

Sergeant Watkins Wins—Will Enter The Bissell Colleges.

The Bissell Colleges,
Effingham, Ill., March 28, 1919.

Mr. Lucian B. Watkins,
649 Stirling Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

Dear Mr. Watkins: Was in Chicago yesterday, and called on Mr Perry of the Vocational Board, and we talked about your enrollment in the College.

As there is not a single colored person in our city of 5,000, it would be a very difficult matter to secure a boarding place, and was wondering if you could do light house-keeping. Kindly let us hear from you.

THE BISSELL COLLEGES,
(Signed) L. H. BISSELL,
President.

649 Stirling Street,
Baltimore, Md., April 1, 1919.

President L. H. Bissell,
Bissell Colleges,
Effingham, Illinois.

Dear Sir: In the same mail that brought me your letter yesterday I received a letter from the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C., which contained transportation for me to Washington on my way to Effingham for admission to your College of Photography. I shall start Saturday, April 5.

About this matter of a boarding place. While I had hoped to obtain board with a member of my own race in Effingham I had not thought that it would be imperative that I should do so. I feel sure that there is enough Christianity in Effingham to provide that a brother-stranger in their midst shall not die of hunger. What would Jesus do?

It seems that in some places in the South they rise more readily to our American ideal of democracy than in many places in the North and Middle West. "The Richmond Planet," of Richmond, Va., states that "right here in Richmond, the capital of the late Confederacy, colored soldiers are welcomed to aristocratic Westhampton, and with no sign of racial discrimination or antipathy to their being there." What is the matter with Illinois?

I am not sure as to what your question involves. We shall talk it over when I arrive. There must be a way that is just and that will be for the good of all concerned.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) LUCIAN B. WATKINS

THE SOUL OF A BLACK SOLDIER

The Richmond Planet 4-26-19

People have often wondered whether the colored soldier lad who crossed the seas and risked their lives to make the world safe for democracy would cheerfully submit to insult and discrimination when they returned to this country. The following letter from a returned soldier to the Editor of the Christian Recorder reflects the mental attitude and state of mind of these black boys who fought valiantly in France and then returned home to find themselves treated with contempt:

"I am a returned soldier, safely returned from overseas. Last Sunday, April 13, 1919, I, in company with another young man, a civilian, went into the store conducted by Mr. Hanington, S. W. Corner of Broad and Girard Ave. We seated ourselves at the soda fountain and politely asked the attendant, a colored man, to give us sodas. He informed us that colored people were not served in there.

After enduring such hardships and suffering, as we did in order to make it possible for Mr. Hanington to conduct that very store in peace and security, I, in the honorable uniform of the U. S. Army was humiliated and insulted by being refused service in a public place.

I spoke to an officer, white, who told me that as long as I conducted myself as a gentleman, no public place could legally refuse me service. The young man who accompanied me lives near my home, in fact he boards at the same house that I board. His name is Alonzo Huggins.,,

Respectfully yours,
SERGT. HARRY JACKSON,
1109 Ogden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We know the general attitude of the average Americans who run a hotel, restaurant, ice cream parlor or soda water fountain. But what must we think of the pride, self-respect and dignity of a colored man who will serve as attendant at a soda water fountain where men and women of his own race are discriminated against? Cannot the man see that it is an indirect insult to himself that his proprietor really tells him, I regard all of those of the race that you are connected with as inferior to the lowest of my race. We do not believe that an Irishman, a Jew, an Italian, a Pole, a Japanese or even a German would serve permanently in such a position.

NEGROES GET MEDALS AT MILITARY BALL

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1919

No Ill Feelings Against Whites for Parade Disagreement

Despite the fact that the negro soldiers and their Red Cross branch did not march in yesterday's parade because of a disagreement over their position in the parade, and although the men did not appear at Bartlett park for their medals, their military ball at Patee market last night was a success, and the medals were presented there. Four members of the medal committee appeared at the presentation, as a matter of courtesy.

Dr. W. S. Carrion spoke, touching on the incident that forced the negroes to refuse to march, and then explained that the negroes felt that the city in general believed heir request had been only right, and that any feeling they may have had against the whites had been dissipated. Dr. Carrion said the negroes believed that the unfortunate incident was caused by just one man, and was not the sentiment of the white community.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS ARE SENT TO JAIL

The Atlanta Constitution 2-14-19

Heroes of Democracy Are Harassed by Judge in Atlanta

(By Century News Service)

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 14.—A concerted plan on the part of officials here to harass returning soldiers was demonstrated when Sergt. Henry A. Terrill and Private Charlie Allen were arrested by plain clothes officers while engaged in a friendly pool game. Recorder Johnson (white) fined the men $11. Service records are not to be honored according to the ruling of the judge. He declared when sentencing the soldiers, "You can't loaf in Atlanta." Terrill and Allen were discharged from the service about a month ago. They have been unable to obtain employment.

One Way Rule

Sergt. Terrill explained, "We have done a lot of hard work in the army, and were just enjoying a little rest before getting down to real business. We are not loafers, and were regularly employed before the war." It was said that the judge's rule only applied to soldiers of dark skin, as the white pool rooms and barber shops are practically crowded with loafing soldiers.

Causes Comment

The judge's action in this case caused considerable comment, but no attempts have been made to have him withdraw the fines. Unless outside help comes, Terrill and Allen will have to serve a term in the work house in the United States uniform. They were unable to pay the fines.

SOLDIERS OF THE 15TH I. N. F. MISTREATED

Now that the lid is removed, the discharged soldiers of the 15th infantry are relating experiences direful enough to have happened in the dark ages. For instance, four men tied to trees over night for minor offenses, while shot and shell from the enemy rained about them. On another occasion the whole Third battalion were kept out in an open field for three days and nights with no food, rain falling, with no shelter, no blankets, consequently no sleep. This was alleged to have been punishment for men suspected of stealing some foodstuffs. As a result of this exposure several men died.

James Reese Europe, who was supposed to have charge of the band, was put in charge of the Third machine gun company and ordered to the front. The band in the meantime was skirmishing around serenading the white commanders of the different regiments. These and other charges that seemed to be well founded have been made by many members of this brave regiment. Working under such difficulties, the men deserve great praise for their admirable conduct.

N Y C Sun
APRIL 6, 1919

FIVE YEARS FOR CORPORAL.

Negro "Shamefully Abandoned" Position in First Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Convicted on the charge that he "shamefully abandoned" an entrenched position near Potrosse, France, August 29 last, Andrew K. Morris, a negro corporal of the Ninety-second Division, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment. The court-martial imposed the death penalty, but this was reduced by Gen. Pershing to life imprisonment and on review President Wilson ordered it further reduced to five years.

Clemency was recommended by the court and approved by Gen. Pershing because the man was under fire for the first time and "did not possess the mental capacity fully to appreciate the obligation resting upon him."

WASHINGTON D C POST
APRIL 4, 1919

STOP HANGING OF SOLDIERS.

Wilson and Pershing Commute Sentences of Two Who Killed Comrades.

Records of the trial of two additional cases in which soldiers were convicted of murdering comrades were made public yesterday by the War Department.

Private Ernest Krutchfield, 365th infantry, was found guilty of having killed Sergt. Frederick Carnell, of the same organization, by shooting him with a rifle at La Voire, France, September 4, 1918, and was sentenced to be hanged. On the recommendation of Gen. Pershing the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment because the sergeant who was killed had threatened Krutchfield just prior to the shooting.

Private George Davis, [illegible], convicted at Newport News, Va., of having killed Charlie Jackson, another private in the same labor organization, August 20, 1918, was sentenced to be hanged. President Wilson commuted the sentence to confinement for twenty years.

BOSTON MASS POST
JANUARY 13, 1919

STOREY WARNS AGAINST COLORED UPRISING

"With the return of the colored man from the front and a determination on the part of a certain element in this country to put him [illegible] in his place there will be another civil war in this country unless conditions are remedied," was the prediction yesterday afternoon in the Old South Meeting House by Moorfield Storey, who discussed the subject, "What of the Negro Problem?"

"All the strength in this country could not stop such an uprising," Mr. Storey said. "The Negro population today bring about a worse uprising than that one-tenth of the total population rest together could prevent."

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Soldiers — 1919.
Discrimination

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Treatment of Black Americans Abroad Brought to Attention of Special Assistant Emmett J. Scott

The Houston Observer

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C., April 1.—The subject of the treatment of the Negro officers and men in the army is receiving the attention of the war department, through Special Assistant Emmet J. Scott and others.

Complaints are pouring in from many sources, and the men in every section are saying things that sound very unpleasant, in the light of the cause for which the men fought.

It is an open fact that all the complaints are not confined to Negro soldiers. White Northern soldiers, both in America and France, are stating that they received very unfair, and in some cases, brutal treatment from Southern white officers.

That there were some white officers who were inclined to look at the service of the American Negroes in the fair and just light to which the situation is entitled, hundreds of them favored every plan of segregation and discrimination known to the calendar and were it not for the saving influence of General Pershing, and a few others, to whom the injustices finally found their way, there would be much more unfairness to record.

In the matter of promotion, the Negro officers have suffered most unfortunately. As a matter of face, the majority of them were summarily relieved from the commands of the companies to which they were attached when going over to France and white officers were put in their places. All sorts of stories are being told about the various kinds of "tests" to which Negro officers were put in order to prove their efficiency, and if the least flaw could be found, they were relieved.

It is stated by some men that where regiments were officered by Negro men that organized propoganda was resorted to by groups of white in order to stir up feeling between officers and men.

The true state of affairs is gradually coming to light, and it is believed that some of those responsible for the treatment will be called to an accounting.

A Chapter From The History Of Treatment Of Negro Soldiers

The Daily Herald 6-11-19

Representative Dillon Discloses Some Unpublished Records Referring To The Service Of Negro Soldiers

Extract from Congressional Record

That this treatment of the colored soldiers was not confined to this particular camp is evidenced by a statement made to me by a former officer who was statioened at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla., in command of a labor company of colored soldiers.

This company consisted of 200 drafted colred men, and the ages ran from 21 to 40 years even at the time when 31 years was the draft limit. Twenty or twenty-two of these them received no pay on pay day, the reason stated being that they had been brought in as deserters and $50 paid to some officer who had brought them in. This payment had been charged against the soldier, which left him indebted to the Government.

None of these alleged deserters could understand why that charge was placed against them, all claiming that they had in no way evaded service, had continued in their customary work, continued to reside in the same place, had not changed their names, and had at all times held themselves in readiness to answer the summons of the local board when they should be called to the service.

This charge of desertion was not for any action committed after they were mustered into the military service, but because they were said to have been delinuent in not reporting for service within the time or date reuired by the notice sent them from the local board. As a matter of fact, they all claimed that no notice had ever been received by any of them, although the local board knew of their whereabouts.

One of these colored soldiers said that he had come to the camp of his own free will as son as he learned of his order to report. When asked if no one had come with him to the camp at Johnston, he replied that the postmaster's brother had come with him, but that he had paid his own fare as well as the fare of his companion, who told him that he was going to Jacksonville anyway, and as an accommodation would go to the camp with him and show him who to report to. Nevertheless, the charge of desertion was placed against him, and the $50 paid to the man who brot him in and charged up to the soldier to be taken out of his pay.

Chicago Defender

After spending more than one year in France fighting for "democracy," the 22d engineers were given a taste of their own country's democracy recently when they were returned here aboard the United States transport Siboney. These men come mainly from Texas and they did noble work in France, building bridges, railroads, etc., often while under heavy German shell fire. Their officers are all white, even to the non-commissioned officers, excepting one or two mess sergeants. The boys who had risked their lives for democracy found separate everything for them aboard the boat, and that which was allotted them was generally far inferior to what was used or given the whites. With our men aboard the Siboney was the Wildcat division (white), all southerners, coming mainly from North Carolina and South Carolina.

One Promenade Deck

The Siboney has four outside decks, where the passengers may walk and exercise, and a lower outside deck, opened at both sides aft. Notwithstanding this ample deck room, 1,300 of our boys were confined to the one deck, one side of the ship, and not permitted to come on any of the other decks. During the trip over, with the characteristic love of the Race to take their troubles with prayer, a revival was conducted one Sunday by our men. During their services the white troops above ridiculed the men and hurled down on them abusive and indecent language. The military police, too, had their little fling, so it is charged, at the men. One of their methods was to tell the troops to "keep moving up that Jim Crow passage." The sailors of our Race aboard the Siboney are bitter in their talk of the treatment not only of our returning troops, but of the treatment which they themselves are forced to undergo. They say that the only rate possible for one of our kind to attain is that of "mess attendant," and they liken it to a servant who must do all that he is commanded to do. Aboard the Siboney the sailors of our Race say they are quartered next to the lavatory, with a partition that separates them not only from the troops, but from the fresh air. They say it is hot and suffocating in the quarters given them, and they, too, have Jim Crow everything. Yet very few of our men receive their discharges as reservists unless they fight hard for it.

CAPTAIN EMMETT P. SMITH APPROVES SEPARATION OF RACES IN U. S. ARMY

Declares Representatives Made No Effort to Prevent Negroes Eating With Whites in Camps During War

The Star

"White men of the South are willing to fight our country's battles but resent being bunked and messed with negroes, and justly so," declared Captain Emmett P. Smith, formerly chaplain of the 16th United States Infantry, when he teached Montgomery Sunday.

The chaplain was referring to a telegram sent July 4 by citizens of Decatur, Albany and Hartselle to Senator John H. Bankhead at Washington petitioning Alabama's representatives in congress to immediately take steps to ask the war department to discontinue the practices.

7-7-19

Captain Smith, among other things, points out that the war department commissioned hundreds of negro officers at three-month training camps while at the same time denying commissions to white men who in previous military service had demonstrated their fitness to command troops. 'Some of our representatives," said the chaplain, "were fully aware of this and yet they did nothing to help those white officers".

The chaplain has been campaigning Fayette, Franklin, Morgan and Etowah counties in behalf of the drive for $500,000 with which to erect the Alabama Memorial Building on Capitol Hill. He says the drives in those counties are successful.

He made speeches at Decatur, Albany and Hartselle. "At Decatur there was one of the largest crowds I ever saw,' 'said Captain Smith,' and when the chairman read the telegram and asked those in favor of sending it to hold up their hands, every hand went up immediately."

"I regret to say," continued Captain Smith, "that in casual camps in France at Blois, not only were white boys lined up with negro troops in the mess line, but white officers had to eat in casual officers' messes with negro officers, and at night to occupy the same barracks or sleeping quarters. I have heard that the same condition of affairs

obtained at St. Aignan, which was a replacement depot and casual camp.

"I am also informed that the French government has made a request to the United States war department that negro soldiers be removed from France. I of course have no official word for this, but I am told it is true.

"Major J. Miles Smith, of the Supply Company, and I declined to eat at a mixed mess at Camp Shelby, Miss., where we saw white soldiers cooking and waiting on negro officers. Some of our boys who went over with the Dixie Division in the fall of 1918 told me they had to line up and eat with negroes at Brest and on at least one occasion at Le Mans.

"At the officers' training camp at Gondrecourt, France, at least one Alabama officer, a lieutenant in the old Fourth, protested against having to eat with negro officers who were also attending the school, and he perhaps narrowly escaped courtmartial."

The chaplain, while not assuming an attitude of criticism against the war department, said he spoke in behalf of millions of white people who have a pride in their civilization that reaches back to ancient Rome and Athens and who resent having it placed alongside a standard that comes from the Congo.

Renewed complaints have been made as to color discrimination in the treatment of the Negro soldiers at Camp Mills. This time the charge is that these soldiers are "jimcrowed" in the hospital. Then at other times, it is alleged to be in the dining hall. It looks as if the treatment of these soldiers was dependent upon the whims or fancies of some one, who has the power to dictate discrimination at will. There is need for a settled policy of equal and fair treatment to all soldiers at Camp Mills, without regard to race, and there ought to be some authority at the camp big enough and strong enough to ensure its enforcement. Otherwise the War Department should lay a hand and correct matters.

The Daily Herald 5-3-19

THEY PREFER WHITE HUNS TO U. S. NEGRO TROPS

The Daily Herald

(From The National Republican)

A Georgia subscriber sends to The National Republican a copy of the Times-Journal, of Eastman, Ga., containing a dispatch from Cordele, Ga., dated February 24th, which states that a transient picture seller was nearly lynched at Cordele when he was discovered selling a picture in which a Negro American soldier with drawn bayonet had at his feet a German soldier pleading for mercy.

Angered citizens claimed they were enraged because the picture showed a wite man at the mercy of a Negro. The salesman was arrested for operating without a license. He was acquitted with instructions to cease selling the picture. This he did, but a crowd pursued him and Sherif

KNOXVILLE, TENN. SENTINEL
APRIL 8, 1919

NEGRO AT HOME IN BIG BATTLES

"As Much So as in Camp Meeting," Declares Johnson City Officer

Negro soldiers felt almost as much at home in the thickest of the fighting as they would at a big camp meeting, declared Lieut. Tom R. McMurray, formerly of this city, but now of Johnson City. Discussing the fighting qualities of the colored man, which he praises most highly, and some of their most noticeable characteristics, Lieut. McMurray states:

"Competent observers agree that our colored troops fought as nobly in the recent war as they did in the previous memorable conflict. Next to a camp-meeting indeed, the negro feels more at home amid the deadly clash of armed forces than he does at work in the corn field. He feels that he is doing the Lord's work in both situations, and his spiritual nature finds as much gratification in the pious explosions of the one as the fierce activities and perils of the other. The following story gives natural emphasis to this ruling characteristic of the negro race.

"The inferno of hot work in the line evoked the religious fervor of negro troops, which never is far from the surface, and this aspect of the fighting still occupies a prominent place in the recollection of wounded negro soldiers returning to this cantonment. Their stories of the line and their descriptions of the tight places they were in are tinged in almost every case by the conviction that Providence intervened in their personal behalf.

"'When Fritz spotted us hell bus' wide open an' tu'n dem onregen'ret niggers into a ragin' prayeh-meetin'.' said a sergeant. 'Den we onlimbeh en smite ol' Satan wid he swo'd o' Gideon; dem Fritzes, dey jes' skedaddle ey' w'ch-ways.'

"Private Charles Walker, of the 570th infantry, a 'ragin' prayeh-meetin'" of one, was cited for his devotion to duty in carrying messages under fire when all the other runners of his outfit had been killed or wounded.

"'I jes' kep' a-praying an' a-runnin' an' a-dodgin',' he said, 'an' the Lord sure kep' step wid me, but I don't see how he done it. I jse' natchully played hide-an'-seek en leap frog wid shells all ovah France, I reckon

"'But w'en de biggest of all come a-whoopin' along I was right out in de open an' no shell-hole nigh. Honest to goodness, hit wuz ez big ez me an' a dern sight mo' sure wheah hit was gyine. I flop like a rabbit an'

A Chapter From The History Of Treatment Of Negro Soldiers

The Daily Herald

Representative Dillon Discloses Some Unpublished Records Referring To The Service Of Negro Soldiers

5-9-19

Mr. TILSON. I wish to ask the gentleman a question which he may be able to answer in this connection, in regard to what might be termed another "lost batallion," lost not on the battle fields of France, but apparently in darkest Africa, "somewhere in Virginia". I have information to the effect that at Newport News, or somewhere in that vicinity, is what is called a reserve labor batalin, made up of drafted colored troops. If my information is correct, these men are being worked as common laborers alongside of civilian laborers who receive more than $3 a day, and that soldiers are denied the privilege of even making an application for discharge.

Information I have is also to the effect that when one of these men is permitted to ask for a discharge he is required to furnish affidavits which cost him from ten to fifteen dollars. Does the gentleman know anything about the existence of conditions such as I have described, or did he see any colored troops there?

Mr. DILLON. Oh, yes; there is a large number of them who have been marched out through the mud, and they were complaining about their

(* Incomplete)

Soldiers — 1919 280

Discrimination.

Boys Overseas Complain Of Treatment By White Officers

The Cleveland Advocate 6-28-19

Complaint From Pioneer Regiments Overseas About Race Discrimination Is Bitter

(Special to The Advocate.)

PARIS, France, June 5.—Judging from reports heard here the plight of Colored soldiers still doing duty in France is serious. The American prejudice displayed against Colored soldiers over here at the time the Colored combatants were here is on the increase rather than on the wane. There is no one over here now to intercede for the Colored labor battalions and the Pioneer Infantry. It is reported that a Colored chaplain of one of the Pioneer Infantries—"Pioneer Infantry" being but a misnomer, since these regiments are merely used for labor—was told by a white commissioned officer that "now this war for democracy is over I guess we don't want you around," or words to that effect.

This chaplain being the only Colored commissioned officer with the regiment, was supposed to mess, as is an army rule, with other commissioned officers. The whites from the United States resented his messing with them, because of his being Colored, hence the statement of this American officer, "We don't want you around." It is reported that when the Colored men in the ranks heard of it they made for this un-American officer, and he had to beat a hasty retreat, for it is reported the Colored boys were all in a very ugly mood, and rather serious results were feared. All the Colored boys still in France are anxious to get home, and cannot understand why they should be held here so long after their kinsmen have sailed for the States. They love the French, who are most considerate towards them, and who are very courteous to them, but they are anxious to get away from galling American prejudice rampant here 3,000 miles from home, and they are anxious to get back in the bosom of their families.

The news received by the boys that Emmett J. Scott is to retire July 1st from the war department was rather depressing. While they knew that it was almost next to impossible to get over to Dr. Scott the injustices and prejudices and discriminations which they are forced to bear daily, still they felt that if a complaint by chance reached him he could at least initiate steps to correct abuses complained of. Now that he is to go they feel there is no one to intercede for them. Then, too, they were hopeful that if he continued to remain in the war department he would make some move to get them home and away from rank discriminations. The once familiar song, "It's a long way to Tipperary," appears to be applicable to the Colored soldiers still over here in France who sigh and long to, and dream of getting back home. It is said that discriminations enforced against Colored combatants when over here is nothing compared to the discrimination now enforced against the Colored boys of the labor battalions and Pioneer Infantry regiments. But the boys are powerless to better their conditions. Race prejudice is rife, and increasing but only among American officers. It is really tragical the way our Colored boys, who came over here to fight and labor for democracy are subjected to race discriminations even autocracies did not practice. "Take us home, and away from these race prejudiced American officers" is the daily cry of the Colored boys. Unless these boys are removed from the blight of race prejudice many of them instead of having their spirits depressed to abject servility may be tempted to do rash things.

Dr. Scott could not do a better thing for the boys over here, and make them his lasting debtors, than to round out his services in the war department with a successful recommendation that the Colored soldiers—all of them, still on French soil be listed for immediate sailing for home. They certainly cannot stand the galling discriminations much longer, and especially when so obsessed with the desire to get home. Prison camps, to most of them, would be preferable to the restrictions they are forced to put up with now.

W. W. R.

OFFICERS ANGRY AT COLOR LINE

Segregation of Colored Units on Army Transport Reported by Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Colored officers of the 365th Infantry, a colored draft regiment, arrived on the Olympic yesterday. They charged that they were made the victims of a "Jim Crow" order aboard the ship.

The charges were presented by James G. Wiley, a colored secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and were substantiated by negro officers.

The charges state:

"Colored officers of the 365th Infantry, 317th Sanitary Train, 367th Infantry and 350th Field Artillery have been grossly insulted by being grouped together, irrespective of rank, in a separate dining room—or, more properly, in the tearoom on board H. M. S. Olympic; while white shave tall lieutenants and white captains and field officers of the same organization, together with nurses of enlisted men's rank, Y. M. C. A. secretaries aid field clerks are seated in main dining room with passengers.

"The demand of colored officers for fair play and their letters to General Charles Gearhardtresulted in his dodging the issue by saying that the colored officers got the same service as in the main dining room. This paradox on democracy has aroused the greatest feeling of indignation among those officers, some of whom wear Croix de Guerre.

"Does the American nation propose to stand for this insult to her officers who have fought so nobly? Twelve million negroes want to know, and the world wants to know now, if the United States means to stand behind those principles which President Wilson has so well proposed at the peace conference in regard to equality of treatment and opportunity.

"General Gearhardt and Colonel George McMaster, of the 365th, are both Southerners of the old school, with all its old traditions.

"Feeling among the officers is aggravated by the fact that the regimental flag and colors of the Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry were salvaged and lost. It is known that this is the result of negligence and lack of regard for a flag that was astonishing, to put it mildly.

"The officers so humiliated feel that not only their personal valor and honor has been insulted, but that the uniform and rank of the United States Army has been degraded and they do not intend to let it go by unchallenged."

President Cuts Down Sentence Of Negro Soldier

The Daily Herald 4-8-19

(The Herald Press Service)

Wasington, D. C.., April 6—Corporal Andrew K. Norris, a member of the 92nd Division, was sentenced to five years imprisonment here Saturday. He was charged and convicted to be sentenced to death, for abandoning an entrenched position near Potrose, France an August 29 last. The court martial's penalty of death, was reduced to life imprisonment by General Pershing and was later sent to the President to be reviewde, who ordered it to be cut down to five years. The court recommended clemency, which was approved by General Pershing.

"Lonesome," Wrote Soldier; Girls Find Colored Man

BROOKLYN N.Y. EAGLE JANUARY 21

(Special to The Eagle.)

Rockville Centre, L. I., January 20—Two young women of Rockville Centre, had a funny experience in Manhattan on Saturday. They were shopping and while passing Greenhut store, on Sixth ave., now being used as a debarkation hospital, they saw a piece of paper drop out of one of the upper windows of the building. They picked it up and read the following message:

"Come up and see me. I am a wounded soldier without a friend nearer than Alabama and am very lonesome."

The spirit of adventure mingled with sympathy took possession of them immediately and they decided to visit the lonesome soldier. Giving his name and the ward number, the matron in charge of the latter looked surprised and asked them if they were sure they had the right name.

"Why yes, he's a relative of ours," one of the young women fibbed. They were taken to the lonesome soldier's cot and to their surprise and embarrassment found that he was a colored man. One of his arms had been shot off. He apologized, but confessed that he was lonesome and homesick as many of the other soldier patients had visitors.

They proved themselves "game sports," spent a pleasant hour with the chap, promised to call again and yesterday a large basket of fruit was sent to him. Both of them declare they will make another visit to the hospital shortly, providing the lonesome soldier is still there.

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NEGRO SOLDIERS SEGREGATED ON BOARD SHIP

The Daily Herald 2-28-19

Boston Negroes Protest Against Removal Of Negro Officers From Boston Company After Hostilities Ended.

Appeal To War Department For Restoration Of Negro Officers.

Incomplete.

L of the old Sixth Massachusets National Guard, which served in France as a part of the 372nd Regiment as the only company of Negro soldiers from Massachusetts, is allowed to return to Boston officered by Negroes, they will receive no public reception at the hands of Boston Negroes until after they have been discharged from the Army.

That is the decision reached at a meeting of Negro citizens, at which a committee was appointed to confer with War Department officials to enable the Negro troops to return with their old officers. The company is now understood to be on its way from Camp Upton to Devens. The com-

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mittee consists of William L. Reed chairman, William W. Bryant, secretary, Dr. Isaac L. Roberts, Dr. Cornelius N. Garland, Dr. Samuel E. Courtney, Stewart E. Hoyt, William C. Lovett and John W. Schenck. It issued the following statement today in connection with the situation:

"L Comany, which was a art of the old Sixth Massachusetts, has been commanded by colored officers since its incetion and went to France under that leadership.

"The record of its officers in peace, during the Spanish War, during their more recent sojourn in Southern camps and later, while serving in the trenches in France, according to records, has been excellent and sustains the fact that colored soldiers make good under their own leadership.

"Near the close of hostilities the colored officers of L Company were supplanted by white men and, while refraining from any improper criticism of the authorities at Washington, the sentiment of the gathering was very bitter at that action, which is considered not only as unwarranted, unjust and undeserved reflection on the honor and efficiency of this command, but upon the traditional policy of Massachusetts towards it as well.

"The colored people of Massachusetts are anxious to accord these returning heroes, many of whom have been decorated for conspicuous bravery on the fields of France, a fitting welcome, and the undersigned committee was instructed to request the War Department to permit L Company to return as it departed, in command of its own old or other colored officers. The feeling is very strong in Boston and vicinity, where many L Company's members reside and in the event of the committee's request to the War Department being denied, the formal welcome home by colored citizens will be deferred until the company has been mustered out."

A Chapter From The History Of Treatment Of Negro Soldiers

6-7-19

Representative Dillon Discloses Some Unpublished Records Referring To The Service Of Negro Soldiers

The Daily Herald

Extract from Congressional Record

Mr FESS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DILLON. Yes.

Mr. FESS. We understood from the gentleman's statement that there were many more captains there than there were companies?

Mr. DILLON. Yes.

Mr. FESS. Has the gentleman made any analysis of that to show how many captains were attached to any particular company?

Mr. DILLON. Yes; I will have all in my extention of remarks.

Mr. FESS. Three or four or five?

Mr. Dillon. Yes; sometimes five officers to a company.

Mr. FESS. That was stated to me. Now, another question: Did the gentleman make any inquiries as to the commutation of heat, light, and quarters, whether these captains in addition to their regular salaries had four rooms, some of them, and also so murch for heat and light in addition, and living in these houses built by the Government?

Mr. DILLON. That is true, but I did not specially investigate it. I understand it to be so.

Mr. FESS. It was stated to me that it amaounted to $304.

Mr. DILLON. The following is a resume of the report covering those members of companies A, B, C, and D, Four hundred and fifth Reserve Labor Battalion, who reported on January 7 and 8 that the persons to whom they had made allotments were not receiving the money due. The number in each of these companies so reporting is as follows: Company A, 77; Company B, 56; Company C, 75; Company D, 78. The total number reporting is 286. Of this number 119 reported that the persons to whom they had made allotments had received nothing, although allotments had been made from 5 to 13 months previous to January 8, 1919, and that during that time the amount of the allotment had always been deducted from their pay.

Mr. SHERWOOD. Deducted from their pay?

Mr. DILLON. Deducted from their pay. Of the remaining 167 about one half reported that the persons to whom they had made allotments have received payments of from $5 to $90 during a period of time extending from four months to one year, while

Incomplete

"As late as 10 days ago I was made to feel humiliated at Camp Shelby, Miss., when I saw a group of negro lieutenants eating in the same mess with white officers with white boys serving them food and cooking for them.

"I don't know what or who is responsible for that policy or condition of afafirs, and I am not in an attitude of criticizing the war department, but I do know they exist and that sometimes white officers are so unfortunate as to be attached to casual companies and sometimes must sleep in certain camps where this condition does or did exist.

"Since being mustered out of the federal service I have found that white people, to whom the soldiers are returning, when told of this condition become very indignant.

"Some of the loudest protests against this condition I heard in France, and in this country came from white officers from the north, so it is not a sectional question.

"That this condition does exist is regrettable, because it intensifies the feeling between the two races, who must live together and work together for the upbuilding and development of the country. I don't think race prejudice is the basis of the returned soldier's complaint, but race pride; the pride of a civilization that reaches back to Athens and Rome, rather than a standard that came from the Congo."

Editorial Comment.

"The above article portrays a vivid picture of some of that Democracy Negroes fought to make the world safe for, and is but further evidence that somebody has been lying about: 'Seek ye first the freedom of the world and justice will be added unto you.' Could one call an act of this kind Democratic?—we mean a sane one.

"The answer is a thousand times no, while on the other hand there is every reason in the world to rightly put it, as an act of selfishness, and to get a true estimate of just how many narrow hearted whites, of the leading class we have to contend with.

"It is perhaps absurd to believe that this act would have happened only in these respective counties, but enough of it is practiced and voiced right here in Birmingham to issue the belief that the majority of the South favors it, whereas the government by its action has been literally forced to this intermingled service, ever mindful of the fact: 'Together we stand—Divided we fall.'

"Fighting is a job that all sane people try to shun, yet, when it is engaged in, it is a job that calls for all of its working parts blending alike, still, the South would add to the burdens of the nation because of a selfish whim.

"The nation can rejoice only when its subjects work together as one great machine, though it sorrows, whether or not, when to its regret it divides against itself.

"This over dominating spirit and flashlight of supremacy, died with the overthrow of Prussianism, never to show its nasty head again, except through the channels of those who champion it, and this statement grows out of the fact that Negroes have learned to think together, to work together, and to believe that every man should be a man, rendering service in whtaever capacity he is best fitted, regardless of color or creed.

"The Government is for the right thing, let us hope, and makes quite an effort to place every man where he is best fitted. In Mexico, people who openly oppose measures of the government are called Rebels."

Incomplete

laundress, chauffeur and yardman.

Second, if you and your family were stopping at a hotel the Negro help there would consist of the maid, bell boy, elevator boy, hallman, waiter and the kitchen help.

Now all these people are working long hours with very small salaries but they meet you with a smile. Now in order to prove my statement, I will have to have witnesses.

Witness No. 1—We are having labor trouble all over the world.

Witness No. 2—The cotton mills employees at Columbus, Ga., a few weeks ago struck for shorter hours and better working condition. When the Negro works from 12 to 16 hours every day.

Witness No. 3—The railroad clerks here in Atlanta struck because they felt they were working under a man who was not a friend to the working class and a hard task master. These and other strikes was work of the working white people and they tied things up. Have I proved it?

The Negro has been working all his life. Works until his employer says quit. Works for whatever salary or wages are given them. Works under hard task masters, and in the face of all of this they have been both loyal and faithful to their employers as they know a strike among themselves would cause their household to suffer, and for this reason they are working on. But don't you think they are asleep to the demand that the white employees are making on their employers. The Negro has been and is yet waiting to see if their white friends will come to their rescue and see to it that they get shorter hours, better pay and better treatment for the service they render unto you.

CHAS. H. TAYLOR.

Soldiers—1919
Discrimination

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CONGRESSMAN DISCLOSES CONDITIONS AT CAMPS ALEXANDER AND STUART

The Afro American 2-14-19

Soldiers Unable to Get Discharges—Hired Out to Private Concerns—Work in Mud up to Their Knees—Robbed of Pay by Sharks Who Are Aided by Government Officials—Dependents at Home Get Nothing—Florida Camps Just as Bad.

(Staff Correspondence)

Washington, February 10.—Backing up the charges made in another column of the Afro-American that colored soldiers are being mistreated and robbed of their pay in Camp Alexander near Newport News, Virginia, Representative Dillon of South Dakota gave to the House on Wednesday of last week an account of conditions that fairly make the blood boil.

In a personal visit to the camp following complaints Representative Dillon found colored soldiers working along side of civilians who got $3 per day. The soldiers pay is only $1 per day.

Colored soldiers are forced to secure affadavits costing $10 and $15 before they could be discharged. Some of the soldiers are not permitted to ask for a discharge at all.

Mr. Tilson, Representative from Connecticut added that according to his information colored troops are being held in what amounts to involuntary servitude or slavery because they cannot get away, and because they have not equal chance with others to apply for a discharge.

JIM CROW CARS

Mr. Dillon said that the United States Shipping Board is operating the street car line from Old Point Comfort to the camp and that inside the cars is the statement:

"White passengers leave front door, colored passengers leave by back door."

"The Jim Crow law for the separation of white and colored people was operating in cars owned by the Government, for signs stated that colored people were to operate the rear seats and white people the front seats.

MUD UP TO THEIR KNEES

It was stated that there have been for some months past several thousand colored troops stationed in the vicinity of Newport News, designated as comprising various units of labor organizations; that these colored soldiers from time to time in varying numbers have been used as laborers on private, muncipal, and county work, such as construction and repair of streets, roads, drainage ditches and water works, throughout a large area of country around Newport News, as far north as Lee Hall, a distance of about 19 miles, and east as far as Old Point Comfort; and that most of this work has been performed under most distressing conditions, the colored soldiers often working in mud almost to their knees.

COMPANIES HAVE SURPLUS OFFICERS

The companies stationed at Newport News include the Co. A, 314 Stevedores; Co. A, 355 Labor Battalion; Co. 404 Reserve Labor Battalion; Co. A, 430 Reserve Labor Battalion; Co. B, 404 Reserve Labor Battalion.

These five companies, said Mr. Dillon, have nine Captains, 14 first Lieutenants, and 8 second Lieutenants. "History nowhere records such an array of officers for such few men."

MONEY DEDUCTED FROM PAY

Representative Dillon reported to the House that 286 men of Companies A, B, C, D, had made over allotments from their pay to dependents, and while money was deducted from their wages each month, folks at home never got a cent of it.

An officer at the camp certified to the following reports:

Dawson, Hit. No. 2992628. Dawson, Hannah (sister), Ashland, Ky. Allotment, $15. Allottee has never received any payments. Allotment made out in the month of March, 1918. Enlisted March, 1918. Allotment is still being deducted from soldier's pay.

Donalson, James. No. 2859630. Donalson, Bell Maggie (sister), Kee, Ark. Allotment, $15. Allottee has never received any payments. Allotments made out May, 1918. Allotment is still being deducted from soldier's pay.

Ivory, Marshall. No. 2811766. Ivory, Obie (brother), Pittsburg, Tex. Allotment, $15. Allottee has only received the amount of $30. Allotment made out in April 1918. Enlisted March 29, 1918. Allotment is still being deducted from soldier's pay.

SAME CONDITIONS IN FLORIDA CAMPS

"That this treatment of the colored soldiers was not confined to this particular camp is evidenced by a statement made to me by a former officer who was stationed at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., in command of a labor company of colored soldiers.

"This company consisted of 200 drafted colored men, and the ages ran from 21 to 40 years even at the time when 31 years was the draft limit. Twenty or twenty-two of them received no pay on pay day, the reason stated being that they had been brought in as deserters and $50 paid to some officer who had brought them in. This payment had been charged against the soldier, which left him indebted to the Government.

CAMP TO CAMP VOLUNTARILY

"One of these colored soldiers said that he had come to the camp of his own free will as soon as he learned of his order to report. When asked if no one had come with him to the camp at Johnston, he replied that the postmaster's brother had come with him, but that he had paid his own fare as well as the fare of his companion, who told him that he was going to Jacksonville anyway, and as an accommodation would go to the camp with him and show him who to report to. Nevertheless, the charge of desertion was placed against him, and the $50 paid to the man who brought him in and charged up to the soldier to be taken out of his pay.

"Another, who lived in Georgia, stated that he registered in June, 1917, and then learning that there was need of labor in the shipyards at Jacksonville had gone there and secured employment. After arriving in Jacksonville he notified his local board of his change of address by letter and told them to mail his notice to him there. He worked a few weeks in the shipyards and then got employment with the Government in the post exchange at the camp. While he was thus employed by the Government, within the military camp and under his proper name, a policeman came out from town and arrested him as a deserter and, escorting him about two blocks to camp headquarters, collected $50.

NEVER RECEIVED NOTICES

"This payment was accordingly charged against the soldier and deducted from his pay in spite of the fact that he had conducted himself in accordance with the draft regulations, and that this was the first knowledge he had of any notice calling him into the military service.

"These are merely two cases illustrative of the whole number of alleged desertion cases in this one company of colored soldiers, none of whom had received, through the mail or otherwise, the ary notice sent by the advising them that they called into the military

"Why was there no in of this practice of bringi men as deserters when received no notice calin to the military service, because certain influ and their friends we considerable money these men in and colle each.

SHARKS GOT

"One of these is collected as much a questionable manner

"How was this d done in this way. men got nothing th in the form of a them into the That was the me local boards in since these car were not retu boards as und tees would be if they did not set at the pla notice.

"The notic the local bo ter did not dressed, but and kept was one da would hang policeman, make arrest each one app

"In spite o lawful practi sertion remain cannot be remo ge of de them and they complete paying the $50 charge. Neither can they be discharged as long as they owe the Government money, but must remain in the service until the indebtedness is canceled.

"Every enlisted soldier at the earliest possible date should be released from the service. They have performed every duty required of them. They have helped carry the flag on to a successful victory, and a grateful nation can bestow no greater blessing upon them than to send them home to their loved ones."

The members of the House applauded Mr. Tilson and he took his seat amidst handclapping.

White Officers Robbing Men

The Afro American 2-14-19

That colored soldiers are forced to work for contractors and receive one dollar per day while civilians receive $3.00 per day for the same work is the charge made by a worker at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Virginia.

The charges which were made originally to the Afro-American have been filed with the War Department for investigation.

According to the complaint, colored soldiers are "worked to death" by these private contractors, and the white officers from the South commanding them get the pay. Colored soldiers are said to be fined by the officers who take two or three months money from their pay. It is also charged that white soldiers may go to Newport News when they please, but colored soldiers have difficulty in obtaining a pass.

The charges in full read:

"This is to let you know of terrible conditions that exist in Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va. Colored soldiers are forced to work for contractors along with civilian workmen; civilians get $3.50 a day, while colored soldiers are forced to work even harder than civilians and get a dollar per day.

"Civilian contractors frequently call on the Army officers in command of certain Labor Battalions to "lend" them a detail of men. These details of men are forced to work for their contractors and the commanding officer in charge get the pay.

"Camp Stuart is in charge of Southern officers who make all kind of oppressive orders against poor "worked to death" colored soldiers.

"White soldiers can go to Newport News and do what ever they please, while a colored soldier must have a pass or spend months working for dishonest army officers who pretend to "fine" them, and take two and three months of their pay. The colored people of Maryland and the rest of the states should investigate these shameful conditions, and try to remedy them.

"The colored soldiers are tired of being worked to death to enrich dishonest southern officers. Southern officers are getting rich from Negroes who work for contractors.

Signed ------ -- ----
Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va."

N Y C AMERICAN
FEBRUARY 25, 1919

HE CLAIMS INJUSTICE TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

Paris, June 15.—William Trotter, of Boston, Mass., delegate of the

National Equal Rights league, has sent a petition to President Wilson, asking him to inquire into complaints that the color line is drawn in the American expeditionary forces regarding leves and other arrangements for soldirs.

The petition adds that negroes are "exclusively employed in the most unhealthy after-the-war work, such as disinterring and reburying bodies." Trotter alleges that there is a "systematic campaign to make the lot of the colored American soldier hard in France, where no color prejudice exists." He asserts he is seeking an audince with President Wilson to lay the whole case of equal treatment for negroes before him.

AMERICAN OFFICERS ARE JIM-CROWED ON TRANSPORT

St. Louis Lieutenants Arrive In New York City

The St. Louis

LIEUTENANTS LOWE AND FEARING

Three St. Louis officers resched New York Tuesday with the 365th Infantry of the 92nd Division. The were Lieut Walter Lowe, Lieut Charles H. Fearing and Lieut C. Udell Turpin. Other officers were: Lieutenants J. R. Fairley of Kansas City; J. C. Banks, Columbia; H. H. Morse, Excelsior Springs. There were 15 St. Louis privates with the 365th.

First Volunteers Return.

Eight of the nine St. Louis boys who were first to volunteer and went to Metropolis, Ill., to enlist in the old 8th Regiment, in the early part of the war, returned home Tuesday morning. None of them were injured, except Dan Ewell, who was wounded in the shoulder. He is either in France or at a hospital in this country.

* * * * *

(Special To The Argus.)

New York, Feb. 25.—Colored officers of 365th Infantry, 317th Sanitary Trains, 367th Infantry and 350th Field Artillery were grossly insulted by being grouped together irrespective of rank, in a separate dining room, or more properly in the tea room, on board H. M. S. "Olympic," while white shave-tail lieutenants and white captains and field officers of some organization together with nurses of enlisted men's rank, Y. M. C. A. secretaries and field clerks are seated in main dining room with passengers.

Colored Officers Highly Indignant.

The demand of Colored officers for fair play and their letters to Commanding General Gerhardt, resulted in his dodging issue by saying that the Colored officers got the same service as in the main dining room. This paradox on democracy has aroused the greatest feeling of indignation among these officers some of whom wear the Croix de Guerre. They feel that the Democracy for which they've been fighting is either false to its pretenses or that southern generals are allowed to misrepresent the true spirit of the nation.

General Gerhardt, Commanding U. S. troops, who returned home on board H. M. S. "Olympic," and Colonel McMaster, are both southerners of the old school with all its old traditions and refused to either see justice done their officers or to accept responsibility for the condition. It being stated by former that he was not responsible.

Feeling among the officers is aggravated by the fact that the regimental flag and colors of the 365th Infantry were salvaged and lost by order of Lieut. Colonel A. E. Dietsch who commanded the organization in the latter months of the war. It is known that this is the result of a negligence and lack of regard for the flag that was astonishing to put mildly.

Investigation on board the Olympic showed that British officials were not responsible, or at least they desclaim responsibility for the segregation. One British officer came out flat-footedly with the statement, "It is not the policy of the British Government to discriminate. It is by order of your own American (white) officer that this arrangement was made. This sets a precedent on the British liner which is unjust, undemocratic and unmilitary." The officers so humiliated form the rank of the United States Army has been degraded and do not intend to let it go by unchallenged.

THE SOUTH AT WORK IN FRANCE

Humiliating Bulletin Issued to Brave Boys of Ninety-Second Division

Second Division

We wish to call your attention to a general order No. 40 that was issued to the 92d Division ONLY, now doing duty in France. These boys walked into the jaws of hell side by side with the American white man in the bloodest conflicts staged during the war—fighting for a democracy that will stand out as a living lie as long as the American white man continues to sew the seed of race hatred. The order reads:

Your attention is directed to "e" and "f."

Extract—General Order No. 40—Ninety-second Division. (Only.)

The special duties with which the Military Police and Sentenels are charged with are:

(a)—To insure order and proper behavior by enlisted men at all times.

(b)—To prevent them from loitering on streets and congregating in groups.

(c)—To enforce proper dress and saluting by enlisted men.

(d)—To prevent enlisted men from leaving the town in which billeted without permission.

(e)—To prevent enlisted men from addressing or holding conversation with the women inhabitants of the town.

(f)—To prevent enlisted men from entering any buildings other than their respective billets with the exception of stores, places of amusement and cafes.

By command of

BRIG. GEN. ERWIN.

G. K. WILSON, Chief of Staff.

* * *

There seems to be a few white men who think it their indespensible duty to override all common decency, law, rules and regulations to keep the colored man always down at the foot of the ladder. This is the most infamous order ever issued by a military officer in a foreign country, where men were compelled and called to defend the rights of the people of the entire world. We do not believe that any such order was issued to a white division from the United States. We would like to know something of this man, Gen. Irving. He must be a Southerner of the Tillman-Dixon litter to issue such an order to as brave a body of fighting men as the 92d Division proved themselves to be. We think he is unfit to command these or any other soldiers and should be discharged.

The people will get the whole truth as to how shamefully our colored soldiers were treated by American white officers in France as soon as the boys of the 92 Division arrive home. We are informed that they reduced several colored captains, and took many officers away from their commands and put them in obsque places to work. The respect shown our boys was most by French officers. Had it not been for the French our boys would have fared much worse. The white South is in the saddle and race hatred will be scattered more liberally as long as this class retains a foothold. However, the days of the Southerner are few and full of trouble, and the time is not far distant when he will be compelled to recognize all men as citizens with rights that must be respected.

COLORED SOLDIER REFUSED ROOM AT THE Y. M. C. A.

Rev. R. R. Ball Protests Treatment of Overseas Man

HARTFORD CONN COURANT FEBRUARY 1, 1919

A discussion has developed in connection with the alleged refusal of sleeping accommodations at the Hartford Y. M. C. A. for a colored soldier. The following correspondence between Rev. R. R. Ball, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion Church, and Secretary George C. Hubert of the Y. M. C. A. is self explanatory:—

January 25, 1919.

George C. Hubert,
General Secretary Y. M. C. A.
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Mr. Hubert:—

I feel that it is due you and the association you represent to first write you concerning the following: Private James Perry, Company K, 807th Infantry, claims to have been refused a night's lodging at the Y. M. C. A. Friday, January 17, the statement being made that there was no accommodation for colored soldiers. The information given to me is that Private Perry is an "overseas" man, fought in the trenches and was gassed.

On January 17 he left Camp Devens for East Canaan, arriving in Hartford on the 10:30 p. m. train, too late to continue his journey. He claims to have been told at the camp that he would secure accommodation at the Y. M. C. A. here. This information was given him at the Devens Y. M. C. A. On being refused Private Perry returned to the Union Station where he told his situation to the police officer on duty there. The officer took Perry to the home of Mrs. L. W. Redick, No. 321 Asylum street, where he was given lodging for the night. Your association has been so clear and plain in its invitation to the soldiers and sailors to accept of its benefits I do not like to believe that an exception has been made in the case of a colored soldier who has suffered upon the battlefields of France, and I hope such is not the case. Would you care to make a statement concerning the above?

Yours truly,
Rev. R. R. Ball.

Jan. 28, 1919.

Rev. R. R. Ball,
17 South Ann street,
Hartford, Conn.

My dear Mr. Ball: I have your good favor of the 25th in which you state that Private James Perry (colored), Company K, 807th Infantry, claims to have been refused a night's lodging at the Y. M. C. A. on Friday, January 17th.

I presume that this is the same soldier who came to the Y. M. C. A. building about 10:30 p. m. and was waited upon by one of our men. The facts that I gather from our representative are as follows: One vacant bed remaining in the building, the same being one of five beds in a room on the second floor. The other four beds were occupied by white men.

Our representative knew that in the great majority of cases to have put a man of the colored race in the bedroom under such circumstances was inviting serious criticism on the part of the other occupants. Of this there is abundant evidence. The army authorities have found it absolutely necessary to avoid such procedure. This latter I know to be the case both in Camp Merritt and Camp Lee during the past summer when I was in these camps on official business.

With this in mind, our representative offered the soldier in question the use of our large, well cushioned settees and lounges in our lobby with the privilege of sleeping there free of charge. This was done knowing that on many occasions in the past months soldiers, both privates and officers, have occupied these lounges to their complete satisfaction. The colored man in question objected to this and insisted that if he could not sleep in the room with the white men he would leave the building, which he did.

Very sincerely yours,
George C. Hubert.

Mr. Ball's comment upon Mr. Hubert's reply is as follows:—

"What colored soldier who had any self respect whatever would remain in an institution and sleep on a couch after he was told that there was a bed available but it could not be occupied because he was a colored man?

"Would a white soldier have been asked to use a lounge or a couch for a night when a bed was vacant in a room occupied by other men?

"The policy of Camp Lee is no policy to be followed by the Young Men's Christian Association of Hartford, for we know that Camp Lee was largely governed by tradition and geographical limitation. Can a Christian institution magnify the spirit of Jesus Christ and hold up racial discrimination as an example for it to go by?

"If the Y. M. C. A. bedroom was occupied by four white soldiers as would be inferred by Mr. Hubert's letter, there is plenty of evidence to show that if they had been overseas men they would not have refused to sleep in the same room with one who had fought the same good fight with them in France. If they were civilians surely they would be willing to accommodate one who had helped to fight their battles and conquer their enemies.

"I would not presume to suggest how the Y. M. C. A. representative referred to in Mr. Hubert's letter should answer colored applicants, but it seems to me that decency would dictate that a colored man could be told no bed was available without bluntly telling him that one bed was vacant but it could not be used by a colored soldier because four white men were using other beds in the same room.

"In response to the invitation of the campaign committee in Hartford I solicited $27 among colored working women only for the late united war drive. Have not we who gave the right to expect that the colored soldier who fought for all America be accorded the same measure of comfort that is accorded all others by the institutions we contributed to?

"The Y. M. C. A. should be willing to make the sacrifice and 'invite serious criticism' in favor of any one, regardless of race or color who was ready to sacrifice his life.

"The First Baptist Church sets the example by inviting all soldiers and sailors to its Sunday evening meeting without respect to race or color as its announcement reads. The Y. M. C. A. invites all soldiers and sailors to come and welcome. It seems to me that Mr. Hubert's letter shows that the colored soldier is received on certain conditions, that is, if he is received at all."

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Discrimination

The Cleveland Advocate

GO TO THE ROOT.

A report came out of Washington last week to the effect that Mr. Emmett J. Scott would ask for an investigation of the treatment accorded our Colored soldiers over in France. We sincerely hope that the investigation, if held, will not result in a "whitewash" for those who are responsible for the "raw" treatment received by our boys, at the hands of certain army officers.

We are not unmindful, however, that the "stand-together" policy of army officials will make it hard to secure justice, and we are not unmindful of the fact that with the deep-seated prejudice in the army, and in some bureaus of the war department, against the race, which is but a reflection of the prejudice that has existed against the race on the part of this national administration, may prove a handicap. However, while not unduly optimistic as to results favorable to our boys, and against those responsible for ill-treatment of them, we are not immovably pessimistic, in the event Mr. Scott asks for an investigation.

In the recent call for fifty thousand volunteers, made by the war department, to go to France to take the places of American soldiers over there, the war department specified "WHITE."

When the department, and the country wanted men to go to France to fight—to go on the firing line and in the trenches, there was no such specification as "white." Now that the fighting is over, and the pestilential trenches and dugouts need not be requisitioned as billeting places for American soldiers, "only white" men are wanted.

Our Colored soldiers were given a splendid opportunity to fight—to go over the top—to charge into nests of German machine guns, but they were not given an even break when it came to promotions—when it came to rewarding brilliant service, dashing bravery, and remarkable endurance with service's proper reward.

We do not insist that the entire war department should be blanketed with a complaint of unfair treatment of Colored soldiers and Colored officers over in France, for there were a few in the department who believed, and desired, our boys should have a fifty-fifty break. But many—far too many in the war department, steeped in southern sentiment and racial prejudice, withheld from our boys justice, while they were fighting, dying, and enduring for world democracy over in France.

By all means let us have an investigation, and see to it that the investigation goes to the root of the grievance.

Race Prejudice In U. S. Army

The Christian Record

3-13-19

Rochefort, Sure Mer, France, Jan. 31, 1919

I arrived here just in time to miss what must be the sublime hope of many a Y. Secretary, of passing out hot chocolate and cigarettes beneath the glare and din of shell fire. I did reach here in time to serve with the men who had never seen the front but who had seen everything that went up to the front; they wore no croix de guerre for valorous deeds on battlefields, but they did wear some hardened muscles and horny hands from handling S. O. S. tonnage. They were required to work night and day unloading ships, so our army and people of the warring countries could live. The energies of the war work societies were spent in great measure on the men on the front lines. "All work and no play" made the stevedores in the rear a dull and in many cases an unruly boy.

While the regional secretary was looking over my references and apologizing for poor housing and bad temper in a certain locality, I mustered up enough western nerve to tell him if he had a really tough job to give it to me. I arrived at my charge (I'm no preacher) and found race hatred running high with a spirit of reciprocity evident. Speaking from the colored side, every one of our men had a chip on his shoulder for a white man. My first night in camp I was forced to either prevent the lynching of a colored sergeant by his own men or be the cowardly witness to the act. The sergeant lives. Next day two soldiers equally full of a disturbing decoction called cognac, had a run in. One was colored, the other white. All the colored soldiers knew the drunken colored soldier was imposed upon. Every white soldier was equally certain of the righteousness of the white boy's cause. I was forced to remonstrate that I was an "honest to goodness" leader, so I got in front of our men.

WHITE SOLDIERS MALTREATED TOO.

The Richmond Planet

7-19-19

Colored troops from over-seas have been complaining bitterly on account of race prejudice and racial discriminations. They have alleged that they have been brutally treated. It now seems that the same treatment visited upon colored men was inflicted upon white ones, but not from the same angle. In all that has appeared in Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' disclosures in the New York Crisis nothing exceeds in downright brutality, the following telegraphic dispatch from the National Capital:

Washington, July 12.—"A species of despotism worse than that for which we are going to punish the kaiser," was charged against the officials of the provost marshal's office of the American army in Paris, by Representative Ballinger, of Massachusetts in the house today.

He said American boys "who went across the sea imbued with patriotism—the best blood of our land—are declared to have been beaten, clubbed starved—all in the name of democracy."

Continuing he said it is charged that men caught in the web of the American military police system of Paris were placed in vile prison pens.

"That our soldiers some of them wearing wound stripes some returning to duty after weeks and months of suffering in hospitals were thrown into prison without trial and without charges ever being preferred against them for such offenses as failure to have proper military travel orders in their possession.

"Evidence is produced showing that men were hit and clubbed until they bled and fainted and that one man even preferred death to the treatment to which he was subjected and took his own life."

Mr. Dallinger quoted from a letter he had received from James W. Beckman of New York city a former sergeat major of the American expeditionary forces. He said he had met by Mr. Beckman and had read copies of affidavits substantiating these charges.

I have talked with men who served in the army in France," Mr. Dallinger continued and they state that the conditions described were matters of common knowledge to the American soldier in France and I have become convinced that there is truth in these reports.

Three paragraphs from Mr. Beckman's letter were read to the house:

"A most horrible incident was the case of a soldier who could not speak English very well, much less understand it thoroughly. He was struck and beaten for not snapping to a minor command. He cried, "This is terrible."

We'll show you how terrible it is, replied those who were beating him and he was taken before personnel officer and two sergeants. A lieutenant beat him again and put him in a cell on bread and water. Evidently they considered this too good for him so he was placed in a 'pup' tent for solitary confinement.

"During the afternoon his quietness was noticed and when they went over and tore his tent down he was lying on his back with his throat cut. It was about an hour before the ambulance arrived and the silent form borne off to the hospital. And thousands of miles across the sea and land perhaps there awaited a gray-haired mother with a service star in the window of her humble home, who received word from the war department that General Pershing had reported her son among those who died from other causes."

Mr. Dallinger resumed: "We can not sit idle while stories of torture such as these are made.

I have turned over the information in my possession to the select committee of the house appointed to investigate expenditures of the war department. I shall watch the investigation of these charges by that committee and I know that every other member of this house will do the same.

There will be a unanimous demand that the facts be ferreted out. I am confident that this committee will call witnesses and ask for the records of the war department and conduct an impartial and thorough investigation of the truth of these charges.

This is a practical demonstrations of the certainty of the bibical prophecy. "'The same measure, ye mete, the same shall be measured to you again." Dr. DuBois has made some startling disclosures relative to colored soldiers. Place them side by side with these open declarations and it would seem that a colored soldier in the colored barracks had little to choose in the methods of brutality from that visited upon white soldiers in the white barracks.

Little men with little minds were at the head of the war machine and little officers with little minds were in charge at the foot of the war machine. O, the pity of it!

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MANY INSTANCES OF BAD TREATMENT IN ARMY CAMP RECITED

The Montgomery Advertiser

7-30-19

Witness Says Sergeants Were Ordered to Treat Prisoners Rough

CHAINED AND BEATEN INTO INSENSIBILITY

Witness Says Hair of Prisoner Was Burned Off His Head; Soldier Handcuffed For One Month For Telling of Conditions

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, July 29.—Scores of instances of brutal treatment of American soldiers in the prison camps of France, described in some cases as amounting to a system of torture, responsibility for which was placed by the witnesses on high army officers, were related today before the congressional sub-committee which is investigating the disciplinary systems of the American expeditionary forces.

The committee, consisting of Representative Johnson, of South Dakota, and Representative Oscar E. Bland, of Indiana, met in the disciplinary barracks on Governor's Island. The third member of the sub-committee, Representative Henry Flood, of Virginia, was not present.

The men "higher up" who were directly charged by witnesses with responsibility for the prison conditions included Brigadier General W. W. Harts, former commander of the American troops in the Paris district; Major General Frederick Smith Strong, of the 40th Division; Colonel Edgar Crimstead, commander of the 158th infantry, and Colonel J. S. Maul of the field artillery. A number of captains and lieutenants also were named as having taken an actual part in brutal treatment of the prisoners.

At the close of the hearing, Representative Johnson, who is chairman of the sub-committee, announced that all cases in which charges were made would be placed before the inspector general of the American army and every effort made to bring the guilty men to punishment.

"From the evidence before the committee," said Mr. Johnson, "it seems clear to us that while sergeants and lieutenants were punished, they were merely the scape goats of higher officers. We want to discover who were the men 'higher up' and we will do everything in our power to see that

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they are brought to trial. It is apparent that this was not a case of brutality in an individual prison, but that similar conditions existed in practically all the prisons of France."

The principal witness at the hearing today was Colonel T. Q. Donaldson, of the inspector general's department, who made an official investigation of the prisons after the first charges of brutality were made public. Under close questioning by Representative Bland and with obvious reluctance, Colonel Donaldson admitted that responsibility for the conditions in the Paris prisons concerning which some of the most sensational charges of brutality have been made, must be laid to General Harts. He was then questioned sharply as to the reasons why Colonel Grimstead, who had been in charge of Farm No. 2, had never been brought to trial, although Col. Donaldson, in his report had recommended his court martial for neglect of duty.

"Is it possible," asked Mr. Bland "that high officers took the position that they would not convict a man of the rank of colonel?"

"Oh, no."

"And that they had a good goat in the person of 'Hard Boiled' Smith?"

"I have nothing to say about that."

"Do you know of any reason," persisted Mr. Bland, "why Col. Grimstead should not have been brought to trial?"

"I suppose the superior officers had some good reason," replied the witness.

"It is a serious reflection on the A. E. F.," commented Mr. Bland. "If a sentry goes to sleep on duty he is shot, but if an officer goes to sleep on duty and hundreds of boys are beaten up, he is given an honorable discharge."

Mr. Bland then asked the witness if the fact that Colonel Grimstead came from Phoenix, Ariz., that "Hard Boiled" Smith came from the same town, and that the two were intimate, did not suggest that Smith had been willing to take the blame for things he might have passed up to his superior.

"It would look that way" replied Col. Donaldson.

Lieutenant F. H. ("Hard Boiled,") Smith, who was in direct command of Farm No. 2, admitted on the stand that "terrible brutalities" were practiced in the French prison camps, but insisted that his camp was a "pleasure resort," compared to the others. He said he had not long to live and wanted to tell the truth while he was alive.

Smith was sentenced to three years imprisonment on charges of beating prisoners and stealing their property. His sentenced was reduced to eighteen months and when Col. Donaldson was on the stand he was asked to explain this reduction, but could give no reason for it.

Smith's reference to his expected death was interpreted by the prison doctor as an indication of his belief that some of the other prisoners would attempt his life.

Smith had asserted he had been told by Col. Grimstead that General Strong had ordered prisoners to be treated with the most "ruthless severity." He had said it was his understanding "that these men were to be treated in such a way that they never would come back to Paris or pass through these farms again."

The description by Smith of Farm No. 2, as "a pleasure resort," was flatly contradicted by Sergeant Clarence E. Ball, formerly the lieutenant's subordinate at the prison and now serving six months on charges of brutuality. Sergeant Ball swore that he and other sergeant had been forced to beat scores of prisoners on the direct orders of Smith and frequently in his presence.

The sergeant was asked what instructions were given by Smith when he was made prison sergeant.

"I was ordered to beat the men, to treat them rough."

"How many men did you beat up"?

"I could not say."

"You mean they were so many you could not count them,"

"Yes."

"Fifty or one hundred."

"Yes."

Ball asserted that some of the men beaten were just out of the hospital, that on one occasion he was ordered to beat a man in the presence of Smith and five other officers and that an officer was generally present when a man was thrashed. When men were beaten so badly that they were covered with blood, he said, they were taken out into the yard and the hose played on them.

Sergeant Ball claimed that he had no choice, because Smith threatened that if he did not obey orders, he himself would be turned over to the prisoners and that he knew they would kill him.

"Did the colonel know about these things?" he was asked.

"The colonel was in it as much as any one else. If he didn't see things he must have had bad eyesight."

The most sensational testimony of the hearing was given by Joseph C. Ryszelewski, a sophomore of the University of Pennsylvania, who enlisted in the aviation corps.

Ryszelewski got into some trouble over gambling which was not specified in the testimony, and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. He escaped and joined the Polish army in France, was gassed, wounded, decorated with he Croix de Guerre for gallantry and given a commission. Finally he was identified by the American army authorities through correspondence with his parents in Philadelphia, and claimed by them as a fugitive. He was sent to the stockade prison at Gievres, where he asserted a "veritable reign of terror" existed.

"I saw men tortured to make them give evidence against their comrades," he said. "They were handcuffed and chained to the walls and then beaten senseless with black jacks by sergeants."

Ryszelewski described one case of a negro sildier who was cought entering the kitchen at night to get food. The prisoners were so hungry, he declared, that they begged food from the Chinese coolies working on the roads. The negro was beaten unconscious with black jacks by three sergeants. Afterwards he was put in solitary confinement where his hair was burned off his head, and he was flogged on the soles of his feet with sticks to try and make him tell the names of a supposed accomplice.

Ryszelewski also described a punishment inflicted on other men who, he said, were first handcuffed and then seated with their hands on their knees and a stick passed under their hocks. They were put in the court yard and fed on bread and water. Other men were taken out of their cells at midnight in the middle of the winter and scrubbed with mud, he asserted, for smoking.

After he had been in this prison some weeks, Col. Maul was appointed commandant as, the men understood, a reformer. Ryszelewski said Col. Maul addressed the men on his arrival and promised them that "if a man did right" he would be treated well.

On the strength of this promise Ryszelewski said he wrote an article describing the conditions which he entitled the "school for Bolshevism" and handed it to the commandant. He said that the next day he was brought before him and sentenced to three months solitary confinement, for one month of which he was handcuffed.

There was no change in conditions under Col. Maul's administration, the witness testified.

The hearing was closed with Ryszelewski's testimony.

WASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MAY 12, 1919

There has been some altogether unfounded talk at the North of ill-treatment of returned Negro soldiers in the South. Before soldiers of either race were back from France the Banner received a circular letter from some conference of the A. M. E. church in a Northern state warning the South against discrimination against black soldiers when the overseas troops should return, and intimating violence because of the awakened spirit of Negroes who had been abroad, if not put on a level with whites. Secretary of State Isaac B. Stephens recently received a letter from Mr. John H. Latane of Johns Hopkins University, which read as follows:

At a public meeting of the American academy of political and social science in Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard made one of his characteristic attacks on the South. He declared that it was inconsistent and hypocritical for this country to talk about making the world safe for democracy when it denied equal rights to ten millions of its own citizens. He declared that recently a Negro soldier who had just returned from serving his country abroad appeared on the streets of his native town in the uniform of his country and was lynched "for no other reason than that his skin was black."

As a Southerner I challenged some of his statements, and asked when and where this lynching had occurred. He replied that it had occurred in Tennessee within the past two months. Will you kindly tell me whether any soldier in uniform has been lynched in the state of Tennessee, and if so, what the circumstances were? If you cannot give the information which I desire, will you be good enough to refer me to some one who can?

Mr. Villard, who, as you know, is editor of The Nation, also claims that the South is facing a very serious situation; that the 30,000 discharged Negro soldiers who have learned to shoot are not going to submit to further injustices and that the whites are already reviving the Ku-Klux. I consider him a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, but a great many people believe every word he utters. If the alleged lynching did not take place in the state of Tennessee, I intend to make him retract the utterances.

The Nation is a moralistic publication, somewhat religious, some socialist and wholly vicious in its attitude toward the South. There was but one way to properly characterize the statement made by Mr. Villard, and that Mr. Stephens did quite effectually in his reply to Mr. Latane. He said:

The declaration made by him that "recently a Negro soldier who had just returned from serving his country abroad appeared on the streets of his native town in the uniform of his country and was lynched for no other reason than that his skin was black," is a perfidious, malicious, dastardly lie, prompted by a heart that was evidently devoid of its social duty to humanity.

There has been no recent lynching for any cause in Tennessee. Four lynchings last year were for crimes, in two instances atrocious, all deserving the death penalty. They were condemned with loud protest and severe criticism from the press and from citizenship of the best element and produced the organization of a Law and Order League that has since been active. The recent session of the state Legislature under the strong admonition of Gov. Roberts provided for a state police under the direct control of the Governor that shall have for its main purpose the suppression of mob violence.

Negro Soldier, Back From France, Beaten

Ben Henry, a convalescent negro soldier, of Camp Gordon, who recently returned from France, was badly beaten over the head Tuesday night by C. M. Powell, a soda dispenser, who is employed by Irvin & Hill Drug company, 820 Peachtree street. The negro, it is alleged, was struck on the head with a baseball bat and was rendered unconscious.

The negro was rushed to the Grady hospital in a serious condition and was afterward removed to the base hospital at Camp Gordon. It is believed he will recover from the injuries. He told Officers Lee and Davis that he and a companion had gone into the drug store and made several purchases, and when he asked Powell to sell them a glass of soda water, Powell seized a baseball bat and beat him on the head.

The negro claims he had just returned from France and was unaware that negroes were not served at the fount. A case was made against Powell charging him with disorderly conduct.

N Y C CALL
APRIL 21, 1919

Negro Soldiers Slighted in Frisco

Delegation of Veterans Complains to Mayor of Coldness of Welcome.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.—Seventeen Negro soldiers came back from France last Saturday. Each was severely wounded.

They had battled in the Argonne and they had fought the mud at Brest. They had helped "lick the boche." Their color hadn't counted there. They were Yanks, fighting the Germans. And Saturday they came back, wearing wound stripes.

Today a delegation of Negro citizens visited the City Hall and declared the Negro heroes had been snubbed when they reached the city. They said a delegation of War Camp Community service girls had gone to the ferry to meet the wounded men. When the leader of the committee saw the wounded men were Negroes she turned away and refused to welcome them, it was declared. The Red Cross, however, gave the Negro heroes a big reception, and today Acting Mayor McLeran and War Camp Community officials took steps to have a big "welcome home" party for them.

Returned Negro Soldiers

A recent issue of the Southern Workman, the organ of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, has a symposium on reconstruction representative of the principles which that institution and the good white people who support it stand for. To northerners that continual preaching of patience and restraint may sometimes seem a little cold and out of keeping with the forward-urging spirit of these times. Thus, the bishop of Tennessee says: "Fundamental rights, so the best white people of the South believe, must never be interfered with except through due process of law," and "Thoughtful colored people must be missionaries to members of their race and restrain those who are quick to resent and who provoke trouble."

The Survey 5-3-19

Robert R. Moton, without a trace of cynicism, says he told the Negro soldiers that "America is a great laboratory which God is using to show the world how men and women of different races can succeed together. God has never given any other people such an opportunity as he has given the white people and black people of America." Benjamin Franklin Riley, author of the Life of Booker T. Washington, thinks that among American Negroes "there are still too many who growl and complain." Monroe N. Work, editor of the Negro Year Book, summarizes the reconstruction problem for the South as being: "First, the handling of the problems of demobilization in such a way as to prevent racial friction or conflict; second, the maintenance of those harmonious relations that have already been established."

What the 300,000 or 400,000 southern Negro warriors who are now being demobilized think of their prospects, is difficult to find out. Professor Work says: "The Negro soldiers from the South have gone into the army from the most remote sections. They have seen something of the world. They, like their white companions in arms, are returning with a wider vision of life. On the other hand, they are not returning with a spirit of hostility, but they are coming to their homes with the desire to become, as civilians, better and more useful men and to help promote the welfare of their respective communities."

This may be so; but conversations with New York colored soldiers who have served in France clearly indicate that the lesson of the war for democracy has not been lost upon them. Again and again these youths comment on the way in which they have been treated by French civilians. "We were just one great family of brothers and sisters," a Harlem youth declared; "they did not seem to notice any difference in color." Yet, all the men seem glad to be home again and, on the surface at least, to accept their social inferiority as a matter of course. What goes on in their minds beneath that surface cheerfulness and docility no one seems to know exactly.

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Discrimination

A ROOSEVELT AMERICAN GENERAL

The New York Times 5-23-19

There is no colored man in the livery of Uncle Sam who does not sincerely grieve at the bier of the late Major General J. Franklin Bell. While commander of the Department of the East he was stationed for many months at Camp Upton on Long Island. Immediately after the infamous Ballou order and the unpopular suggestion of Colonel James A. Moss that colored officers should not insist upon a salute upon the part of white inferiors, General Bell issued an order to the colored officers in the Buffaloes that any evidence of such disrespect should be immediately reported to him. In other instances, none the less striking, though less known, the grizzled old veteran through his long life in the Army had given hope and encouragement to black soldiers. He knew no soldier by the color of his skin and he rewarded none with recommendations for promotion solely by reason of his race. The soldier's only merit before him was service and efficiency. He was one of the all too few generals of the American Army and Navy of the Roosevelt type.

TELLS OF PEONAGE SERVICE UNDER "BOSSES"

The Daily Herald. 3-21-19

A Member Of Company "B" Gives Graphic Description Of Wrongs Perpetrated Upon And Advantages Taken Of Colored Soldiers At Curtis Bay, Md.---Is Symbolic Of Treatment Received At Other Camps.

To Editor of The DAILY HERAL:

Curtis Bay, Md., March 20.

Sir—Will you allow me space in your valuable paper to tell the public what is going on in Baltimore's door?

We have been attached to this post about four months aad since we have here we have done all sorts of manual labor. We are desirous of knowing if the public think it fair to any company of men, who came in the service at their country's call, and helped to whip the Hun, so that the world might be safe for democracy, tobe compelled to work as drafted labor with a civilian boss?

We are working side b side with civilians doing practically the same kind of work we are doing but who are getting from $3.60 to $5 per day for their labor.

We are officially told by Capt. Chandler the commanding officer of this post, that we would be out of the service by the 15th of March but the 15th of March passed by like all other days of the four months we've been in this Hell Hole.

There are being discharged from this post white soldiers, hundreds of them, who have left since we were told that we were to leave. Why are we kept here, and compelled to work as we do? We do not belive we are being kept here because we are needed. But we earnestly believe some men are making money by our staying here.

The United States risked all to fight a war for democracy; it can risk much to give permanence to the objects for which it fought. Is it ready and eager to risk much in bringing these profiteers to justice by an immediate investitgation?

We can see that we are being done an injustice when officers are allowing civilians to eat in our mess hall. It's very true that they are not giving food away; it is being paid for by some ne. Where is the money going?

Men know that in a human world that some chances must be taken. So these men are taking chances on breeding unrest among some of America's most loyal hearts. Are there Bolshevists working secretly in America?

There are many of the men of the company who are married and some have families, some have farms. Why are these men deprived of their civil rights, the rights which they offered their lives for? Now that the war is over why are they compelled to stay here and do unimportant work such as levelling off land where there is absolutely nothing and indications are that nothing will be put there in the next 50 years?

It should be known that some the most frivilous cout-martial cases where charges are imposed upon the me that has ever been known in America's history.

For the simple reason that an officer doesn't like a member of his company, he isn't man enough to reprain from taking the advantage of one that he knows is helpless.

Here is an incident which happened in our company a few days ago:

Liuet. meets Private with newspaper; Private hasn't paper folded to suit this Lieut.; Lieut demands that Private folds paper to suit him; Pvt. folded paper the best he knew how; Lieut becomes enraged and calls guard patrol and causes Private to be be locked up, and today this Private is locked up, becuse some one made a mistake in selecting an ill bred for an officer in the American army.

All of these statements can beat investigation and will prove to be true.

A member of Company "B" 553 Engrs, Curtis Bay, Md.

WHITE OFFICER BREAKS DOWN THE COLOR LINE

The New York Times 4-7-19

The reluctancy of a cafe proprietor in The Bronx to comply with the request of Lieut. "Jock" Busher to seat colored musicians with the guests at a banquet which the officer tendered to five hundred friends—male and female—one evening last week was the cause of a heated controversy in which the officer won out.

In celebration of his return from overseas, Lieutenant Busher, who was a member of the 101st Aero Squadron, gave a banquet for the members of the Socoma Club, which is made up of men who have seen overseas service. H. B. Harris and his Jazz Band furnished the music and song for the guests who were seated at a table formed in shape of a horseshoe.

When the time for "eats" arrived, Lieutenant Busher told a waiter to seat the musicians at the head of the table. The waiter spoke to the head waiter, who told the officer that colored people were not served in the establishment. Lieutenant Busher was insistent and the manager was sent for.

When the latter asserted that the colored musicians could not eat with the guests Lieutenant Busher called to his guests, saying: "If they were good enough to fight with they are good enough to eat with. If they can't sit at my table you can cancel the order for the five hundred plates." He was applauded for his one hundred per cent American talk.

Seeing that he was about to lose five hundred patrons and a large sum of money, the proprietor quickly receded from his former position and seated the musicians at the head of the table. The colored men were accorded every consideration by the waiters, as Lieutenant Bushel had said: "See that the colored boys get the same service as the guests."

JIM CROW PROGESS IN FRANCE

Crop of Many Discriminations Taking Heart Out of Draft

Boys Now Doing Labor Service

The St. Louis Argus 1-17-19

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TRY TO GET ME OUT OF THIS PRISON SAYS BROKEN-HEARTED BOY

Tells of Inhuman Treatment. Boys Who Did Not Get Chance to Fight Huns Now Fighting for Their Own Existence.

Several letters have been received, in St. Louis, from the boys in France, telling of discriminations attributed to Americans. One particularly unfortunate case is the attitude of the Y. M. C. A. Oversea Force. In a letter just received from a member of the Medical Department, the writer says, "The Y. M. C. A. secretaries have segregated the Colored soldiers at the U. S. Army Camp in Morseille, France. It is only a part of the strife, hate, suspicion, envy and embarassment some of our boys experienced over here.

On my arrival last November, at this camp, the Y. M. C. A. Canteen was opened in a small tent with a counter separating the Colored soldiers from the white. If any of the Colored boys tried to purchase any articles on the opposite side, he would be requested to buy articles at the Colored counter next time. The majority of the patrons were Colored, but their space was only one third. This caused a congestion. After a building was constructed they refused to sell to any Colored soldier. A "Colored Y. M. C. A." was then established. When I tried to purchase a block of chocolate candy, at the "White Canteen" I was told 'you know we do not sell to you Colored boys at this Canteen.' I was told it was the Camp Commander's order, but when I said I would interview him, the secretary said 'Well, I will serve you this time.' During the first fifteen days, a memorandum was sent to all organization commanders instructing them to encourage the Colored under their command, not to patronize the 'White Canteen.'

Some of them were wearing a service and wound stripe, who had given a good account of themselves in the thick of battle. They had fought in the muck and mire of the trenches and where shell fire was the fiercest.

We shall expect, on our return to the States to note the growth of Democracy, a Democracy that will be broad enough to overlap the bounds of color.

A Young Boy's Plea.

A pitiful plea comes from a young boy belonging to the 809th Pioneer Regiment still in France. The Pioneers are labor regiments to which most of the Colored drafted boys were sent. The writer well remem-

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LOOKED FOR MONKEY TAILS

808th Boys Say French were Told Negroes Were Wild Animals. Fairest bunch of whites came from Mississippi.

The Pro-American 7-6-19

...ers that the young man in question was so anxious to go to France that he appealed to Washington to hurry him along. He finally was drafted in the August Twenty-one-year old class. Now he writes the following to his mother:

"Before the armistice was signed the white people over here were real kind to the Colored boys, but now they are as mean to us as possible. Some of the boys from my company were sent on a "detail" to a neighboring hospital to build some latrines. They were built by the boys, yet they were not allowed to use them. One of the boys is in the hospital now in a dying condition because he used one of the latrines. His skull was fractured by one of the white soldiers. The next day one of the boys was shot at because he refused to "double time" (trot). The man who did the shooting was a major.

The above is a mild sample of the treatment we are forced to put up with over here. Yet, we are still loyal to America, otherwise, still slaving for Uncle Sam. Please try to get me out of this prison country.

I have heard that the white soldiers in a little German town turned a machine gun on some of the boys from my regiment while they were up there caring for some horses. These boys did not get the chance to fight the Hun, but they are now fighting for existence.

I can not get to town. I am issued a four-hour pass, it takes two hours to walk to town and two to return to camp; the rest of the time I am allowed down town. I am well but sick at heart."

Can't Use Bath Tubs.

Another well educated young man, who has been attached to the 804th Pioneer Infantry, writes: "We are located in a little town between Verdun and Metz, on the Orne River. The following order was issued on February 6:

Headquarters 3rd Bn, 304 P. I.
February 6, 1919.

Memo.—Men of the 3rd Battalion will use the showers only. Tub baths are reserved for the use of officers and white soldiers stationed here. All men will be notified of this arrangement.

By order of Major Garrett.

The young man writes that, "although there was a light snow on the ground, I went to the river and took a bath."

That some American white soldiers and officers tried to make the French believe that colored soldiers were wild men, covered with long hair and had tails like monkeys—is the allegation made by some of the troopers mustered out recently with the 808th and 521st Engineer Regiments.

The fact that these men, though seen at different points, tell practically the same story adds credence to their statements.

One man said that feeling among men in his vicinity ran high against Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, for alleged advice to colored soldiers to "remember their place" when they got back to America."

They say that the European editions of the Chicago Tribune and the New York Herald carried accounts of an address by Dr. Moton, in which he advised the colored troopers to return without "a chip on their shoulder" and to take up farming when they got back to America and that the Southern white man is their best friend.

"Major Moton did not come our way," said one, "but the men were so hot at his alleged reported speeches that it might have been unpleasant for him if he had."

In an address at a banquet tendered him in New York city last week, Major Moton declared that there was a plot to discredit him through false reports of his speeches in France.

"We met on every hand futile efforts of some prejudiced whites to array the French against us. French colonial troops wondered why such should exist. Prejudice or no prejudice, the whites were glad that we were in the fight;" were the views of one soldier.

PRAISES MISSISSIPPIANS

"We had to un... to a lot of things directed agai... us as Negroes, and it surprised the French. I must say that a group of white Mississippi soldiers was about the fairest set I ever met. They said that they respected a man by his ability to do and not by is race."

Soldiers praised the Knights of Columbus for not drawing the color line.

At one place a hut maintained by another organization was only open to colored soldiers during certain hours of the day and they usually came at times the soldiers were on duty.

The men said some American white officers and soldiers sometimes acted most insultingly when they saw colored troopers in a place of public resort, but the French paid no heed to their ravings.

A soldier told of hearing a white Southern minister, in a speech at Brest attack the colored people of America for alleged crimes against Southern whites during the Reconstruction Period.

When the white minister was taken to task in private about his speech, it is said he admitted that there was a propaganda on foot "to make the Negro know and keep his place."

"I will no longer be content to be treated as a Negro, but expect to be treated everywhere like any other American citizen," one declared.

The men praise Mrs. Addie W. Hunton and other workers among the soldiers, as well commend many white officers for their spirit of fairness.

LOOK FOR TAILS

Sergt. W. S. Haynes, who was with the 808th, says he and his comrades have been walking along roads when children lifted their overcoats to see if they had tails like a monkey, thus indicating that from some source they had received such information.

None of the men had heard that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois had been in France, thus confirming the report that American military authorities tried to hide his visit from the soldiers. The fact that W. Monroe Trotter was in Paris was news to them.

"Gee! we were glad when we saw the Afro over there" chorused several.

WASTE OF MILLIONS IN MILITARY CAMPS

Congressman Dillon Discloses Flagrant Case at Newport News.

BKLYN N... STANDARD UNION
FEBRUARY 19, 1919

500 UNOCCUPIED BUILDINGS.

~~Colored Soldiers~~ Enslaved Under Guise of Discipline.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Waste of many millions of dollars of the money of the people in military camps of the country since the signing of the armistice, through extravagant expenditure and carelessness in handling property, and systematic enslaving of negroes in the South under guise of military discipline, is charged by Representative Dillon, of South Dakota, in a sensational speech before the House.

Declaring the most flagrant case of the kind uncovered by him was that in the vicinity of Newport News, Va., he said the Government had built there, and without the slightest necessity, a cement highway six miles in length, in the construction of which negro soldiers had been employed; that numerous buildings had been built for the Morrison Aviation Field there and on low ground which had to be abandoned; that 500 cottages and other dwellings of the most modern design were built for workmen who do not and never will occupy them; that arrangements are even now being made to build 800 more such houses there; that though the streets are impassable because of mud and water and the town of Hilton, as it is now called, lies in swampy ground, it is the intention to fill in and around the houses, pave the streets and build fifteen miles of sidewalk; and that large ditches are being dug by negro soldiers at $30 a month each.

Tractors and Tanks Hopeless Waste.

Dillon said he had found in his personal investigations made on the spot that a mile out of Hilton, in a stevedore camp, now a part of Camp Alexander, many open-air storage buildings, 20 by 133 feet in dimension and costing $2,660 each, and in them were supposed to be stored 400 caterpillar tractors and fourteen armored tanks, each costing $55,000, but that the latter were lying in the mud and rain, to become a hopeless waste. A little further on were twenty-four covered warehouses, 150 by 250 feet in dimension, with nothing in them. Nearby he found corrals, operated by the animal embarkation division of the army, and containing several thousand horses and mules, standing in several inches of mud and with nothing but mud to lie in. It was reported to him that some of them had been there since August, 1918, and had cost the government $240 each.

At Old Point Comfort in the same vicinity, Dillon disclosed several hundred cantonment buildings built on such impossible sites that a pumping plant had been constructed to pump sand into the water about them. Several hundred ammunition trucks and tractors he found exposed to the salt air and the elements in such a way as to assure their speedy ruin through sust.

Controlled By Ferguson.

In explaining the meaning of all this, Dillon explained to his colleagues that "in Newport News are ten apartment houses built by the War Department. All of them contain eight apartments of four rooms each and are used by the office clerks of the port authorities and by employes of the Shipping Board. They are said to be built on land owned by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company. They are stucco buildings with slate roofs and have all modern improvements. The president of this company is Homer L. Ferguson. He is a brother of Gen. Frank K. Ferguson, the commanding officer of that army district. Capt. L. G. Thom is assistant to the executive officer and in charge of the labor department. He is a brother-in-law of one of the Fergusons.

$40,100 for 80 Acres of Swamp.

Dillion went on to reveal that eighty acres of this swampy land was purchased from a company set up for the purpose for $40,000. "So help me God," exclaimed the white-haired South Dakotan, "I would not pay $10 an acre for that land!" Yet $3,550,000 of the money of the taxpayers was turned over to this company for development, with the land and improvements as security. Street cars were purchased at a cost of $11,400 each and leased to the railway company at five per cent. on the investment for no other purpose than carrying imaginary workmen from the phantom Hilton to Newport News, and it was agreed that later the company should be allowed to purchase them at reduced cost. Four companies stationed there had nine captains, fourteen first lieutenants and eight second lieutenants. Negro soldiers, worked in construction besides laborers making $3 per day, were charged $10 to $15 for affidavits attached to applications for discharge.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
DECEMBER 13, 1918

HORIZON CLOUDS.

Drunken lips generally utter sober thought. Among the hundreds of soldiers being discharged in this neighborhood many of them are negroes. The night before last actual violence was done to two white policemen. The one incident that threatened to be serious was when a drunken wench shouted to a crowd of young negro men, soldier and civilian, not to let "Dis white man take me away—the country belongs to us niggers now." Only prompt aid of additional civilian police and men of the provost guard straightened things out.

There has been a great deal of maudlinity, of course, in respect to the army, the most of it thoroughly resented by the soldier and emanating from civilian sources whose business it is to get maudlin about everything, as for instance white vaudeville actresses singing such parodies as the one containing the perorative couplet:

"When we cross the River Rhine
There'll be no color line
—I'm sorry I made you cry."

Now this sort of thing has affected none but ignorant whites in sections where there are no negroes—and the negroes themselves. In the South where the negro is a contituent and permanent part of the whole structure which makes up this vast sectional community, even to being indigenous in a sense to the very climate, we know that all the uniforms there are, even that of the commissioned officers, only accentuates the color line, because they make it more conscious of itself. And it is always real; it always will be.

After what reconstruction there is to be done the relations will end up just as they were, racially and socially, before the war. But in the meantime a great deal of minor trouble is looming ahead and some of it may be major if firm and commonsense action is not taken at the outset wherever it may show its head.

COLORED LABOR BATTALION PROTESTS TAGS HUMILIATING.

(Associated Negro Press.)

Boston, Mass., March 19.—Claiming they are tagged with red, white and green and yellow tags and ordered to wear them on their caps plainly in sight at all times, Colored members of the 443rd Reserve Labor Battalion have made a protest claiming that the method is the object of constant jokes which are humiliating and trying. The men have been told they will be charged a dollar if they lose their tags.

Press 3-22-19

Soldiers - 1919 284

Discrimination

Lt. John Love's Experience As An Officer At Camp Meade

The Daily Herald

Mean, Low And Contemptible Discrimination Because A Negro—Practically Refused A Needed Operation In The Army Hospital Because He Would Not Submit To Humiliation

6-4-19

"On May 14th I went to the office the chief Medical Examiner for final examination prior to discharge. At that tim I was sent to the base hospital for an operation. I reported to the hospital and was assigned to ward 13 which is a ward used by enlisted men. While in this ward I used all facilities in common with enliste men except room. At the time, I was of the opinion that the assignment was due to the nature of the case.

After being in the hospital two days I was discharged with the understanding that the operation could not be performed.

Before leaving the hospital I found that there was an officers' ward in the hospital.

Saturday the 17th I went again for examination and was sent for the second time to the base hospital, this time thru the office of the camp surgeon.

On reporting to the hospital, an enlisted man took me to the officers' ward; when we arrived there the nurse told the boy that we do not take THEM here. The boy replied "that he thot they did," the nurse answered, "no we never have."

When we left the ward the boy said he was under the impression that all officers were taken in the offices' ward regardless of color. The orderly wanted to give me a private room in a public ward, which assignment I refused to take.

While I was tring to rach the camp surgeon on the phone a Captain on the hospital staff came in, and the orderly turned the case over to him. After the Captain had persuaded me to take the room in the public ward, which I refused to do, he called the Colonel in charge of the hospital on the phone. During this conversation the Colonel told the Captain that colored officers were not taken in the officers' ward, but he would give me a private room in one of the public wards. When the captain told me the result of the conversation I refused to accept any accommodations but those to which I was entitled as an officer. I asked to be returned to my Company, which was done. On returning to my company I caused a consternation; I was told that I did not belong there as I was marked hospital on the sick book. I then tried to get relieved from the hospital. I first called up the Camp Surgeon's office, and was relieved by that office. I then called up the Colonel in charge of the hospital at which time the following conversation took place:

"This is Lt. Love speaking. I have just been refused quarters in the officers ward because I am a colored officer. I would like to be relieved from the hospital."

Col.: "Why did you not accept a private room in one of the side wards, we have treated generals and colonels there?"

Lt. Love.: "Yes, but you will not treat me there; they were not treated there because they were discriminated against."

Col.: "Where are you from, the North or the South?"

Lt. Love: "Where I am from does not matter at all in this question, I am an officer, and I want the ocnsideration due an officer, but if you want to know where I am from, I am from Baltimore."

Col.: "Well you know what the civil custom is here, what are you trying to do break it down?"

Lt. Love: "This does not happen to be a civil case, and I know what the law is."

Col.: "Well, that is all we have to offer you."

Lt. Love: "I will not accept that and I want to be relieved."

Col.: "You are relieved as far as I am concerned."

PROTEST MADE ON NEGROES MINGLING WITH WHITES IN BUNK AND CAMP

BIRMINGHAM ALA. AGE HERALD
JULY 6, 1919

Decatur Mass Meeting Takes Up Subject and Chaplain Smith Discussess the Incidents He Has Witnessed

At patriotic meetings held in Morgan county at Decatur, Albany and Hartselle, on the Fourth, the white citizens by unanimous vote indorsed the following telegram which was sent to Senator John H. Bankhead as senior United States senator from Alabama:

"Decatur, Ala., July 4, 1919.

"Senator John H. Bankhead, Washington:

"Citizens of Decatur, Albany and Hartselle petition the congressmen and senators representing Alabama to immediately take all necessary steps to influence the war department to discontinue the rules, or policy, whereby white officers belonging to casual companies from being compelled to eat in officers' mess and on transports with negro officers, and for immediate change of conditions at certain casual camps in France and demobilization camps in America where white soldiers have to form in line and eat with negro soldiers, and also at certain camps in America where white soldiers have to cook for and serve negro officers. The white soldiers of America fought for freedom and civilization, but not for the abrogation of the sacred principle of white supremacy in civil and military affairs. This telegram indorsed by 2000 white citizens of Morgan county. "WHITE CITIZENS OF MORGAN COUNTY."

Capt. E. P. Smith, former chaplain of the 167th regiment, Rainbow division, who came down from Decatur yesterday morning, described the three meetings as enthusiastic and unanimous in support of the motion to send the above telegram to the Alabama delegation in Congress. It was addressed to Senator Bankhead, becuase he is the senior senator from the state, but was intended for the entire delegation in both houses.

Captain Smith made speeches at Decatur, Albany and Hartselle and read the telegram before it was filed with the telegraph company for transmission to Washington.

"At Decatur there was one of the largest crowds I ever saw," said Captain Smith, discussing the meetings and the telegram, "and when the chairman read the telegram and asked those in favor of sending it to the Alabama delegation every hand went up. There were over 2000 white citizens present, and so far as I could see, not one failed to indorse it.

"I regret to say that in casual camps in France, at Blois, not only were white boys lined up with negro troops in mess line, but white officers had to eat in casual officers' mess with negro officers, and to occupy at night the same barracks or sleeping quarters. I have heard that at times the same condition of affairs existed at St. Agnian, which was a replacement depot and casual camp.

"Also, soldiers who were separated from their command and sent to these various replacement depots have often told me the same story. They expressed their humiliation in no uncertain terms.

"A large number of negro officers were around the camps of this character and frequently they were placed on duty where they had authority over white troops, thereby producing anything but a pleasant feeling, whether the white soldiers were from the north or the south.

"Some of the boys who went over with the Dixie division in the fall of 1918 told me that they had to line up and eat with negroes at Brest and on at least one occasion at Le Mans.

"At the officers' training camp at Gondrecourt, France, at least one Alabama officer, a lieutenant, in the old Fourth, protested against having to eat with negro officers who also were attending this school, and perhaps he narowly escaped courtmartial.

"As late as 10 days ago I was made to feel humiliated at Camp Shelby, Miss., when I saw a group of negro lieutenants eating in the same mess with white officers with white boys serving them food and cooking for them.

"I don't know what or who is responsible for that policy or condition of affairs, and I am not in an attitude of criticizing the war department, but I do know they exist and that sometimes white officers are so unfortunate as to be attached to casual companies and sometimes must sleep in certain camps where this condition does or did exist.

"Since being mustered out of the federal service I have found that white people, to whom the soldiers are returning, when told of this condition become very indignant.

"Some of the loudest protests against this condition I heard in France, and in this country came from white officers from the north, so it is not a sectional question.

"That this condition does exist is regrettable, because it intensifies the feeling between the two races, who must live together and work together for the upbuilding and development of the country. I don't think race prejudice is the basis of the returned soldiers' complaint, but race pride, the pride of a civilization that reaches back to Athens and Rome rather than a standard that came from the Congo."

WHITES FOOLING SOLDIERS

Camp Pike, Ark., Jan. 24.—It is rumored at this place that a propaganda has been set on foot to destroy the morale of our soldiers who are being returned wounded from overseas duty by telling them they did not take part in any of the actual fighting while away and that the fighting was done by the American white men instead. This information is said to be propagated by a certain type of soldiers (white), the extent of whose soldier life has been watching camps in the absence of the soldiers.

REAL JIM-CROW ORDER ISSUED BY OFFICERS

The Afro-American
5-24-19.

Official Order Restricts Colored Soldiers on Jitney Busses —Soldiers Express Much Dissatisfaction over Drastic Order.

Camp Humphrey, Va., March 13—The following order printed below is a true copy of Camp Humphrey, Va. regulations commanding Jitney bus Drivers to open only second class autos for colored people.

Many hundreds of colored soldiers are stationed at Camp Humphrey and have to take the auto bus in order to get to Alexandria, Va., which connects with Washington, D. C. by trolley. A great deal of dissatisfaction is expressed among the men here not only on account of the order, but on account of the fact that they enlisted to fight, and have been put in labor battalions, and worked as one of them put it "to the point of death."

Part of the order reads:

4. The jitney service will keep in commission two classes of cars: first, and second class, the classification to be determined by these headquarters. The use of first class cars by officers is to be compulsory; by ladies, enlisted men and civilians it is to be optional. A second class car may be used by enlisted men, ladies and civilians, but not by officers. Enlisted men who desire to do so may travel first class but will give way to officers. They need not give way to ladies or civilians. When there are not sufficient officers to fill a first class car, enlisted men desiring to ride first class will not be excluded. Colored passengers must ride second class, with the exception that a first class car may accept a complete load of colored

passengers, provided n
engers are inconvenie.
by

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Soldiers Continue to Complain of Bad Treatment

Louisville Post 4-5-19

ADJ'T GENERAL SAYS MATTER WILL BE INVESTIGATED

House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C., March, 24, 1919.
Mr William Warley, 1008 W. Chestnut Street, City.

Dear Sir: I hav just received an answer from the Adjutant General's office in reference to the treatment accorded to colored soldiers and herewith hand you the same.

I trust that your efforts to correct these abuses will be amply rewarded.

Yours very truly,
CHAS. F. OGDEN.

War Department, Washington.
March 21 1919.
Hon. Chas. F. Ogden, House of Representatives.

Dear Sir: Your communication of March 18, 1919, enclosing newspaper clipping entitled, "Soldiers Say They got Rotten Treatment in France," and signed, "515 Engr., Co. D, A. E. F." with request that investigation be made, has been received A proper reference has been made in order to enable the necessary information to be obtained as soon as possigle you will be further advised in the premises. Very Respectfully,

P. C. HARRIS, Adjutant General.

EX-SOLDIER WRITES OF BAD TREATMEIT ABROAD.

Southern Whites Said Colored Were "Monkeys With Tails."

Louisville, Ky., March 31, 1919.
Mr. William Warley, Editor The Louisville News, City.

Dear Sir: I have noticed in your paper from time to time, news of soldiers, and treatment of same, and after reading today's Evening Post I thought I would write you this article as I have been across the sea myself, and of course I did not see the firing line but I did see some of the treatment of a Negro soldier. I was in Camp Taylor for two months and was treated fairly, but when I crossed to England I felt the change. They are calling for volunteers, but today's Post states that only white soldiers are to be enlisted. Of course I am not in the least jealous of the offer, but there are boys who I know would like to enlist but this new instruction prevents them.

While I was over there with the 814 Pioneer Infantry, in England, we were made to work hard, build a railroad five miles. yet we were not a labor battallion but a fighting force. The people, that is, natives of England, treated us royally, and would have treated us more generous had it not been for those Southern officers with us. We had to kick before we got enough to eat, and several things we had to undergo, while white soldiers walked around and looked at us. In one instance one of the American officers told some English girls who came to one of our camps in a little town in England, "That we colored soldiers were slaves over in the United States and there was no work over here, so they brought us over to fight." Also that we were in part "Monkeys and had tails," yet every day there were colored soldiers being slain. I think if we were good enough to win the war we are good enough to enlist if we want to. In the trenches in France blood flowed like a river, and it was red—both white and colored soldiers fought in those trenches. There was no division in blood, why now?

The thing needed is a race leader who is not afraid to speak, who will demand and fight for the justice of our race. All crimes that are low and dirty, are laid at our doors but when things which are a credit to our race happen it is, if possible, given to some no good member of the other side.

Our colored women are asked to help us overcome this foe. I have us overcome this foe. I have decided formyself to help protect our colored ladies, by chasing the brutish whites who try to flirt with those who care to be respected. In conclusion, I will say, if the Negro ever intends to prosper and come up to the desired standard, we must send a representative of our race to the law making department to help see that some laws are passed that will help us. So therefore, remember our friend and brother, when your choice comes and vote for William Warley for Representatives. I am very truly,

Kennedy E. Watson.
1122 Wilson avenue.

The Louisville Times

War Department, June 19 1919.
Mr. Wm. Warley, Louisville News,
Louisville, Ky. news

Dear Mr. Warley: 6-28-19

Some time ago you wrote me, enclosing newspaper clipping, relative to complaints made by colored soldiers, by soldier, of the 515th Engrs. I immediately called for an investigation of the matter and have but recently received the report.

I am informed that the officer making the investigation personally interviewed each officer and enlisted man of Co. D, 515th Eng., relative to the accusation of brutal treatment as published and found the same untrue and without a basis of fact. The only case of a colored soldier being struck by an officer or non-commissioned officer, was that of Sergt. Anderson striking Private Morrison Scott with his revolver in self defense. Private Scott was tried by a general court martial found guilty and sentenced."

Yours sincerely,

EMMETT J. SCOTT,
Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.

COLORED SOLDIERS REFUSE TO PARADE AT END OF LINE

St. Louis

Captain W. T. Darnell, M. C., and first Lieutenant J. L. Leach, M. C., recently from France, spent a few hours in St. Louis this week. Captain Darnell will return to his home in Xenia, O., where he will practice medicine. Lieut. Leach will practice in Nashville. The Lieutenant placed himself on record in Nashville on the occasion of the big celebration and parade for returned soldiers, when having been placed in command of the Colored troops, he refused to let his division march when he discovered it was to be placed in the rear of white soldiers who had never been even to a camp much less in France. Lieut. Leach, speaking of the affair said, "My action was not a threat. I demanded simple justice for the boys who proved themselves 100 per cent Americans, and anything less than 100 per cent American for our black fighters is un-American."

The officers were guests of Undertaker J. W. Hughes, and visited Drs Owens, Weaver and Dixon while here

SAN FRANC'SO CAL CHRONICLE
JUNE 24, 1919

Good Americans, Their Services Are Deserving of Full Recognition

UNCLE SAM is genuinely proud of all who served him in the great war, and when "all" is used it means every patriot, without distinction of race or creed. There is at least no color line in America's gratitude to those who went to the assistance of this country in its hour of trial.

Germany never made a greater mistake than when she set her agents to work attempting to spread discontent among America's colored population for the purpose of crippling United States effort. The negro may have his grievances, and may be doing all in his power to improve the conditions of his brethern, but, speaking of him as a class, he is one of the most patriotic of our citizens. Individuals may have expressed an untimely discontent, but the vast majority of the colored population of America was loyal to the backbone.

America did not have to wait until this war for proof of the patriotism and heroism of the negro. Read the story of 1770, of Bunker Hill, of Commodore Perry, of the battle of New Orleans, of the Civil War, of Sitting Bull, of San Juan Hill, of the Philippines and, finally, of the western front in France, and in each you will find mention of the bravery of Uncle Sam's colored soldiers.

And, with all this in mind, we should be duly prepared to do all in our power to recognize in a practical way the value of the negro's military services.

There is at present a drive for the benefit of the Colored Young Men and Women's Industrial Christian Association, and, though we have given much, we cannot have given enough until we have done something to help the young of our colored population to help themselves. The purpose of the association is to provide manual training in healthy and moral surroundings.

CANNON FOR B[illegible]RE

The First Separate Company, a part of the 372 Infantry was brigaded with the French in their fighting around Verdun, Hill 304 and in the Argonne. This regiment now at Camp Meade, captured from the Huns, 600 prisoners, 350 machine guns, and 70 cannon.

The Afro-American

Eighty of these soldiers wear either the Distinguished Service Cross or the War Cross of the French and in addition the French changed the name of Hill 304 to Hill 372nd in their honor.

2-28-19

Now that Congress has been busy for some time presenting captured cannon to various cities and towns in the country, the question naturally arises, is it not possible to have one or two of the 700 cannon, brought to this city and placed in one of the public squares as a permanent memorial to the gallantry and bravery of the old First Separate Company in the Great War?

Several persons have thot well of the idea and of course the proposal goes big with the boys themselves, but can enthusiasm enough be generated to pull the thing thru? If it can, then these cannon would stand as the first and only memorial to colored soldiers ever erected in the city of Baltimore.

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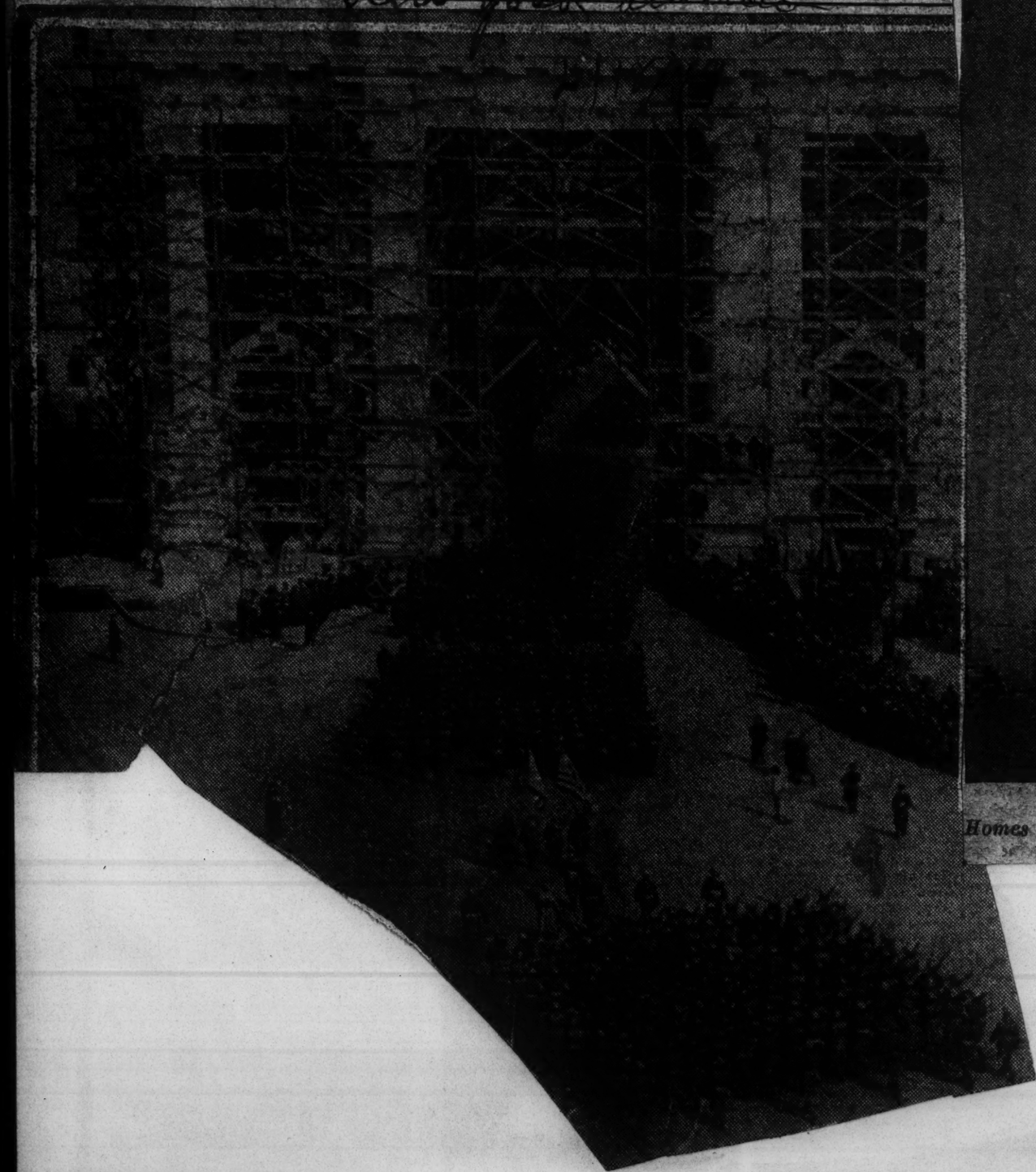
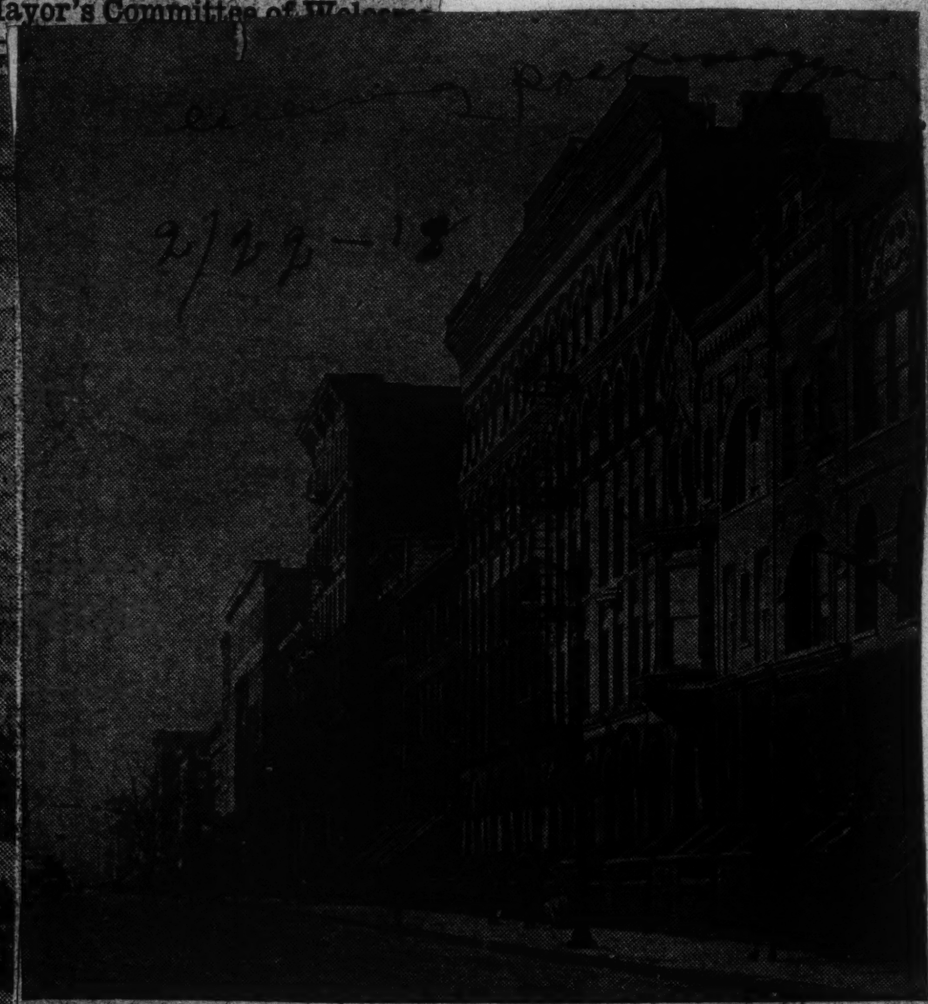
ABOVE, left, the famous "Black Watch" passing under the Victory Arch. Above, right, the reviewing stand at Sixtieth street and Fifth avenue, showing, right to left, in the stand and greeting the colored heroes: Major-General Bar[illegible], ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, Governor Alfred E. Smith, Rodman Wanamaker, Comptroller Charles T. Craig and William Randolph Hearst. Outside the stand and to the left is Grover A. Whalen, secretary to Mayor John F. Hylan. Other members of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome

New York Herald





2/22-18

Photo. by Paul Thompson.

Homes of some of the Negro City's 400—131st Street, just West of Fifth Avenue

New York American
2/18/19

PHOTO By PAUL THOMPSON

Lieutenant "Jim" Europe and his famous "jazz" band, members of the "old 15th," as they appeared while forming for the pageant. This organization is said by several foreign officers to be one of the "best bands in the world." Harlem yesterday said it was the "best," and New York City voted in the affirmative.

8TH TO MARCH TO ARMORY

Chicago Defender 2/22/19

The Chicago Defender is perfecting arrangements whereby the 370th Infantry, formerly the Old 8th Regiment, will parade, before final demobilization, through the principal streets in the Second ward, where their armory is located. The crowd was so dense in the welcome extended by the general Chicago public, and the time was so limited that thousands of the relatives, friends and well-wishers of this famous regiment were unable to see them. Plans are on foot to bring the unit back intact before demobilization.

They are expected the first part of next week. Notices appearing in theaters under the "Chicago Defender Bulletin," will give the exact date of arrival and the hour of the parade. The stores and homes throughout this section will start decorating Monday morning to welcome the boys to their home—the 8th Regiment Armory.

St. Louis Fleeced by Bogus War Idol; Blacksmith Made "Iron Cross."

Chicago Defender 2/22/19

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 21.—The St. Louis Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance had made possible the gathering of fully 7,000 people in the Coliseum here Monday night to pay homage to "Sergt. Henry Johnson" of the 15th New York regiment. Sergt. Johnson was a bogus hero, who later proved to be none other than plain Alber Parker, who in a streak of hard luck launched on a journey to fleece Missouri in good fashion. He was arrested by City Detectives Cooper Johnson and Crockett, who had been informed by Rev. George T. Martin of the Church of God that "Johnson" was a rank faker.

Mayor Introduces "Hero"

Mayor Kiel (white) was introduced shortly after the program began. He made a stirring address, praising "Sergt. Johnson" and his deeds of valor. "And now," concluded the mayor, "it becomes my great pleasure to introduce to you the principal speaker of the evening, Sergt. Johnson, the hero of heroes." The jazz band struck up "Hail, the Conquering Hero Comes," and the 7,000 shouted, screamed and whistled for five minutes as "Sergt." Johnson came out on the stage, with the aid of crutches. He paused in the center, struck an attitude, expanded his chest another two inches and rattled his numerous "war medals," which later proved to have been made by blacksmiths in the South.

"Demobilize" Johnson

Again the crowd roared and the "hero of heroes" raised his hand for silence. A hush fell upon the assemblage. Just as Johnson" started to speak, the Rev. George T. Martin walked to the footlights. "He shall not speak," said the minister, dramatically, "He is not the man. He is a faker." The crowd was dazed. "Do your duty, gentlemen," said the minister, addressing three uninvited guests who had seats on the stage. They were the city detectives. The officers made for the center of the stage and "demobilized" Johnson. Again the crowd roared, but it was with laughter. The band played something sad as the detectives led Johnson down the aisle to an awaiting patrol wagon on the outside of the Coliseum. The committee on arrangements and the mayor's party made a hasty getaway.

The "Hero's" Medals

The bogus hero admitted that his war medals, consisting of a Michigan penny pasted on a bright colored ribbon, a rabbit's foot, a vooodo bag and a shamrock, were gathered in Mobile, Ala., and his "iron cross," bearing the head of President Wilson, was made by a blacksmith in that city. He laughed at how he had fleeced people in Cairo, Ill., and throughout Alabama. His army suit proved to be a bellboy's uniform decorated with cheap ribbon. His "army gun" was purchased from a pawnshop in Atlanta, Ga. His cap was that of a mail carrier.

Ministers Blamed

Sergt. Johnson was brought to this city at the request of several ministers who had learned of him through Rev. B. G. Shaw of the Metropolitan church. When the "hero" arrived in this city he was met at the train by a brass band and escorted through the streets by a committee. When asked about the scar on his face, Johnson said it was the dirty work of a German who had slashed him with a bayonet during a hand to hand fight. It was later proven that this scar came as the result of a crap game played in Atlanta, Ga.

The proceeds of the entertainment, about $2,500, will be used for charitable purposes. The "hero" was to get $500 for his part in the program. He is 39 years old, had one leg off just below the knee and is uneducated.

(Literature and pictures exploiting the bogus hero have flooded the Defender office for several months, but no attention was given them. Our New York office notified patrolmen at St. Louis to nab Parker, who was impersonating Johnson.

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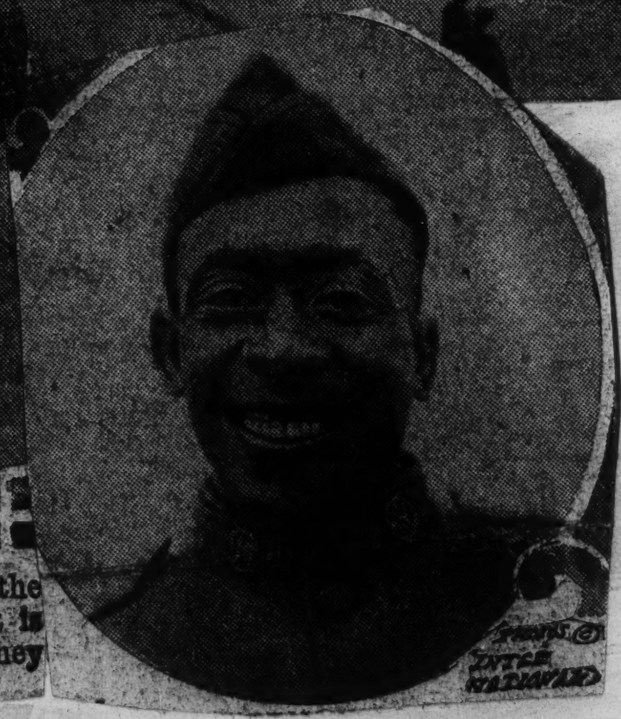

By International Film Service.

Famous leaders of the "Hell Fighters." On the left is Colonel William Hayward. On the right is Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Pickering snapped as they marched at the head of the veterans.

CHICAGO'S WELCOME TO OLD EIGHTH HEROES

Chicago Defender 2/22/19

Pride of Illinois marching down Wabash avenue shortly before facing the massive throng which awaited them on Michigan avenue. Fully 400,000 people cheered the battle-scarred heroes. Commercial houses in the Loop district suspended business to pay their respects to our boys.

Southern Army Rotten With Graft, Says Senator Dillon

Chicago Defender 2/22/19

(By Continental Press)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—"There is no justification for the treatment meted out to the Colored soldiers in some of the camps," declared Senator Charles H. Dillion of South Dakota, in a speech before the house of representatives recently when making a report to congress on the condition and conduct of military affairs and officials having charge of camps for soldiers in the South. "Some of our bravest soldiers on the battlefields were Colored men. They were ever ready to march against the common enemy in an effort to overthrow him, and our nation owes to all these gallant soldiers an everlasting debt of gratitude," he continued.

Complete Report Given

The senator's complete report to the house is as follows: "I am herewith submitting a resume of the report covering those members of Companies A, B, C and D, 405th Reserve Labor Battalion, who reported thirteen months ago and have made allotments to relatives, and same has been deducted from their pay, but the money has not been paid. I have here a dictated statement made by an officer. After it was written out I turned it over to him and he corrected it. It comes from a creditable witness who knows the facts. Of the remaining 167 about one-half reported that the persons to whom they had made allotments have received payments of from $5 to $90 during a period of time extending from four months to one year, while the balance reported allotments due for one to four months.

Frame Up Charges

"That this treatment of the Colored soldiers was not confined to this particular camp is evidenced by a statement made to me by a former officer who was stationed at Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., in command of a labor company of Colored soldiers. This company consisted of 200 drafted Colored men, and the ages ran from 21 to 40 years even at the time when 31 years was the draft limit. Twenty or twenty-two of them received no pay on pay day, the reason stated being that they had been brought in as deserters and $50 paid to some officer who had brought them in. This payment had been charged against the soldier, which left him indebted to the government. None of these alleged deserters could understand why that charge was placed against them, and claiming that they had in no way evaded service; that they had continued in their customary work, continued to reside in the same place, had not changed their names, and had at all times held themselves in readiness to answer the summons of the local board when they should be called to the service.

Postmaster's Brother Named

"This charge of desertion was not for any action committed after they were mustered into the military service, but because they were said to have been delinquent in not reporting for service within the time or date required by the notice sent them by the local board. As a matter of fact, they all claimed that no notice had ever been received by any of them, although the local board knew of their whereabouts.

"One of these Colored soldiers said that he had come to the camp of his own free will as soon as he learned of his order to report. When asked if no one had come with him to the camp at Johnston, he replied that the postmaster's brother had come with him but that he had paid his own fare as well as the fare of his companion, who told him that he was going to Jacksonville anyway, and as an accommodation would go to the camp with him and show him who to report to. Nevertheless, the charge of desertion was placed against him, and the $50 paid to the man who brought him in and charged up to the soldier to be taken out of his pay.

Policemen Graft

"Another, who lived in Georgia, stated that he registered in June, 1917, and then learning that there was need of labor in the shipyards at Jacksonville had gone there and secured employment. After arriving in Jacksonville he notified his local board of his change of address by letter and told them to mail his notice to him there. He worked a few weeks in the shipyards and then got employment with the government in the post exchange at the camp. While he was thus employed by the government, within the military camp and under his proper name, a policeman came out from town and arrested him as a deserter and, escorting him about two blocks to camp headquarters, collected $50. This payment was accordingly charged against the soldier and deducted from his pay in spite of the fact that he had conducted himself in accordance with the draft regulations, and that this was the first knowledge he had of any notice calling him into the military service.

"These are merely two cases illustrative of the whole number of alleged desertion cases in this one company of Colored soldiers, none of whom had received, through the mail or otherwise, the customary notice sent by the local boards advising them that they had been called into the military service. Why was there no investigation? It was because certain influential men and their friends were making considerable money by bringing these men in and collecting $50 for each. One of these is said to have collected as much as $800 in this questionable manner.

Postmaster Aided Grafters

"How was this done? It was done in this way: These Colored men got nothing through the mail in the form of a notice calling them into the military service. That was the method used by the local boards in giving notice, and since these cards giving notice were not returned to the local boards as undeliverable the draftees would be listed as deserters if they did not appear on the date set at the place specified in the notice. The notices were sent out by the local boards, but the postmaster did not deliver them as they would go out and make arrests addressed, but held out certain ones and collect $50 for each one apprehended and kept them until the draftee was discharged as long as they could one day delinquent. Then he would government money, but must remain in hand them to a marshal or policeman, the service until the

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Glorious Record of Regiment Told

Chicago Defender 2/22/19

By A. N. Fields

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 16.—For hours before the arrival of the first section of the train bearing the Eighth Regiment special to Chicago hundreds of people representing the best citizens of Cleveland, together with the Jackson Military Band, had assembled for the purpose of paying passing tribute of respect to this famous regiment, who, by valor and courage, have left their names imperishable in the annals of the world's greatest struggle for DEMOCRACY.

First Section Arrives

The first section arrived at 4:20 p. m., having as its personnel the colonel and staff and the lieutenant and staff. A hasty reception had been prepared and was executed in perfect order and at 4:50 p. m. we were all aboard bound for our final destination. By courtesy of Lieut. Col. Otis Duncan an interview was arranged with Col. T. A. Roberts, who, after expressing great delight in receiving a representative of the Defender staff, directed his attention to the achievements of his command in battle. It will be recalled that Colonel T. A. Roberts was for many years commander of the famous Ninth Cavalry and is reputed to be a military official possessing rare and exceptional ability, and for that reason no doubt he was placed at the head of the Eighth Regiment. He said: "I am unable to find words to adequately express my feeling for the loyalty and courage this regiment showed; especially am I proud of the record the officers associated with me made. My success would not have been possible without their hearty co-operation, and, while it is difficult to single out any one member of my staff as being more efficient than the other, Lieut. Col. Duncan, my immediate aid, in my opinion is one of the best all-around officers in the American army."

Greeted by Staff of Eighth

On leaving the compartment of Col. Roberts the military escort conducted me to the compartment of Lieut. Col. Duncan, who was in excellent humor and spoke freely but with modesty of the service rendered by his regiment. While he appeared to be in the best of health, his face bore marks of the stress and strain occasioned by the tremendouus struggle through which he had gone. In company with the lieutenant colonel was Major James R. White, Lieut. Warfield, Lieut. Benote Lee, Capt. John A. Patton, Capt. Matthew Jackson, Lieut. Osceola Browning and others.

Eighth at Brest, France

Information gleaned during our trip from Cleveland to Chicago was to the effect that the regiment arrived at Brest on April 22, 1918, and spent two days in Pontanezen Barracks, an institution built by Emperor Napoleon, and from there entrained for camp where they were destined to receive their first European training. They traversed the beautiful country of France on their journey lasting three days, arriving at Grandbillars, a little village situated about three miles from the Swiss border and fifteen minutes ride from the town of Belfort, which was made famous by Bartholdi, the creator of America's Statue of Liberty, in his production of the masterpiece, "The Lion of Belfort." For six weeks the regiment went through intensive training by French officers, seasoned by four years of conflict. Thus they underwent a change from city spoil to accomplished soldiers armed and equipped with all the modern implements and methods of warfare. It was also during this period that the regiment was changed from an American regiment to a French regiment in everything except salary and color of uniform. French rifles, French machine guns and French gas masks formed part of the equipment, with which the Chicago 8th was destined to do its part in the great battles which were to come.

Goes to French Village

At the end of this period of training the regiment was marched to a nearby French village where it entrained for a position nearer the front lines. It disembarked at Ligny en Barrowis in the department of the Meuse and went into billets in three of the beautiful hamlets which surrounded the famous town of Bar le Duc. Having been declared by the generals under whom they had trained to be fit for active service, they were soon placed in a sector in front of the now famous St. Mihiel district, where our boys received the experience of facing a real live German and real front line trench. As was the custom of all troops, the French had seen fit to place them in a quiet sector, therefore, happily there were no casualties during their first fourteen days of French warfare. At the conclusion of that time they were taken out and marched approximately twenty-five miles to rest billets, for two days, after which they entrained for the now famous Verdun sector, arriving at Les Islette, where the battalions were distributed—1st to Barvent, 2d to Lochers, 3d to Vraincourt. From these three places parts of the regiment were sent into line July 19 on the plateau of Gorgia, Hermont and Mont des Allieux. On July 24 they received their first casualty in action when Private Robert M. Lee of machne gun company 2 was killed in action on Mont des Allieux. Their regimental headquarters during the period from July 16 to Aug. 15 was stationed at Vraincourt, which is known as the sub-sector of Aire.

Start Fighting

On the 4th of August the Stokes mortar platoon under command of Lieut. Robert A. Ward took part in a raid in the sub-sector of Vauquois, which was the first offensive operation in which the regiment took part. Three hundred rounds were fired, the mission being to fill up the gaps of the artillery barrage. On Aug. 15 the regiment was relieved from the sub-sector Aire and proceeded by way of Camp St. Pierre to three villages—Fains, Combles and Veel—where it was placed at the disposition of General Mengin, commander of the Tenth French army. After resting for thirteen days, at which time the regiment was reviewed by the commanding general of the Second Army, General Hirschauer, and many field maneuvers were executed.

At Soissons

On Aug. 31, pursuant to the orders of General Mengin, the regiment took station along the Curcq River in the reserve of the army. On the 15th of September the regiment was taken by motor trucks to within thirty kilometers of the front lines in the Soissons sector. The particular position to which the regiment was assigned is known as the hinge of the Hindenburg line and lies to the front of Vauxellon with the Ailette Canal and Alizy chateau as its strong salient. It was in this sector that the regiment had its hardest battles, its greatest losses and also the deed in which a great number of men were cited. Three attacks on the Ailette Canal were unsuccessful on account of the superior stragetical condition and strong fortified machine gun emplacements.

Smash Hindenburg Line

Colonel Otis B. Duncan, in command of the Third Battalion, on the afternoon of the 15th, succeeded in taking the southern boundary of the Ailette Canal and thereby breaking for the first time in that sector the tremendous Hindenburg line. Sad, but true, that thirty officers leading their men in attack became casualties, notably among whom were Capt. Samuel R. Gwynne who was wounded twice before he would allow himself to be removed from the field of battle; Capt. Horace M. Burke and Lieut. Robert L. Chavis at that time commanding Company I. This position was held defensively for twelve days and it was during this battle that the first machine gun was captured by the regiment on Oct. 12. The regiment then joined the rest of the division and assisted in pushing back the German line a distance of seventy kilometers. During this time they captured the cites of Laon and Crepy. In the latter was found a long range gun which had been used by the Germans for months in harassing the city of Paris.

Repair Roads

Having opened its objective on Oct. 13 the division to which the regiment belonged was given a rest, during which time it was only required to perform such duties as repairing fifteen miles of road. On Oct. 18 the first decoration received by the regiment was bestowed by General Vincendon, commander of the 59th French division, upon Col. T. A. Roberts, Capt. Chester Saunders, commanding Company F; Sergeant Cecil Nelson, Company I, and Sergeant Jenkins of Company F. On Oct. 27 Sergeant Howard Templeton, Company C, was decorated for distinguished service rendered while attacking the Hindenburg line. On Oct. 28 the regiment was called to the pursuit of the enemy. The Second Battalion marched twenty kilometers to a support position and the Third Battalion marched to the reserve position, about twenty kilometers north of Laon. On the 30th of October the First Battalion took part in the position in the line north of Granlup, and on Nov. 2 the division was instructed to follow the enemy in case of retreat. On the same day Sergeant Matthew Jenkins, Company F, was decorated with the distinguished service cross.

35 Killed, 50 Wounded

On Nov. 3 at Chantreud the mess line of Company A was struck by a shell from the enemy's fire, killing 35 men and wounding 50. So severe was this blow that it was necessary to withdraw this entire company from action, and on Nov. 6 the 1st Battalion was ordered to move out and flank the rear guard of the enemy, which had been left to harass the forward movement of the division and met with a stubborn resistance at Tavoux. The resistance was of such violent nature that the town had to be encircled, and Captain Smith, in command of Co. C, maneuvered his company with such precision and accuracy that made it possible to attack the town at three sides, forcing the enemy not only to retreat but to leave behind them several field pieces, machine guns and dead Germans.

Regiment Celebrates

On Nov. 10 the regiment in parade marched in triumphal entry into the French village of Signy le Petit with the band playing French music and the Stars and Stripes carried by a French soldier and the French tri-color carried by Color Sergeant Mark P. Freeman, celebrating the delivery of the town after four years of German occupancy only ten hours after the Germans had left its bounds. On Nov. 11 all commanding officers received telegrams that at a certain hour firing would cease on all lines, which ended the bloodiest battle the world has ever known.

On Dec. 19 the regiment was ordered to base for America. The same day general order known as 4785, directed to the 59th Division of the Army of France and read at first formation, addressed to the officers and soldiers of the 370th R. I., U. S., read as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 4785

Officers and Soldiers of the 370th R. I., U. S.:

You are leaving us. The impossibility at this time that the German army can recover from its defeat—the necessity which is imposed on the peoples of the entente of taking up again a normal life—leads the United States to diminish its effectives in France. You are chosen to be among the first to return to America. In the name of your comrades of the 59th Division I say to you: Au revoir—in the name of France, thank you.

The hard and brilliant battles of Chavigny, Leury, and the Bois de Beaumont having reduced the effectives of the division, the American government generously put your regiment at the disposition of the French high command in order to reinforce us. You arrived from the trenches of the Argonne.

We at first, in September, at Mareuil-Sur-Ourcq, admired your fine appearance under arms, the precision of your review, the suppleness of your evolutions that presented to the eye the appearance of silk unrolling its wavy folds.

We advanced to the line. Fate placed you on the banks of the Ailette, in front of the Bois Mortier. Oct. 12 you occupied the enemy trenches Acier and Brouze. On the 13th we reached the railroad of Laon-LaFere; the forest of Saint Gobain, principal center of resistance of the Hindenburg line, was ours.

Nov. 5 the Serre was at last crossed—the pursuit became active. Prout's Battalion distinguished itself at the Sal St. Pierre, where it captured a German battery. Patton's Battalion crossed, the first, the Hirson railroad at the heights of Aubenton, where the Germans tried to resist. Duncan's Battalion took Logny, and, carried away by their ardor, could not be stopped short of Gue d'Hossus, on Nov. 11, after the armistice.

We have hardly had the time to appreciate you and already you depart.

As Lieut. Colonel Duncan said Nov. 28, in offering to me your regimental colors "as a proof of your love for France, as an expression of your loyalty to the 59th Division and our army, you have given us of your best and you have given it out of the fullness of your hearts."

The blood of your comrades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us. We have, besides, the pride of having worked together at a magnificent task, and the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ray of a common grandeur.

A last time—Au revoir.

All of us of the 59th Division will remember the time when the 370th R. I., U. S., under the orders of the distinguished Colonel Roberts, formed a part of our beautiful division.

GENERAL VINCENDON,
Commanding the 59th Division.
Signed: VINCENDON.

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to Homecoming Troops, State and city officials are shown saluting the veterans. In circle, centre, right, are Major David Esperans (with helmet) and Major Lorillard Spencer, both of whom were wounded while leading their commands in a charge. In the insert below at the left is Sergeant Henry J. Johnson, who is credited with killing several of the foe and wounding many more.

Motion pictures of the parade yesterday of the heroic "old 15th" will be shown to-day in Hearst News No. 8, released by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

FRICAN
FEBRUARY 18, 1919

(C) INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

A wounded veteran of the "[illegible]d 15th" and his mother viewing the parade of his comrades in arms on Lenox avenue. He was one of the many wounded men who witnessed the pageant.

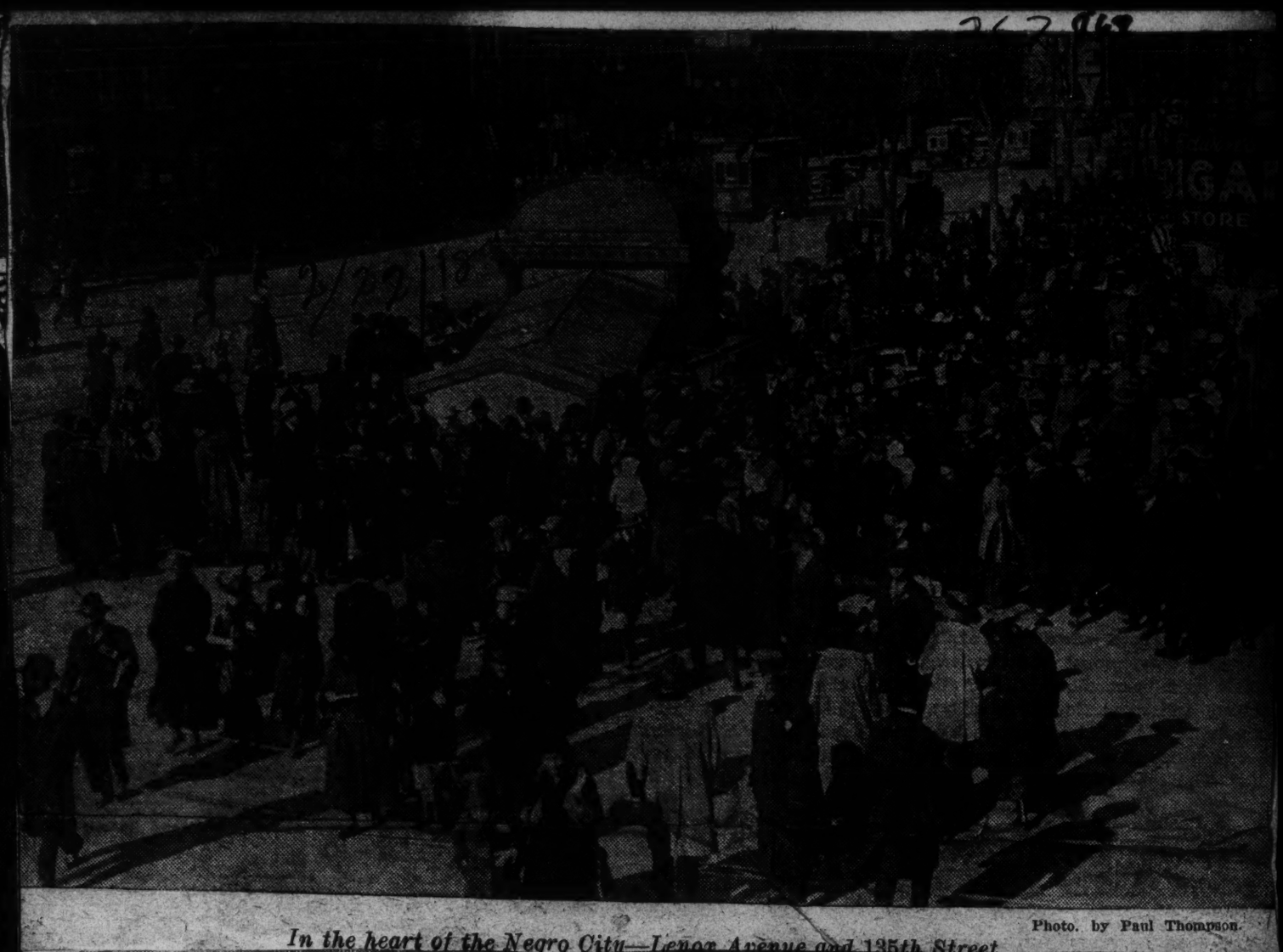

Photo. by Paul Thompson.

In the heart of the Negro City—Lenox Avenue and 125th Street

2/23/18

Evening Post Magazine

Photo. by Paul Thompson.

Lieut. James Europe (with swagger stick) at the head of the famous regimental jazz band of the 369th Infantry

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Insurance, etc.)

SOLDIERS ARE URGED TO CONVERT THEIR WAR RISK POLICIES

The Montgomery Advertiser 4-27-19

Government Offers Permanent Insurance at Very Low Rates

The Home Service Section of the American Red Cross of Montgomery county is desirous of calling the attention of all soldiers, sailors, and marines in the county, who have been mustered out of service, to the advisability of converting the insurance policies taken out by them while in service, into ordinary life, payment life, or endowment policies.

This insurance, offered by the government, is approximately 30 per cent cheaper than ordinary commercial policies and contains the strongest disability clause known.

Good features of these policies are annually paid dividends and non-taxable proceeds.

Soldiers are advised to apply individually for blanks to the War Risk Insurance, Conservation Section, Washington, D. C..

The following information in regard to this insurance is given out by the Home Service Section.

"Present certificates are one-year renewable term contracts, and may be continued as such for a period of five years only from the declaration of peace.

"At any time during this period of five years, the term policies may be converted without medical examination into any or the following forms: Ordinary life, 20 year payment life, 30 year payment life, 20 year endowment 30 year endowment and endowment maturing at the age of 62. If the term policies are to be converted as above the conversion must take place during the five-year period mentioned.

"All ordinary life policies will be paid at the death of the insured in 240 equal monthly payments. The paid up policies will be paid at death in one lump sum, and the endowment policies at maturity in the same manner.

"The premium rates will be based on the age of the insured at the time the conversion is made from the term policy into the new policy.

"All premiums are due on the first of each month, and a grace for the balance of the month is allowed with interest. They may be paid quarterly, one-half yearly, or yearly, as desired. Checks and money orders should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States and sent to the Disbursing Officer, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

News Of The Nation's Capital

The Daily Herald 4-6-19

By R. W. THOMPSON.

Colored Special Agent for Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

Lieut. Jay Williams Clifford, of the 367th Infantry, who made a brilliant record in France, has been appointed as Special Assistant to the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, United States Treasury Department, at a salary said to be in the neighborhood of $2,500 per annum. Lieutenant Clifford's specific duty will be to handle matters relating to the insurance policies of clored soldiers and to encourage them to continue in force the insurance provided by the Government for the benefit of their relatives and dependants during the war period. He will undertake the controll of all matters bearing upon the conservation and conversion of insurance held by Negro soldiers, now said to be not less than two and a half billion dollars, and regarded as the biggest financial asset held by the race in this country. Lieut. Clifford is a young man of push and energy and the selection will meet the approval of the colored ctizens throughout the land. He is the son of the Hon. W. H. Clifford, now of this city, formerly a member of the Ohio Legislature, and has been connected with the local public school system for a number of years.

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Liberty Bonds.

NEGROES CASHING THEIR LIBERTY BONDS.

Selma Times.

It is reported that many negroes in the rural districts are cashing their Liberty Bonds at almost any price offered them. They are said to be taking unwarranted discounts, both for cash and in exchange for other forms of property. The white citizen who advises or who is a party to such a transaction certainly falls lamentably below the standard of good citizenship. He is not only guilty of doing an unpatriotic thing, but he is working an injury both to the negro and the credit of the country.

If the holder of a Liberty Bond needs a little financial help, let him go into the reputable bank and make known his troubles. The banker will arrange to allow him a loan on his bond which will in all probability exceed the selling price, if sold. And the interest can be materially cut by applying the interest the bond bears in payment of the bank's interest. It is a foolhardy thing for any person to go about in search of a purchaser of a Liberty Bond, the highest form of security in the world, which has back of it not only the credit but the illimitable resources of the richest country on the globe.

Tennessee Educator

Colored War Savings Director

2-13-19.

"Tennessee Thrift News" a publication issued from the office of the state director of the War Savings Stamp campaign, for Tennessee, at Chattanooga, announce the acceptance of the directorship of the campaign among the colored people of the state by Prof. W. H. Hale, president of the A. & I. State Normal, Nashville. This will be of interest to the colored people of the state who are desirous of co-operating with the government in its thrift campaigns and there is no doubt but that the entire colored population will rally to the support of Prof. Hale. No better selection could have been made. The following is the article appearing in the official organ of the campaign committee:

Prof. W. J. Hale Accepts

Prof. W. J. Hale, principal of the Tennessee Industrial Normal school for colored people, at Nashville, one of the most influential negroes in Tennessee and one of the most active and energetic, has accepted appointment by Director Bishop as War Savings director in the state for colored people. Prof. Hale has been the head of the great colored school at the capital since its founding during the administration of Patterson as governor. He was prior to that time principal of one of the large colored schools in Chattanooga and was the choice of Prof. R. L. Jones, then state superintendent, for principal of the new institution. That Prof. Jones made no mistake in his judgment is indicated by the fact that Prof. Hale has held on through the storms of politics that have raged around the capital numerous times since he was first elected. The duty of Prof. Hale in this campaign, to which he engages to devote all spare time possible, is to arouse the colored people to the neecssity that they change their shiftless habits and become savers if they are to ever better their condition. He has the best text of the entire campaign and he has the opportunity to do the best work of any organizer in the entire machinery. He will be authorized to appoint his own sub-chairmen, district and county organizers, place speakers in the field, organize Thrift societies in all communities and do whatever else he sees is practical and effective to get his own people interested in amassing numbers of the savings securities. The negroes did their part during the war. Now they must look to their own interests with the return of peace. The best way to foster those interests is to each them to save and wisely invest. Prof. Hale knows how—if he does not the state headquarters will give him all the counsel and assistance he needs.

SOUTH BOSTON NEWS

Colored People Of Halifax Took Big Part in All War Work Activities

2-13-19.

The following report made out by Miss Lottie V. Cunningham, Supervising Industrial Teacher, shows the activities of the colored people of Halifax during the war:

First Liberty Loan	$30,000
Second Liberty Loan	40,000
Third Liberty Loan	50,000
Fourth Liberty Loan	70,000
War Savings Stamps	76,000
United War Work Campaign (men and women)	500.00
Victory Boys	250.00
Victory Girls	100.00

Total amount, $266,950.,00.

Red Cross membership, $300.00.

Much credit is due Revs. Rosser, Banks, Crawley and Kendrick for sacrificing their time and means to head the Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps movements. Also the Negro Organization Society that assisted in the ten patriotic meetings held in June to help our people understand the purpose of Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps which were bought in many instances until it actually and positively "hurt."

We, especially the farmers, can think of 1918 as our busiest, yet happiest year, because we did more, sacrificed more, thus sharing the joy of service and sacrifice, and with this came the most glorious thing, the revelation of our absolute, unshakable loyalty to the Stars and Stripes.

GEORGIA NEGROES PRAISED FOR WORK IN W. S. S. CAMPAIGN

Following submission of reports on the work for 1918 of the negro division, Georgia W. S. S. campaign, by M. W. Reddick, director, high compliments for the magnificent work done by the colored people of the state in this campaign have been made by officials, both in Atlanta and Washington.

One of the most remarkable results of this campaign for the inculcation of thrift has been the ready response from all negroes in the state, and, as stated in a letter addressed to Reddick by Orrin C. Lester, director of the section on co-operative organizations, a plan is under way by which the service rendered by Reddick and his leading workers will be extended to the entire country.

The letter from Mr. Lester, in response to the colored section report, in full, is as follows:

M. W. Reddick, Colored Division, War Savings Campaign, Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir: This is to acknowledge your very kind letter of January 27 and also the most interesting report which you submitted concerning the work of your department in Georgia during 1918.

We take this opportunity not only to congratulate you, but likewise all your associates and the colored people of Georgia upon the exceptional record made in the War Savings work of 1918.

It is to be hoped that the present year will see you even more zealously, if possible, devoted to the work of encouraging thrift and supporting the treasury department through the purchase of government securities.

You will be interested to know that a plan is under consideration whereby a service similar to that which you have rendered will be extended to the entire country. When our plans are completed, we shall be very glad to communicate with you again.

Thanking you again for your courteous and prompt reply to our inquiry and wishing you continued success in the big work you have undertaken, we remain,

Yours very truly,
ORRIN C. LESTER,
Director, Section on Co-operative Organizations.

Atlanta, Ga., February 5, 1919.

B'KLYN GAVE $2,969,012 IN WAR WORK CAMPAIGN

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
MAY 30, 1919

At the last meeting of the executive committee of the Brooklyn United War Work Campaign, it was decided to issue a statement regarding collections to April 30. The reports to the end of April show that ninety-two per cent. of the total amount subscribed during the campaign held in November, 1918, has been paid as follows:

Victory boys and girls, $368,461.84; students, $40,354.48; clubs, lodges and societies, $16,001.33; industries, $1,041.389.31; colored division, $3,309.20; theatrical [illegible]; street collections, $15,006.06; booths, $34,172.31; teams and sections, $993,475.02; underwriting, $316,000; football, $6,830.55. Grand total, $2,969,012.44. The total paid up to April 30 was $2,725,984.30, leaving $243,028.14 yet to be paid.

The figures showing the total amount subscribed is $34,450.51 below the $3,003,462.95, which was reported subscribed at the close of the campaign. This is due to duplication of amounts reported during the progress of the drive. The number of donors on record is 393,021. These figures do not include large numbers of individual contributors who gave through the industries, street collections, theatrical and booth divisions. It is estimated that the total number of individual givers was in excess of 600,000. It has been reported that of the large cities in America, Brooklyn stands among the highest in percentage of collections.

The committee has received a letter signed jointly by Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, expressing appreciation of the work accomplished in Brooklyn.

COLORED RESIDENTS EXCEED THEIR QUOTA

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
MAY 11, 1919

Report Total Of $30,000 In Bond Subscriptions Assembled In Campaign

The colored residents of the city went over the top in their contributions to the Victory Bond drive, running up a total of $30,000 in subscriptions turned in through the Mutual Savings Bank. Levi C. Brown, commissioner for the colored people, made that gratifying report last night.

The quota as assigned to the colored residents of the city in the current drive was $29,800, and was exceeded in the final tabulation of figures prepared by Commissioner Brown.

In connection with the closing hours of the campaign, a big meeting was held last night at High and Effingham streets, where Colonel Giles B. Jackson, of Richmond, addressed the essemblage in the interest of the campaign.

Charles M. Wallace, an attorney, also talked, as well as several other local speakers.

The 304th engineers' band, from Camp Alexander, gave a concert in connection with the meeting, arriving in the city at 7 o'clock on a special tug furnished for transporting the bandsmen to the city.

Mr. John W. Lewis, president of the Industrial Savings Bank, estimated that prior to the fifth or "Victory" Loan, the Negroes of the District of Columbia bought bonds to the amount of $2,200,000. The amounts subscribed for through the Industrial Savings Bank were: First loan, $10,000; second, $12,000; third, $26,000; fourth, $42,500; total, $90,500. The Industrial's subscriptions for the fifth loan totaled about $30,000.

COLORED MAN PUTS $12,500 IN BONDS.

Lexington, Ten., June 5.—Something for the "human haters" to think about has been brought to light as a result of the recent Victory Loan. Washington Dillard, a prosperous farmer of Washington County, purchased $5,000 worth of victory bonds. The entire holding of Liberty bonds amounts to $12,500. Besides buying heavily himself, he spent considerable of his time encouraging others to buy bonds.

One of our citizens remarked with a significant expression in his eye: "This is a pretty fine patriotic spirit to show in a 'white man's country.'" Then he added with a genuine Southern emphasis. "The people who talk that way, however, are always missing when it comes to backing the country up with their money and their lives."—Argus.

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Victory Loan Drive Ends in Blaze of Glory in Harlem

The New York Age -5-17-19

The Victory Loan campaign ended officially in Harlem Saturda at midnight, and Chairman Fred R. Moore and Capt. Joseph A. Kusse announced that subscriptions for the district amounted to ove $2,500,000.

On the last evening of the drive the headquarters of the Victory Loan Committee at 2303 Seventh avenue was filled with colored citizens desirous of buying Victory bonds. Some paid cash and many $500 bonds were sold. One colored man attracted no little attention when he bought outright three Victory bonds, stating that one was for himself and the other two for his mother and sister.

Police Officer Battles of the 38th Police Precinct, was one of the most successful canvassers, rpeorting over $11,000 in subscriptions.

George Bossell, twelve years old, turned in over $16,000. He was the youngest Victory Loan speaker, and was generally popular. Two of the most faithful Boy Scouts connected with headquarters were George Byrnes and his brother, John.

Some of the returns reported to date are: St. Mark's Catholic Church $2,500; Abyssinian Baptist Church $1,350; St. Mark's M. E. Church through W. E. Handy, $1,000 coupon books.

Through A. H. Johnson of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee, a check was received for $125,000 conditioned that the force of the 38th raise a similar amount, which was enthusiastically taken up and covered in a short time.

The Vocational School for Boys, 138th street, near Fifth avenue, reported in subscriptions $21,500; Public School No. 89, 135th street and Lenox avenue, Jacob Theobold, Jr., principal, reported $10,650, and Public School No. 119, in 133rd street, near Eighth avenue, Mrs. Tupper, principal, reported $6,950.

Canvassers Did Fine Work.

Among the canvassers who played a big part in putting the 38th District "over the top" were Miss Alice Calhoun, Miss Veronica Dobbs, Miss Rose Jefferies, Miss Irma Robinson, Mrs. Frankie Slowe, Miss Estelle Twisby, Mrs. Queenie Davis, Mrs. De Loatch, Miss A. V. McClendon, Mrs. Estelle Glover, Mrs. Lucy Henson, Mrs. Helen Henson, Mrs. Earl Johnson, Miss Edith Mitchell, Mrs. Lottie Payne, Mrs. F. Sterrett and Mrs. Lena Brighthaupt.

Miss Rebecca Solomon was in charge of the white churches in the district and Philip N. Smith was in charge of colored churches. Jacob A. King served as assistant field director and Peter S. Duryee was a member of the Executive Committee and field director.

Others co-operating were Police Captain McGrath, Mrs. Cecelia Cabaniss Saunders, J. E. Robinson, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, the Rev. W. W. Brown, the Rev. J. W. Brown the Rev. W. H Brooks, the Rev. George H Sims, the Rev. F. M. Hyder the Rev. R. M. Bolden, John E. Nail William Bridges, Deacon Johnson Dr. A. S. Reed, Dr. E. P. Roberts Wilford H. Smith, Lieut. O. E. McKaine, C. L. Allison, Jesse O. Thomas T. D. Smith, Secretary Pen of the Y. M. C. A. Hut and Captain Leavelle members of the Women's Motor Corps, Women's Police Reserves Esther Archer, Mabel Anthony, Vernon Askley, Rose Albretch, Florence Burke, George Bossell, Dorothy Beaman, Emmett S. Barnes, Viola Belt Mae Conaway, Al Campbell, Frank Collier, Viola Chaplain, Claudia Davis E. W. Davis, J. W. Durant, Lorrain Davis, Modjeska Enty, Arizona Fair May Glover, Augusta Hernandez Helen Henson, Birdie Harley, Leo James, Raymond McGruder, Robert Miles, Frederick Miles, J. O'Brien, B Overton, Frank Patrick, Estelle Richardson, Lillian Sullivan, Albert Sass Pauline A. Queen, Daisy White, Marguerite White, Miss H. L. Wilburn Bernice Wilson, Alice Williams Emma Williams, Helen Wilson an Lucy L. Wilson;

Officers of the committee: Fred R Moore, chairman; Capt. Joseph A Russell, captain; Mrs. Theresa Rose vice-chairman; Miss Maybelle McAdoo, secretary; W. W. Chisum, assistant secretary.

A feature of the drive in Harlen was the splendid manner in which botl races worked together to make th drive a big success.

FLIGHTS IN THE AIR PROVE POPULAR IN VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

Steiner-Lobman Representative Gets First Ride; Mrs. A. Coke Smith Will Ride; Negroes Organize to Take Part in Campaign

4/25/19

"Whoopee!"

Catch hold of the joy-stick, throw open the speed, and go a-flying! With Montgomery soaring toward her goal and the Victory Loan workers on ecstatic aerial journeys, Chairman Louis Moore, chairman for Montgomery county, hopes for, and feel safe in predicting half a million dollars by Saturday night.

Major Knight, of Aviation Repair Depot, has been authorized to give a number of rides in his bird machines every day to the biggest subscribers, and the most successful workers, and, as a result, Montgomery is soaring!

Mr. Wilson, of Steiner--Lobman Dry Goods Company, had the honor of taking the first joy-ride. Mr. Wilson, the center of a watching and curious crowd stepped aboard the big white ship at Repair Depot Thursday afternoon, and went hence on a gleeful trip over the city. The plane went up at 4:30 at the Repair Depot for its journey. Mr. Wilson had the unique sensation of whirling through space at a dizzy speed with no traffic cops in sight, no "stop" and "go" signals, where the only regulations were "Dont run over the birds," put on your dimmers when passing through the clouds."

Mrs. A. Coke Smith will be one of the next passengers. Mrs. Smith was a member of the women's committee obtaining the largest individual subscription Wednesday. J. W. Terry is entitled to a ride, as a member of the men's committee selling the largest number of subscriptions. Emil Weil, is Wednesday's largest subscriber, will be invited for a cloud-ride. The date and hour of these rides will be announced later.

For the next ride these will be the guests of honor on the trips made by the plane: The Ladies committee securing the largest number of individual subscriptions during Friday will earn a flight. The lady subscribing the largest amount on Friday will have an aerial trip. The member of the firm or corporation subscribing the largest amount on Friday will be entitled to a ride. The men's committee obtaining the largest number of subscriptions will have a inter-nebulous voyage. These aeronauticals will be a daily feature of the drive. At the end of that time Montgomery population will doubtless be so accustimed to cloud-skimming and dipping and soaring that hitherto conservative drivers will scorn the flivver and the Dodge and the old-time surry as too-slow methods of conveyance.

The Women's Victory Loan committee, under the chairmanshop of Mrs. Lucien Gardner, are doing splendid and efficient work. The canvass of the city, as well as the subscriptions taken in at the booths, show that Montgomery has her mettle up, and is ready to go over in good shape.

Mrs. Gardner, chairman of the Women's Victory Loan committee, has a letter from headquarters promising very attractive medals for the women working on the committees. The Treasury War Loan organization, Mrs. Gardner is advised, has made two million medals out of captured German cannon. These medals are given to Victory Loan workers, who will doubtless prize them as souvenirs. Every authorized worker for the Loan will be entitled to a medal.

The negro workers are organized and reports are that they are doing splendid work. A member of the women's committee of workers, G. C Phillips, brought in Thursday afternoon an individual subscription o $500, the subscription of G. R. Payne owner of a store on Hill street.

Chairman Louis Moore has set the goal for Saturday night as half a million and is bending all his energies toward that sum by Saturday night. Mr Moore urges all firms and corporations to get their subscriptions in at once since the goal can only be gained if each one shouldering his full share of the responsibility. Firms and corporations are urged to subscribe through the committee, or else to bring the subscriptions to Headquarters.

J. Lee Holloway, zone chairman, reports that accounts from the various counties in Montgomery zone show all the territories forging steadily forward and some of them with their goal almost cleared. A wire from Eufaula from A. M. McDowell, chairman, bear the triumphant message that little Eufaula, in spite of recent hardships, ha shown up splendidly.

Eufaula's campaign opened Wednesday, and on that day the town subscribed fifty per cent of its quota Lowndes county, Mr. Holloway makes known, went over the top in the first day of the campaign. Fort Deposit subscribed on the first day for more bonds than the quota for the whole county called for.

"If we want to live up to the reputation we've made for ourselves, Montgomerians will have to get busy now." Mr. Holloway said. "Montgomery always heads everything. It would be a great credit to the town if Montgomery subscribed her full quota in a week, and it can be done, if everyone will get busy and start out with the idea of winding up the job as soon as possible."

A huge war tank is scheduled to arrive in Montgomery on Saturday with a crew of soldiers, and to make a trip up Commerce street and down Dexter. The school kiddies are especially invited to come down town and take a look at the veteran fighter.

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Soldiers — 1919 398

Liberty Bonds.

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5/17/19 The New York Age 5-17-

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Officers of the committee: Fred R. Moore, chairman; Capt. Joseph A. Russell, captain; Mrs. Theresa Rose vice-chairman; Miss Maybelle McAdoo, secretary; W. W. Chisum, assistant secretary.

A feature of the drive in Harlem was the splendid manner in which both races worked together to make the drive a big success.

Harlem Subscribes $10,000 First Day of Victory Loan

The New York Age 4-26-19.

Over $23,000 was subscribed by the colored citizens of Harlem Monday—the first day of the great Victory Loan drive for $4,500,000,000—and from the interest and enthusiasm displayed, Harlem will set up a new record during the campaign.

The drive was auspiciously opened by the colored workers of the district last Saturday evening at Mother A. M. E. Zion Church. The plan of campaign was outlined by Chairman Fred R. Moore, Captain Joseph A. Russell, J. E. Phillips and Samuel Seigel.

Captain William McGrath, of the 38th Police Precinct; Mr. Popper, representing the Boy Scouts; Mrs. Cecelia Cabiness Saunders, of the local branch of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Etnah Rochon Boutte, of the Circle for Negro Relief; William Bridges, Lieutenant O. E. McKaine, R. C. McPherson, James H. Hubert, Sergeant John A. Jamison and Private I. C. Richmond were among the speakers. The Clef Club, with Deacon Johnson as soloist, furnished music. Refershments were served.

Counselor W. H. Smith, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Dr. A. S. Reed, Lieutenant McKaine, Sergeant Jamison and Private Richmond are among those speaking in the interest of the Victory Loan. Leroy Wilkins, John W. Connor, Percy Brown and Barron Wilkins are among the saloon men who have pledged co-operation.

Some of the volunteer workers follow: Mrs. Lucy Henson, Miss Estelle Richardson, Miss Irma Robinson, Miss Alva McClendon, I. C. Richmond, Mrs. G. G. McKaine, Mrs. Earl Day Saxton, Miss Felicitia Sterrett, W. O. Nicolls, Miss Louise Lawrence, Lucile R. Reid, Mrs. Cecilie Cabiness Saunders, Mrs. Marie Johnson, Miss Marion Jackson, Miss Viola L. F. Chaplain, Miss Helen Wilborn, Miss Dorothy Washington, Mrs. Louise Yates, Miss Verona Young, Miss Bessie B. Scott, Miss Juliette O'Brien, Miss Hilda Danzey, P. N. Smith, Mrs. Florence De Loatch, Miss Alice Calhoun, Mrs. Lena Brighthaupt, Mrs. Marie Chambers, Miss Veronica Dobbs, Miss A. Fair, Mrs. Queenie Davis, Miss Claudia Davis, J. E. Phillips, Samuel Siegel and Miss Marguerite White and the Misses Lax.

The officers of the drive are: Fred R. Moore, chairman; Joseph A. Russell, captain; Mrs. Theresa Rose, vice chairman; Miss Maybelle McAdoo, secretary; W. W. Chisum, assistant secretary.

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Loyalty

NEGROES' LOYALTY TESTED

According to a statement given out by Lt. R. R. Moton since his return from France, where he went following the signing of the armistice as representative of the United States Government to advise and study the Negro soldiers says the Germans, after finding that the Negro soldiers were that irresistible foe of their Mighty Army, undertook to alienate those colored men by citing the many wrongs and injustices forced upon them in their own country by distributing literature which reads as follows.

"To the Colored Soldiers of the United States Army: Hello, boys, what are you doing over there? Fighting the Germans? Why? Have they ever done you any harm? Of course some white folks and the lying English and American papers told you that the Germans ought to be wiped out for the sake of humanity and democracy. What is democracy?—Personal freedom, all citizens enjoying the same rights before the law. Do you enjoy the same rights as the white people do in America; the land of freedom and democracy, or are you not rather treated over there as second-class citizens? * * * *

And how about the law? Are lynching and the most horrible crimes connected therewith a lawful proceeding in a democratic country? Now, all this is entirely different in Germany, where they do like colored people; where they treat them as gentlemen and not as second-class citizens. They enjoy exactly the same privileges as white men and quite a number of colored people have fine positions in Berlin and other German cities. Why then, fight the German? Only for the benefit of the Wall Street robbers and to protect the millions they have loaned the English, French and Italians? You have been made the tools of the egotistic and rapacious rich in England and America and there is nothing in the whole game for you but broken bones, horrible wounds, spoiled health, or death. No satisfaction whatever will you get out of this unjust war. You have never seen Germany, so you are fools if you allow yourselves to hate us. Come over and see for yourselves. Let those do the fighting who make profit out of this war. Don't allow them to use you as cannon fodder. To carry a gun in this service is not an honor but a shame. Throw it away and come over the German lines. You will find friends who will help you along."

Men are moved to commit rash deeds by imaginary wrongs, but here was a case of real wrong, a wrong that no one could deny, yet these black boys true and loyal refused to allow even this citation to alienate them from the cause for which they were fighting—Democracy.

This was a mighty challenge. We doubt that there are any other class of American citizens who could have resisted the temptation under the circumstances—this was loyalty tested.

BULLARD NOT DEAD AS WAS REPORTED

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Paris, France.—Eugene Bullard was not killed in a saloon brawl as cabled to the United States some weeks ago. He is alive and residing in Paris. The story goes that Bullard became involved in a discussion with an American private by the name of Breaux, the latter taking exceptions to attentions being paid by the colored aviator to a woman, presumably an American.

Breaux is said to have knocked Bullard down outside of a cafe, and when the colored man got up he was knocked down again. He was taken to a hospital, which he left twenty-four hours later on his own initiative, his injuries being slight.

The American military officials here emphatically deny that Bullard was killed. The colored man is no longer in the French military service. He formerly served in the French Foreign Legion.

FIGHTING FOR THE U. S. A.

Mazie Earhart Clark

Our boys are marching to the front,
To fight for the U. S. A.
Uncle Sam is in the lead
To help them in the fray,
With Stars and Stripes waving,
There's triumph in the air;
As they march off to victory,
They will fight brave and fair.

America, America! the land of the free,
Let every one salute the flag of Liberty;
When homeward our boys come sailing
Over the bounding, briny sea,
With Stars and Stripes waving,
To us their great victory.

Tho' many hearts will sadder be
When the great victory's won,
Some will lose their dearest friends,
Husbands, sweethearts and sons.
But God will stand by thru it all,
To receive them in this hour,

Give them a crown with many stars,
His blessing on them He'll showering,
And when the Judgment Day shall come,
There on an emblazoned scroll,
Their names like radiance of the sun,
Carved on the Honor Roll.
They will have won two battles great,
Upon this earthly shore,
And will dwell with our Saviour,
Where peace reigns forevermore.

—MAZIE EARHART CLARK.

Declare Negro Guilty Of Espionage Ruling

SHREVEPORT LA. TIMES
JANUARY 22, 1919

James M. Gour, a colored farmer living in Sabine parish, was found guilty in federal court yesterday afternoon on a charge of violating the espionage act. His sentence was not made public.

According to evidence in the case upon which the conviction was secured, Gour made derogetory remarks concerning the president and the United States government.

Failure to register, a charge placed against him several weeks ago, and found guilty, was the fate of Richard Evans, a negro, of De Sota parish, in federal court.

N. L. Thomas, also a negro, residing in Bienville parish, was placed on trial on a charge of failing to return his questionnaire within the allotted time.

BOARD OF INQUIRY HEARS OBJECTORS AT LEAVENWORTH

N Y C HERALD
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

Prisoners Who Refused to Wear Uniform Have Chance to Voice Clemency Pleas.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sunday.—The board of inquiry for conscientious objectors appointed by the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, to determine the sincerity of objectors and to make recommendations for clemency in the cases of those convicted of military offences, completed last night its investigation of some two hundred such objectors in the disciplinary barracks here. The Inquiry Board was represented by Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, and Dean Harlan F. Stone, of Columbia University. This was the second trip of the inquiry board to look into cases of objectors sentenced by court martials. Their previous trip was early in January.

The questioning of objectors by the board is open to the public. What the board's recommendations will be, howver, are secret until disclosed in Mr. Baker's official orders for the discharge of the prisoners. The classes of objectors before the board to-day included I. W. W.'s; international socialists, humanitarians, Mennonites and Adventists. There were negroes, Italians, Russians, Austrians and Greeks. The basic purpose of the hearings was clearly outlined by Judge Mack yesterday, when he explained it to one of the objectors who resented being questioned.

"We are not here to try you," Judge Mack said. "We cannot acquit or convict. We examine you and make a recommendation to Secretary Baker advising clemency or that you serve your court martial sentence."

The first few objectors questioned today gave many reasons for refusal of military service.

Max Danielevitch would fight for no country. Edward Deluka wanted to be sent back to Italy; he would fight only for Italy. Samuel Arbitman is a brotherly lover of the Jewish faith, and could not fight. Henry Wiebe, is a Mennonite, and Joseph Anderson, a Seventh Day Adventist. Louis Barasch is an Austrian, and would not fight against Austria or her allies. Frederick Leighton wanted a farm furlough, and asked to be left alone. Alexander Cohen said his conscience would not let him go to France to fight.

One of the negroes said: "God gave us this country, why fight for it?"

Bruno Grunzik, a socialist, said food production was essential to waging war, and refused to work on a farm. Lahu Ignatz, the most religious man of all, said: "I am too religious for any kind of work, except on my own farm. I would accept a farm furlough on conditions."

Burleson Flays Radical on Messenger Magazine

New York, N. Y., July 11.—The postal authorities have notified the publishers of "The Messenger," the radical magazine edited by Philip Randolph and Chandler Owen, that the July number containing articles entitled, "The Hun in America," and "Make America Safe for the Negro," has been temporarily suppressed, according advice from Washington. Another article entitled, "German Propaganda Among Negro Soldiers," is also mentioned as objectionable.

The Messenger has been frequently mentioned at the hearings of the Lusk committee. The magazine is socialistic in its views.

Messenger's Friends To Protest Today Against Ban by P. O.

N Y C CALL
JULY 13, 1919

To protest against the suppression of the July issue of The Messenger, the Negro radical magazine, the editor and friends of the paper have arranged to hold a protest meeting this afternoon at 3 at the Palace Casino, 135th street and Madison avenue.

A "great feast of speakers" is announced. The speakers include the editors of the magazine, Chandler Owen and A. Philip Randolph, Rev. Norman Thomas and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn of the Workers' Defense Union and the Rev. George Frazier Miller.

Admission to the meeting is free and an invitation is extended to "Socialists, liberals, radicals, workers."

The July Messenger Gets Through Mails

N Y C CALL
JULY 15, 1919

Postofnce authorities notified the editors of the Messenger, a radical Negro publication, that the July number of their magazine might go through the mails unhindered. Earlier the editors had been notified that the number was not mailable. No explanation was given by the postal officials for this reversal of their attitude.

RARE FRENCH MEDAL FOR VAN ALEN OF CO. L

The Guardian 7-5-19

Photo by Boston Transcript

CORPORAL CLARENCE R. VAN ALEN
Receiving From Major General Edwards the French Medaille Militaire Awarded Him for Extraordainry Valor at Bussy, France, in Capturing, Single Handed, a German Trench Mortar Battery

Upon his uniform are to be seen the Croix de Guerre with palm and the Distinguished Service Cross, awreded respectively by the French and American commanders-in-chief for another act of bravery during the same engagement. Corporal Van Alen was accompanied to the ceremony of his decoration by his wife, at the left of the picture, and ten-year-old daughter and his cousin, with whom he lives at 799 Tremont Stret.

Upon Clarence R. Va nAlen, of 799 Tremont street, formerly a soldier in the 372d Infantry of the Ninety-third (Red Hand) Division, the French Medaile Militaire was conferred by Mapor General Clarence R. Edwards at the headquarters of the Department of the Northeastt this morning But for the fact that he had not the available troops General Edwards told the soldier that he would have mustered a battalion in his honor and performed the ceremony of presentation publicly upon Boston Common.

Van Alen, who is twenty-six years old, was born in Boston and was a member of the "Old Sixth Massachusetts" negro regiment, when that organization became a part of the world war forces of the State and, judging from the honors which have ben bestowed upon him by his own country, and now by France, his record as a soldier stands high among the doers of heroic acts.

In addition to the French Medaille Militaire awarded by the French Government and given him by the former commander of the Twenty-sixth Division this morning, Van Alen wears the Distinguished Service Cross awarded by the American commander-in-chief, and the Croix de Guerre with palm, also bestowed by the French.

The act for which the two last named honors were awrded was one of extraordinary heroism and daring performed at Bussy, France, on the morning of Sept. 28, 1918. On that occasion Van Alen's company—Company L of the 372d—was under a gruellin gfire from hidden German machine gun nests. Determining the location of one of these, Van Alen rushed it single handed. He killed four of the operators and brought the other three prisoners into the American lines, himself escaping with a few scratches.

Later the same day, and during the same engagement, Van Alen rushed and captured single handed a trench mortar battery that was inflicting severe losses upon tht French lines. It was for this action of bravery that he has received the French Medaille Militarie. The citation for this honor has not been received but the facts are ascertained to have been as statted, and tot Van Alen belongs the honor of being the only enlisted man in his division to receive this decoration and one of less than half a dozen in the entire United States Army to receive it.

The entire staff of the Department of the Northeast was assembled to participate in the ceremony which took place in General Edward's official headquarters and to congratulate the recipient of an emblem said to be more prized than any other within the gift of France.

"The pleasure that it gives me to pin this emblem upon your United States uniform," General Edwards said, in presenting the medal, "is a more than ordinary one. It reflects credit not only upon you as a soldier and a brave man, but upon your race and upon the Army of which you were a member. It is a fitting companion to the iDstinguished Service Cross awarded you by your own country and to the Croix de Guerre given you by France for another equally valorous act, which proves that your bravery and heroism was not of a spasmodic or transitory nature—proves that you were there to do your duty, whatever it might be, and that you did it. I congratulate you most heartily."

Corporal Van 9len atended the Newton High School before entering the service from which he was discharged at Camp Devens on Feb. 27. He has a wife and a daughter ten years old.

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Monuments

SOUTHERN STATESMEN

When Southern statesmen are not running for office, it not infrequently happens that they are capable of fathering sentiments of a broad and liberal tendency. Some of them actually seem to lose sight of the necessity of "keeping the Negro down" and to regard him as a human being with some rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Witness the following letter written by Representative W. D. Upshaw, of the Fifth District of Georgia, under date of June 9, 1919, and addressed to the Rev. C. Ewbank Tucker, of Bedford, Va.: The New-York Age

I have your letter of June 6 relative to the erection of a monument in honor of the colored troops who fought in the war.

I am a friend of every patriotic, one hundred per cent American, whether white or black, and will be glad to co-operate with the friends of your race in bestowing an appropriate honor. 6-28-19

This is in striking contrast to the former governor of Texas, whose strongest point against woman suffrage was the argument that it "is a Northern idea fostered by those who believe a Negro is as good as a white man."

It should also serve as a rebuke to the inconsistent editor of the *Journal and Carolina Spartan*, published at Spartanburg, S. C., who recently sought to detract from the laurels awarded the Negro troops by General Pershing and the French commanders under whom many of these regiments served. This hypocritical detractor from ther merited praise said among other things:

We would not withhold from them the least meed of praise to which they are entitled, but would say that as a fighting unit they were not recognized in any of the armies of the Allies or of their American associates. It is true that General Pershing bestowed upon certain of the Negro troops under his command most extravagant and unmerited recognition, recognition which his own subsequent reports of the casualties sustained by them completely discredited. It is not to be wondered at that they should not have been equal to the tremendous demands made upon them in the fighting in France, that they should have failed in the Argonne as combat troops and were withdrawn from the section they were ordered to hold.

So he went on to the extent of a column, first admitting, then denying the value of the Negro as a fighting factor, until it was hard to tell exactly what he intended to say. It was a case of falsehood struggling to overcome fact, but the Spartanburg editor seemed to be unable to entirely suppress the truth, despite his strong inclination to do so.

Let him take heart from the letter of the Congressman above quoted and learn to be generous as well as just "in bestowing an appropriate honor."

FOR NEW MONUMENT

COLUMBIA (S. C.) STATE
FEBRUARY 27, 1919

Correspondent Wants Shaft for Negroes.

To the Editor of The State:

The grounds of the capitol are beautifully and patriotically decorated with monuments bespeaking the achievements of men and women whom South Carolina delighted to honor.

Ascending the steps of the State House, we behold with joy the statue of George Washington, who, with the patriots of the Revolution and the generous services of Lafayette, the Frenchman, and Kosciusko, the Pole, made possible the independence of America. With Washington and his braves, thousands of negroes participated, and they tell us that 700 were under the immediate command of General Washington.

To the right of the capitol there is a monumental shaft to the memory of South Carolina's generals, Sumter, Marion, Pickens, and her patriot sons. The palm of victory and the crown of glory in the hands of the angelic personage tell the story of service immortalized. With them the negroes fought, bled and died that the colonies might be free. Attucks and others made the supreme sacrifice, and Boston immortalizes him with a statue to his memory.

To the west side of the capitol another monument lifts its head, crowned with the wide spreading leaves of the palmetto, emblematic of the State, which tells the story of the sons of Carolina who played their part in the Mexican War, resulting in victory and the rounding out of the western boundary of the United States. In this war the negroes made their contribution.

In front of the State House the Confederate monument erected by the women of South Carolina tells the story of the soldier in battle. An insurrection on the part of the slaves would have called the soldiers back to their homes. Providentially, the four years of struggle were made possible by millions of loyal slaves who cultivated the farms, carried on the various industries, fed and protected those at home and provided food and clothing for those who were engaged in the bloody conflict. With faith in God, they were willing that those who were responsible for the institution of slavery should settle the question, but when it could not be settled without the negroes taking a part in it, they heard the call of Abraham Lincoln, 200,000 strong, and helped to bring the war to a finish with the happy result of the saving of the Union and the emancipation of the slaves. To the honor of the negroes may it be said, that while faithful to Uncle Sam, they protected the mothers and their children sacredly committed to their trust. Such loyalty to the government and such sublime devotion to the mothers and children of the South is unparalleled in the history of the world.

To the south side of the capitol is the beautiful monument erected by the men of South Carolina, bespeaking the sublime courage, fortitude and suffering of the women of South Carolina. The woman beautiful, representative of the women of the State, is being crowned by an angel accompanied by cherubim. What they did in the homes and by means of the farms was largely done through the sympathetic cooperation of faithful slaves who had learned to love, obey and serve in spite of the peculiar institution.

The equestrian monument to the memory of General Hampton, the soldier, the statesman and the friend, is inspiring. He is worthy of the honor. He was devoted to his slaves. To his State he was supremely loyal. Though he was rich, yet in behalf of his State he became poor. In the trying days of 1876 he appealed to the negroes for their support, and he willingly acknowledged that his election was made possible by their votes. In the hour of his triumph he did not forget his promises, and in his inaugural address he pleaded for consideration, conciliation, the proper education of the negroes and their emancipation from ignorance and superstition. He declared that no people would treat them better. During his last illness a colored trained nurse ministered to him. At his death one of his own colored coachmen drove the hearse with his remains to their last resting place. Just before his departure, he seemed to have caught a vision, a vision of all his people. Out of the fullness of his heart and the devotion of his soul, the memorable benediction fell from his lips: "God bless all of my people, both white and colored." This sublime prayer should be written in letters of gold in pictures of silver. May white and colored help to answer this prayer.

We appreciate very much what has been said touching the erection of a memorial building in recognition of the negro soldiers, but I verily believe that the legislature now in session with the indorsement of the good people of South Carolina would immortalize themselves by placing upon the grounds of the capitol some testimonial in recognition of what the negroes have done to make the world safe for democracy.

Thousands of our braves, having made the supreme sacrifice, are now resting in the soil of France. They heard the call of President Wilson, commander in chief of the army and navy, 400,000 strong. Those on this side have answered the call in the purchase of thrift stamps, war savings stamps, Liberty Bonds and the production and conservation of food. They went, they saw and with others they conquered.

After ten months of service they returned with flying colors, the gates of the city having been thrown open to them. Their valor, courage and sacrifices have been told in poetry and prose throughout the world.

We shall await with patience the generosity of our brothers in white for deserved recognition of the achievements of our braves.

P. P. Watson.

Columbia.

COLUMBIA (S. C.) STATE
APRIL 3, 1919

WANT MEMORIAL IN COLUMBIA.

Negro Methodist Ministers Protest Against Legislature Act.

To the Editor of The State:

At a meeting of the ministers of the presiding elder of the Columbia district of the negro Methodist Episcopal Church, held at Leesville, March 28, the following was adopted:

We, the ministers of the Columbia district, South Carolina conference of the C. M. E. church, now in session of the ministerial council at St. John's C. M. E. church:

Whereas, our soldiers of the Three Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment have so heroically defended our flag beyond the seas in the world conflict, and where it is in the mind of the publice to erect a slab or monument to their honor, and whereas, it is the sentiment of the ministers of the council at Columbia, S. C. that such slab or monument be erected at the capital of our commonwealth, be it resolved, that we heartily indorse the movement.

We further recommend that no collection be taken in the churches of the Columbia district for such slab or monument until there be a mutual understanding.

(Signed) C. W. Crawford, D. L. Liddell, A. W. M. Coleman, G. W. Valentine, W. M. Marina, B. E. Golphin, J. A. Walker, P. E.

LYNN MASS ITEM
NOVEMBER 18, 1919

VOTE TO RENAME SQUARE AFTER COLORED VETERAN

Over the opposition of Nathaniel Fenton, a prominent East Lynner, who claimed he represented a substantial number of old-time residents, the City Council last night voted to rename Hilton square in honor of Frank Burrus, a colored veteran, who made the supreme sacrifice in the world war. Several of the deceased hero's race were present and declared an ulterior motive, not of a sentimental nature, was back of the opposition. One of these was Robert Brown, a prominent colored citizen, who pointed out that none had disfavored renaming other public squares and failed to understand the reasons behind the remonstrant's petition unless it was a reflection upon those desiring the change in name.

Mr. Fenton had previously spoken against the change, maintaining that the square had been named after a man who was responsible for many improvements in the section affected, and had himself lived there for many years. He declared that even many of the colored race were not in favor of changing the name. He cited several prominent church members. He suggested other squares and pointed out that Burrus was a Saugus and not a Lynn boy.

Mr. Brown on the other hand averred that Private Burrus was born on Marianna street and had been raised there. He declared he remembered when his parents came to that section.

"I remember the day that Frank Burrus went away, with his mother at his side,' said Mr. Brown. "Why is it that we can't have the square, which is nearest to the place of his birth, named in his honor, the same as other squares where no one opposed it."

Michael C. Murray also spoke in favor of the petition. He extoled the veteran's sacrifice, declaring that he went to war while many in the council chamber stayed at home.

Councillor Mitchell moved its adoption. Councillor Joyce paid tribute to the dead boy, as did others. The motion was carried.

MEMORIAL PLANNED FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Washington, October 19.—Erection of a $500,000 memorial in Washington to the memory of the negro soldiers and sailors who took part in the world war and who fought in other wars under the United States flag is proposed in a bill of Representative Dyer, of Missouri, which was given a hearing today by the house library committee. Speakers included negroes of various organizations who submitted records of negroes in all wars, the statements showing 200,000 negro soldiers served overseas during the world war. The bill proposes a commission which would avail itself of the services and advice of the fine arts commission.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
MARCH 9, 1919

"THE BLACK REGIMENT."

To the Editor of "The Press."

Sir:—Please print in your "Forum" George Henry Boker's poem, inclosed, as a tribute to the "Black Watch," who have just returned from France.

A COLORED READER.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17, 1919.

"The Black Regiment."

By George Henry Boker.

Dark as the clouds even,
Ranked in the western heavens,
Waiting the breath that lifts
All the dread mass, and drifts,
Tempest and falling brand
Over a ruined land,—
So still and orderly,
Arm to arm, knee to knee,
Waiting the great event,
Stands the black regiment.

Down the long dusky line
Teeth gleam and eyeballs shine;
And the bright bayonet,
Bristling and firmly set,
Flashed with a purpose grand,
Long ere the sharp command
Of the fierce rolling drum
Told them their time had come,
Told them what work was sent
For the black regiment.

"Now," the flag-sergeant cried,
"Through death and hell betide,
Let the whole nation see
If we are fit to be
Free in this land; or bound
Down, like the whining hound,—
Bound with red stripes of pain
In our old chains again!"
Oh, what a shout there went
From the black regiment!

"Charge!" trump and drum awoke
Onward the bondmen broke;
Bayonet and saber stroke
Vainly opposed their rush,
Through the wild battle's crush,
With but one thought aflush,
Driving their lords like chaff,
In the guns' mouths they laugh.

Or at the slippery brands,
Leaping with open hands,
Down they tear man and horse,
Down in their awful course;
Trampling with bloody heel
Over the crashing steel,
All their eyes forward bent,
Rushed the black regiment.

"Freedom!" their battle-cry,—

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"Freedom! or leave to die!"
Ah! and they meant the word,
Not as with us 'tis heard,
Not a mere party-shout:
They gave their spirits out;
Trusted the end to God,
And on the gory sod
Rolled in triumphant blood.

Glad to strike one free blow,
Whether for weal or woe;
Glad to breathe one free breath,
Though on the lips of death;
Praying—alas! in vain!—
That they might fall again,
So they could once more see
That burst to liberty!
This was what "freedom" lent
To the black regiment.

Hundreds on hundreds fell;
But they are resting well;
Scourges and shackles strong
Never shall do them wrong.
Oh, to the living few,
Soldiers, be just and true!
Hail them as comrades tried;
Fight with them side by side;
Never, in field or tent,
Scorn the black regiment!

"D. B."—Charles VIII of France is undoubtedly the King you refer to as having had six toes on each foot.

CHARLESTON S. C. NEWS-COURIER
MARCH 7, 1919

NEGRO SOLDIER MEMORIAL

State College Correspondent Makes Farm Suggestion

To the Editor of The News and Courier:

It is reported that the last Legislature voted to erect a Memorial Building to commemorate the colored soldiers who fought in the world war against autocracy. This building is to be established at the State College. We understand that a commission has been appointed to decide upon the plans for the building. We are setting forth these reasons why this building that is to be constructed should be an immense agricultural building. My reasons are as follows:

1. The records will show that at least three-fourth and possibly nine-tenths of the colored boys who were called to the colors in the last war were farmer boys.

2. It has been shown that these boys are for the most part far behind the average city boy in intelligence. They are especially ignorant of the fundamentals of successful farming.

3. South Carolina is distinctly an agricultural State. People derive their support directly from the farms. Eighty per cent of the colored people of the State are farmers.

4. Although South Carolina has a colored population of over eight hundred thousand people with seven hundred thousand of these on the farms very little has been done by the State to improve these negro farmers. There is very little money spent to give these colored boys and girls growing up on the farms the right idea of rural life. We have Clemson College Winthrop, Citadel, and South Carolina University for the white boys and girls, and only the State College for colored boys and girls.

5. The State College has no Agricultural building.

6. The State College needs a place where all of the colored farmers of the State may come and receive agricultural information and inspiration. We need a building large enough to have laboratories for all of the natural and agricultural sciences. We need laboratories where the colored boys may go and experiment on soils, field crops, fertilizers and other problems confronting them on the farms.

7. Rooms could be set apart in this building where the farmers and their wives could come and enjoy themselves while they are in town. The front of the building could be in marble with the names of all the colored soldiers who fought in the war.

8. The colored farmer needs to be aroused. South Carolina has a splen-

incomplete.

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BILL FOR MEMORIAL TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

The Atlanta Independent June 27

Below we reproduce a clipping from the Atlanta Constitution's Washington correspondent of a bill to erect a suitable Memorial to Negro soldiers. This bill is sponsored by Representative Dyer, of Missouri. The Constitution's correspondent makes some observations that require some investigation.

Representative Dyer is, no doubt, proceeding on the theory that prejudice is so prevalent in this country, that to secure the proyer recognition of Negro soldiers for their valor and heroism by some suitable memorial, it is best to pass a separate bill making an appropriation that will commemorate the Negro for his herois deeds in the late world war. He takes time by the forelock, so to speak, and prepares for war in time ofpeace.

Mr. Holloman, the Atlanta Constitution's correspondent, charges the northern republicans as being the only senators and representatives in congress who are opposed to the bill as introduced by Representative Dyer. He goes on to say that "It may be interesting to know that the opposition to this bill does not come from the south, nor is it centered among northern democrats. I am told that it is opposed chiefly by northern republicans."

This can very easily be explained. The republicans, to whom he refers, oppose it on the ground that it should be an appropriation given to all classes of American soldiers who fought the great battles in France, and that it should be used to erect monuments to all American soldiers who fought under the American flag in France, without regard to race, colored or creed—Indian, white and black.

In this, they are right. They are consistent with the republican policy and tradition ever since the party was born—for "it was conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal;" and to set aside an appropriation for colored soldiers only, who are Americans to the manor born, would be in direct contravention of this doctrine, which has been preached and practiced by the party for nearly sixty years. We commend them for taking this high position. It is in direct harmony with American ideals.

The Constitution's correspondent says further:

"There is force in the argument, of course, that any and all memorials erected to the soldiers of America, in recognition of their valor and their heroism on the fields of battle in France or elsewhere, will not draw any color lines, and that their commemorative significances are to be as deeply applicable to the red hero and the black hero as to the white hero—applying to the deeds of valor and loyalty to a common flag of the soldier as a unit and not to the color of skins, nor to the social castes of individuals."

This is the position of the republicans, and they are exactly right. Memorials erected to the soldiers of America in recognition of their valor and heroism on the fields of battle in France or elsewhere, should not draw any color line whatever, and their commemorative significances should be applicable to all soldiers who took part on the battle fields of France under the American flag, whether they were white heroes, red heroes or black heroes. The color line should cut no ice, and that is the objection the republicans have to the Dyer bill.

And this should be the policy of not only the republican party, but all Americans. It should be preached north, south, east and west, for race prejudice has been the great curse and hindrance to the progress of the American people. It is responsible for three-fourths of all the atrocities and crimes committed in this country—such as lynching, burning, beatings, injustice in the courts and all other wrongs committed against thirteen millions of American citizens, and it ought to be stopped, and the true American policy adopted, as preached and practiced by the republicans in the pending appropriation bill for memorials for all American soldiers. This policy should be pursued in all educational, civil and political matters. There should be no discrimination on railway cars, street cars, nor on any of the public utilities, for they belong to all American citizens, and equal accommodations should be meted out to all classes alike.

The same thing should apply in all the public schools, colleges and universitieh. The appropriations made to maintain and support these institutions should be disbursed equally to all classes. If the state and nation establish universities, colleges and high schools for one class, the same should be done for all.

And this should be true in the right to vote. It should not be denied to any class of citizens by the United States or any state by reason of race or color. The republicans, to whom the able correspondent refers, are pursuing the true American policy—"equal rights to all and special privileges to none;" and we hope it will not stop until it has reverberated throughout the length and breadth of this country. If this is done, all friction and bitter feeling between the races will be a limbo of forgotten issues.

Now, in view of the fact that these soldiers who fought the common battles in France and shared a common experience and suffered in the trenches and on the firing line, they should share common honors, common reward and respect from a common country for which they fought, bled and many died. The Independent, therefore, is gratified to learn that such a high course is being pursued by the great republican senators and representatives and we only hope that the able correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution will fall in line and urge his paper to advocate the same thing. The correspondent closes by using these excellent words:

"At the same time there will be erected all over this country memorials to specific organizations, division, brigade, regimental, battalion, company and so on. In this class of memorials there will no doubt be shafts and monuments and other designs to go up, in their order, and in course of time to units or organizations composed exclusively, in enlisted personnel, of colored soldiers. And it is right. A man who willingly lays down his life for his flag is a patriot, it matters not what may be his racial or religious or political affiliations."

GOOD! The Negro soldiers and the colored Americans in general asl no more. All they want is equal and exact justice. Accord this and all is well.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA MONUMENT TO NEGRO SOLDIERS

The Daily Times 7-2-19

The General Assembly of South Carolina in its last session passed a bill appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a monument to the Negro soldiers of that State who gave their lives for the cause of human liberty in France. A like sum was appropriated for a monument to the white soldiers.

It is to be remembered that the number of Negro soldiers from South Carolina who served in the great war was far greater than the number of whites from that state, also that the Negro people of that state responded patriotically and self sacrificingly to every call of the government and that they will bear their due proportion of the taxes with which the monuments will be built. For that reason the State is only doing its duty in giving recognition to the valor and prowess of its black soldiers when it raises a shaft of honor toits white soldiers.

Nevertheless the spirit which prompted the passage of the measure is to be commended. It is so seldom that the race receives recognition for services, to say nothing of expressions of grateful, or substantial evidence of appreciation from our white friends, that when such generous recognition is made although we are conscious that we are receiving only just rewards and that they are only measuring up to duty we ourselves are prompted to expressions of gratitude and praise.

This monument to Negro soldiers of the great war will mark the first instance of public recognition by the state government of South Carolina of the Negro's public service to the state and country and its first movement to perpetuate his services historically by the erection of a monument and in official records.

We do not know in what form the monument will be built, whether a shaft or whether a memorial building dedicated at once to the memory of the dead and the services of the living.

If a shaft it should be built in the city of Columbia the capital of the State.

If a memorial building it should be erected in connection with the State College at Orangeburg.

The greatest need of the race at the present day is education and perhaps no more fitting tribute and memorial to its honored and valorous dead could be erected than a monument in which the living youth can be taught the worth of duty and patriotism and the principles of liberty for which the heroic dead gave up their lives.

Library Suggested To Honor Negroes Who Fell in War

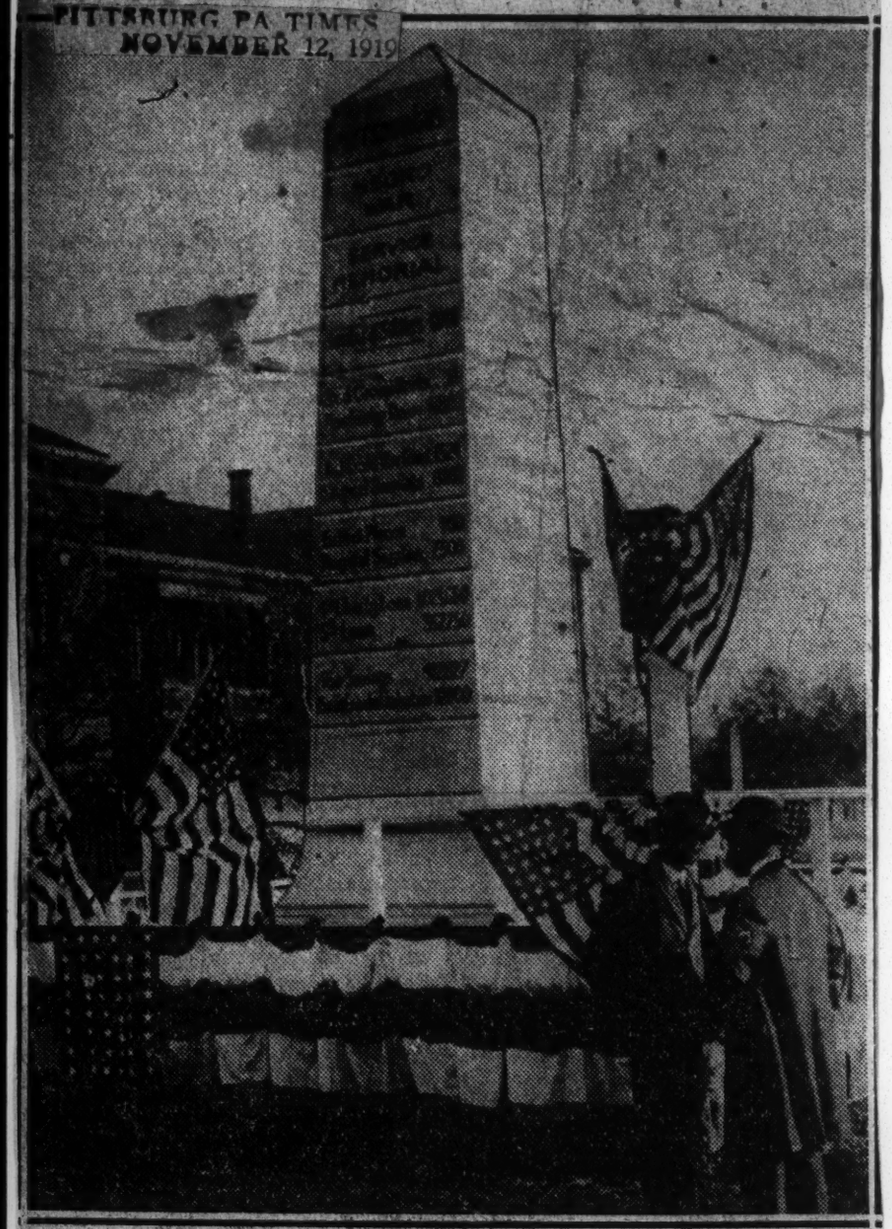
4-9-19 Atlanta Constitution

As a memorial for southern negroes who died in the great world war a branch library to be established for the race here has been suggested by the Atlanta memorial committee. The plan carries the suggestion that the names of the negro heroes be emblazoned on a stone tablet in the building.

This suggestion is contained in a letter to Mayor Key from Mrs. John K. Ottley, chairman of the Georgia state library commission. "This would be an immense thing for the city of Atlanta and an immense thing to do," wrote Mrs. Ottley. "It would not preclude the negro soldier of Fulton county who fell being memorialized as he should be, but it would recognize, in a distinctive fashion, a distinctive phenomenon in our national life."

SHAFT UNVEILED BY NEGROES

PITTSBURG PA. TIMES
NOVEMBER 12, 1919



The unveiling of this temporary monument near Carnegie Institute to chronicle the activities of the local Negro population during the war, and a parade through the downtown district marked the manner in which the Negroes of Pittsburgh commemorated Armistice Day.

Nashvillians Object To Monument Site

The Age
Tenn. News
3-27-19.

By Associated Negro Press

Nashville, Tenn., March 24.—Thousands of Negroes of this city have entered protest against the erection of a memorial in Centenial Park for the soldiers of the World War. The park is "exclusively for whites" and the Colored people say "it would be contrary to every principle of right and justice to build a memorial to soldiers of the state who gave their lives in the World War, thousands of whom were colored, and place it where neither the Colored soldiers nor their relatives would be permitted to go and see it."

$500 SHAFT FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

The Freeman
5-10-19

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 5.—The unveiling of a monument to Henry B. Richardson, a Colored soldier who died at sea, will be a feature of the Memorial day observance at the Government Cemetery here May 30. Private Richardson, who was among the first contingent of Colored soldiers sent from this county to Camp Zachary Taylor at Louisville, sailed with a Colored regiment. He died on the voyage and was buried at sea. His comrades raised a fund of $500 for a monument to his memory and the money was turned over to the War Department, which has had the supervision of the erection of the monument in the cemetery.

SOME WAR VERSE.

The valor of the black soldiers has not lacked for celebration in verse by bards of various degrees. Some of the poetry was old and some fresh from the wings of Pegasus, but the spirit was the same in generous recognition of heroic deeds, regardless of the color of the doers.

The New York Age

The return of the Old Eighteenth in New York City was celebrated by the reprinting by the New York *Herald* of George H. Boker's famous tribute to "The Black Regiment," first printed over half a century ago. Time has not dimmed any of the fire and vigor of these stirring lines: 3-29-19.

"Charge!" trump and drum awoke;
Onward the bondmen broke;
Bayonet and sabre stroke
Vainly opposed their rush,
Through the wild battle's crush,
With but one thought aflush,
Driving their lords like chaff,
In the guns' mouths they laugh.

Or at the slippery brands,
Leaping with open hands,
Down they tear man and horse,
Down in their awful course;
Trampling with bloody heel
Over the crashing steel,
All their eyes forward bent,
Rushed the black regiment.

The New York *Sun* also printed a more recent tribute to "The Black Regiment," written by McLandburgh Wilson, as follows:

Clear in the ebon sky
Wonders are shown to us,
Great constellations gleam
Day left unknown to us.
Comets and planets wheel
Ever victorious,
In the black firmament
Stars shine most glorious.

Clear has the ebon man
Marvels revealed to us,
Valor and sacrifice
Has he unsealed to us.
Star march and comet rush,
Ever victorious,
In the Black Regiment
Mars shines most glorious.

But for genuine feeling and true pathos, we commend the verses entitled "In Flanders Fields," published in THE AGE of February 8. They were written by Orlando W. Taylor, an instructor in one of the educational institutions of New Orleans. They will bear reprinting here:

In Flanders fields, the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark the graves where black men lie;
Their souls, long wafted to the sky,
Look down upon the earth below.

E'en while we mourn their loss, we see
Their brothers hanged upon a tree
By whom they saved. Their pain-fraught cry
Mounts up to those who stand on high
And watch that scarlet-flowered sea
In Flanders fields.

In Flanders fields they shall not sleep!
No! For their murdered kin they keep
A vigil through the day and night
'Til God Himself shall snatch from sight
Such scenes as make our heroes weep
In Flanders fields.

PLANS MADE FOR MEMORIAL BUILDING

The Raleigh Herald

Raleigh Negroes paid a fine tribute to their "sacred dead" Sunday afternoon when 1200 strong they turned out to the memorial services held at the spacious city auditorium in honor of five Wake County men who made the suprem sacrifice that World Democracy might be saved.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service, Colored division, Lt. J. W. Alston, Secretary and Miss Uxemia Scott. A fine spirit of enthusiasm was shown when near the close of the meteing, Miss Scott announced that plans were being made, and would probably be announced soon for the erection of a memorial building in honor of the men of Raleigh and Wake County who saw service in the great war. 6-21-19

Captain Parker Speaks

The chief of the service was the address by Chaplain Geo. C. Parker of the famous "Buffalo" (92nd) Division, who is now on furlough at Durham.

Chaplain Parker spoke on "Some Messages from Flanders Field," saying that he would attempt to speak for the 1219 Negroes who slept in "Flanders Field where poppies grow" whose voices had been hushed by the Great Avenger but whose spirits lived on.

After paying a glowing tribute to Governor Bickett and the great State of North Carolina, he addressed himself to the task of interpreting the spirit of the dead in France into terms of future action.

"The battle of shot and shell," said he, "is over, but a far greater struggle is before us, a struggle that knows no end. It is the mighty battle of brain. The race or people that do prepare for the battle must go down. Prepare for that mighty battle of the brain." 394

In speaking of the men who died in France for Democracy, he urged that Democracy be preserved at home "The message from Flanders asks for equality, not social equality, if by social equality you mean social intermingling. In the home life, I believe the races should be as far apart as Heaven and hell. But in all things that means a better Raleigh, a better North Carolina, a better America. The black man and the white man must meet on the same plane and shoulder to shoulder, tug at the wheel of progress. The message from Flanders Field calls for equality in civic rights, equality before the law, equality of opportunities. The voice from Flanders Field pleads with you to protect the womanhood of the race. Place the humblest washerwoman who with her horny hands earns an honest living, who walks the streets clad in homespun and ginghams, above the woman who wears silks and satins at the price of womanhood. Place your wives, sisters your sweethearts on a pedestal of honor. Place a Gatling gun behind them if need be, and say to the world that he crosses my threshold to seduce the chastity of my home, dies like a dog." 394

Captain Parker paid his respects to mob law, and the activities of the Reds. He urged that real democracy must obtain in America before America can be safe. "I mean," said he, "that any man good enough to wear this uniform, (touching his khaki) suit) and good enough to face the Hun and the hell of this war to protect that flag, (pointing to the U. S Flag,) is also good enough to be accorded the same privileges that are accorded the dirty Germans and Austrians who fought against that flag and the foreigners who would send bombs to our senators."

The Chaplain closed his splendid address by again urging his hearers to prepare to meet changed conditions. The names of five Wake County soldiers who died in the service, were read at the meeting. They were Roland Atwater, Floyd Gill, Jos. E. Holloway, Phillip Norwood and Samuel White. Music for the service was furnished by the City Jubilee Choirs and the Raleigh Choral Club under the direction of Dean Frazer. Messrs. Lightner, Cheek, Moseley and Harris rendered a quartette.

Soldiers – 1919
Music and Poetry.

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Capt. T. W. Tyns of the 805th Pioneer Infantry writes:

"Our regimental show and Jazz is cleaning up and the very best talent has been secured for our show and orchestra to be staged in France. Sgt. Billie Higgins is stage manager and producer. He appears in the latter part with a snappy 45 minutes vaudeville act. Musical acts, acrobats and buck and wing dancers and a good quartette add much pep and snapp to the program. Our jazz starts playing fifteen minutes before the show and hardly stops for twenty minutes. Cor. F. C. Washington of Houston, Texas, at the piano, Robt. (Buddie) Hill of Kansas City Cornetist, John P. Rathman of Kansas City, trombone, T. W. Tyns, Kansas City Saxaphonist, Thomas Lewis of New York, violinist, Eugene Sage, celloist, Jerome Smith of Ft. Smith, Ark., trap drummer, Sgt. Ulric Washington, impersonator; Capt. Gunn does a clever part and Sergt. Cesco Johnson of Kansas City, female impersonator has no equal as a Soubrette. Some dainty chicken he makes. Fred Ross creates many laughs as comedienne. Higins is without a doubt to be looked upon as a genius. He has brought tears of laughter to thousands of homesick rookies. E. Frazier has some "buck." Everything is new in his dancing and he does nearly all the military commands and does them perfectly. Napolean Whitfield, Arthur Taylor, Robert Oatman and Frank Dealy form a quartette that has some harmony featuring their basso singer from start to finish. We are not saying our show is the best for there are others, among which is the 804th Pioneer Infantry. The boys all join with me in sending love and regards to parents, relatives and friends."

The following clipping was taken from the New York Herald:

The 805th Pioneer Bearcats, whose raggy hobna-l,sl symphonic Blues and Jazzy melodies have spread joy for a month or more among those doughboys and other Ameicans who ae tempoaily stranded in the Argonne, are preparing to step out of the forest to show their theatrical tricks in the more populous American centers in France, including Paris. This troupe of colored singers, dancers, musicians and comedians has shown in about every corner of the Argonne-Meuse sector recently, and return engagements have been numerous. Billy Higgins, of Kansas City, who has appeared on American circuits, and drew about as much each night then as she does in a month now, even though he is a color sergeant, is one of the features of the show. The sergeant saw a few things happon on the Argonne front during the offensive, and he sings and tells about his experiences in a novel way.

WE SHALL NOT BE DISMAYED.

The Kansas City Sun
11-29-18

Arise, black man! gird up your loins,
What tho the night be dark?
And what tho friends be few or none,
And none thy virtues mark?
It shall not evermore be thus:
Justice is but delayed
The listening ear may hear her tread
We shall not be dismayed.

The cup is bitter Yes. But drink
From us it cannot pass
'Twill only physic—'twill not kill,
Give thee power to surpass.
Thy loyalty hath been despised
Thy trust and faith betrayed?
Sport of the gods tho we be yet—
We shall not be dismayed.

Outlawry rules thruout the land?
Mock justice is thy due?
A Christian nation turns deaf ears
Cause of thy swarthy hue?
From slavery's night since thou emerged
In vain thou hast essayed?
"Rejoice and be exceeding glad"
We shall not be dismayed.

The vaunted melting pot rejects
The black man Yet with zest
Embraces Europe's scum and dregs
Await the day of test!
There's garbage in that melting pot!
Dost see the fusion stayed?
Dost smell the nauseous odors rise?
We shall not be dismayed.

Thy lovely women are outraged?
Thy home despoiled by night
By whites who at the rise of sun,
Become virtuous, upright,
"Social equality" to crush
Command a mob blood swayed?
This lynching thing's a boomerang
We shall not be dismayed.
Thy countrymen compassion feel
For outraged Belgium—France?
And gasp in horror at the Hun
Yet heed not the wild dance
Of swarms of friends with hemp and flame,
'Gainst one lone black arrayed?
Black man they cannot kill that soul
We shall not be dismayed.

With doubting and yet loyal heart
Thou sail'dst the threatening main?
And Flander's poppies with thy blood
Blush forth a deeper stain,
Yet for that thou to others gave
Thyself in vain has prayed?
Twas so with Him of Nazareth
We shall not be dismayed.

It is Gethsemane today
And like Him sweating there
Sometimes we question whether God
Has vanished into air;
But down the ages Toussaint speaks,
That noble soul betrayed
Whom God fights for, himself must fight
We shall not be dismayed.

The war is done and yet no peace
Comes to a troubled earth;
Confusions new and wild alarms
Each surging day gives birth;
Aghast? Why so? No wonder why
It was not right that swayed
The door for thee will yet swing wide
We shall not be dismayed

Ah! walk together, sable browed
East-West-North-South we're one
Traitor within nor foe without
Can stay thy rising sun.
Rejected by the builders—scorned,
Yet 'spite all hell arrayed,
Head of the corner shalt yet be
We shall not be dismayed.

—By Caswell W. Crews,
Quindaro, Kas.

THE SPRING DRIVE

The Christian Recorder
1-3-19

The winter is gone, the sun shines bright,
And the A. E. F. is ready for a big drive,
Our boys are all ready to make a big drive,
And will be well protected by the artillery barrage.
Get ready, boys, now the battle is hot.
"Come," cried our captain, "Now over the top."
But we're determined to go till we capture the trench.
"Look," cried a sergeant, during the battle that night!
Over the hill I observed a bright light.
The boys stopped advancing and put on their masks,
Because the light seen was the signal for gas,
And exploding shells and bursting bomb;
The report of which signified that
Some mother's son had gallantly fought
Till the last breath had gone.
We captured the trenches and all within
And to see the dead bodies it seemed a sin.
Then an officer cried, "Boys, get your spade in hand
And bury the dead in No Man's Land."

(Composed by Clarence Davidson and Sherley Morgan, of the 369th Reg. U. S. Inf., Co. M., formerly 15th Reg't, N. Y. Inf.)

N Y C SUN FEBRUARY 18, 1919

The Distinguishing Mark of an Ozark Hillman.

From the Boone County Headlight.

Henry Wallner of Whites Oak was in his community last week. He didn't look natural at this season of the year without a skunk hide tied to his saddle.

The Black Regiment.

Clear in the ebon sky
Wonders are shown to us,
Great constellations gleam
Day left unknown to us.
Comets and planets wheel
Ever victorious,
In the black firmament
Stars shine most glorious.

Clear has the ebon man
Marvels revealed to us,
Valor and sacrifice
Has he unsealed to us.
Star march and comet rush,
Ever victorious,
In the Black Regiment
Mars shines most glorious.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

N Y C WORLD FEBRUARY 18, 1919

THE COLORED TROOPS.

Facing the State House in Boston a gray stone tablet stands,
Splendidly graven and chiselled, the work of Saint-Gaudens' hands,
To Shaw and his men of color who fought for the white men's lands.

Studding the slopes of Caney are graves of the men that drew
Unhindered the breath of freemen, who fought to make freedom true
For men of the Isle of Cuba, when the Fighting Tenth charged through.

Sleeping the sleep of the fallen, buried beyond the sea,
Silently holding the ground they won, sharing the victory,
Are sons of the sons of freemen who died for a world made free.

Marching in stalwart masses with all of the veterans' pride,
Battle-scarred banners above them, the men of the Fifteenth stride
To take the people's welcome to the trusted, true and tried.

THE NEGRO SOLDIER-CITIZEN.

The New York Call 2-21-19

He has come back from over land and sea,
With a larger vision looming in his eye:
A citizen with a marked philosophy—
A new-type man whose spirit will defy
Whatever tends to stay his onward stride.
And in his voice there wreaks the stern demand
For that which has to him e'er been denied—
A citizen's rights in his own native land.

Think not ye that he'll stagger 'neath the load,
Nor be contented with his erstwhile lot.
Full—well he knows—that which he gave he owed,
And calmly feels that God has not forgot
Those brave black men who gladly paid the price
In dying faith which Heaven questions not,
And shall reward so great a sacrifice.

—THORNTON HASKELL KELLEY.

Upper Canadian

THE HIGH COST OF MUSIC

The transition from the position of organist in one of the city's Presbyterian Churches to the organist of a Broadway theatre at $125 per week is a big step, and yet it is but one of the many instances of the high cost of music since the war. Several years ago this young organist was practically unknown, tonight a tremendous electric sign on Broadway betokens the fact that he presides at a four manual organ, and is as much the attraction for theatre goers as the moving pictures themselves.

Another Baltimore boy, who was in the words of Robert Gray

"A youth, to fortune and to fame unknown,"

now earns $65 per week entertaining (singing and playing piano) for young Vanderbilt, while the latter performs his morning ablutions and eats his breakfast.

In much the same way that America has gone wild over the Jazz craze, France and England also have bowed to the melody of wiggles, and a local promoter is now in the city recruiting musicians to make a tour of the European theatres. Guarantees of $65 to $85 per week are said to be given to encourage men to make the trip.

Even at this rate there is no rush of volunteers to take the overseas tour. All colored musicians belong to the Musical Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L. The minimum price for working is $1.50 per hour, and no one can be hired for less than four hours. When musicians serve as entertainers, that is sing or dance, the fees are double and treble the union wages for mere playing. Men who are earning from $40 to $60 per week in local theatres and cabarets are not anxious to give up this certainty for the uncertainty of a trip abroad.

All of which bears witness to the high cost of music certainly, but more than this to the great demand for colored musicians.

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Music and Poetry

A PRAYER IN ANGUISH

The following poem was written by Platoon Sergeant Vincent Sims, of the fighting Eighth Illinois, on a prayer he breathed when he found himself in No Man's Land in France, on September 17, 1918, with all but two of his squad of 38, either killed or wounded.

By Serg. Vincent Sims.

Alone upon a hill I stand,
Overlooking No Man's Land;
In night's black skies, like Northern lights,
Pale flashes rise to mark the heights,
Where death's dark angel bears away,
The souls of men who have died today.

Jesus of Nazareth, from thy cross,
Look down and comfort those who toss,
And scream with pain and anguish dread,
In No Man's Land among the dead.
Have pity for the wounds they bear,
Jesus of Nazareth, hear my prayer.

On Calvary as the hours dragged,
From large, cruel nails thy body sagged;
Yet in such agony, Oh Lord,
Thou did give blessed comfort toward,
One suffering soul, who with Thee died,
He, who for sin, was crucified.

Out here lie men who die for right,
Jesus, be merciful tonight;
Wilt thou who stills the troubled seas,
Stretch forth thy hand their pain to ease?
For many mother's son,
Whose feet have so nobly trod,
Earth's battlefield for humanity,
Oh! Son of God.

DEMOCRACY.

(By John H. Shaw, 351st Field Artillery, B. A.)

They said we would not make artillery men,
They said we would not cross the sea;
We are going to make our old home happy
When we bring them liberty.

They said we were as dumb and ignorant,
They said we were hard to understand,
They said we would never make a soldier,
But we are learning all artillery plans.

After while they are going to miss us,
Then Uncle Sammy will want to enlist us,
The 351st, it will stand forever,
With that great name they have made a record.

After while we will be so happy,
When Uncle Sam takes back his khaki,
We are going home, never more will we roam,
After while! After while!

Now you know the war is over,
They said we were to guard the Rhine,
They know that we have done our duty
Out on the firing line.

We have rung the bell again for liberty,
All we want is to be set free,
All we want is what we fought for,
And that means Democracy.

THE BEEFERS ABROAD.

By Sergt. Leonard R. Jackson, Co. H, 815th Pioneer Inf. Reg.

In land of peace when all was still
These knockers hung around;
When times were good, when times were bad,
They made that doleful sound.
But now there is no peace,
We are soldiers one and all,
And still I hear that same old noise
From bugle call to call.
How these boys meet life's blessings
Is very strang indeed.
They will sing the blues in spite of fate
With every need.
They burn their shows and then want more,
The chow don't eat just right;
The coat's too large, the shirt's too small,
The breeches fit too tight.
One day they drill, next day they won't,
The Captain raises sand;
Some day he'll fill the guard house up
With every soldier man,
And if I am out (I'll try to be),
I'll hear just what they say;
I guess they'll think their God is false,
That there is no use to pray.
They can sing and pray, these wonderful men;
God loves them, I am sure;
They can steal and gamble just as well,
Then cuss and pray some more.
They won't get up for reveille,
They are sick 'till the meat horn's blow,
Now then they run from far and near,
Mess is one formation sure.
Now after this, not to the road
On the sick list they will go,
And when marked "duty," hear them cry,
"What makes him treat us so?"
As this all haps, I'm in the vineyard
Working hard and true,
Without time or reason to complain,
I have something else to do.
I will not bother my good officers
With useless kicks like these;
The only things that worry me
Are the "cooties" and the "fleas."

THE MESS LINE AND KIT.

By Sergt. Leonard R. Jackson, Co. H, 815th Pioneer Inf. Reg.

We are a Company of the 815th,
Organized in Funston town.
We have cut no shine, on the battle line,
But on another we have great renown.
We have had quite a bit of training
At drilling we are not slow,
But any old time we hit a mess line
Something has got to go.

The German General, Von Hindenburg,
Could drive man-power some;
He could take a hill against the Allies' will
And not a man would run.
He formed a line that was so strong
It held for three years or more
But I'll tell you now, had it led to chow
We would have broken it long ago.

Kaiser Bill was a greedy boy,
He took a bite that was too big;
He sicked his Hindenburg dog on a full grown hog—
He thought it was a pig.
Now we never had a chance at Hindenburg's line,
And I don't know what we would do,
But they are wasting time with the old mess line,
For we will break it half into.

No wander-lust brought us across the sea,
It was our Uncle Sammy's needs;
The time was then that noble men
Were joined in nobler deeds.
Now we wonder when we will get back home,
We would certainly like to go,
But the time is not long, it's just like a song—
Hark! The old mess whistle's blow.

When the long hikes on the stony roads
Caused pains down in our feet,
We share our troubles with the old mess kit,
That makes our bitters sweet.
We never squabble with our cooks,
Nor anger these men at all,
For when the old pack has nearly broken your back
There's joy in the old mess call.

We have won fame, I have said before.
We will soldier until we are free,
And store our troubles away with the old mess kit
And the best of citizens be.
With no doubt a dream every now and then,
For there are dangers on every hand,
But we will never forget, while we live, you bet,
The mess line in no man's land.

TO THE BLACK HEROES.

By Dan Hackley Winston.

Democracy, inherent right of man,
Though oft suppressed by autocratic might,
Lived in the human soul ere first began
Man's prehistoric struggle toward light.

The crude cave-man with weapons made of stone,
Waged desperate war with the more savage beast—
At first perhaps with strength and brawn alone,
Then more with brain as intellect increased.
The elements, the powers of nature stern,
That threatened his existence, he o'ercame.
What if while struggling he could scarce discern
Ahead the light of civilization's flame?
Out of his struggles came a race of men
Wise and enlightened, manly strong and brave—
Men who declare that ne'er on earth again
Must one man call another man his slave.
Men are born equal; all men must be free;
With blood and years of toil the right was won.
'Tis manhood's and Democracy's decree—
To us a brilliant, never-setting sun.

Yet one war lord, with autocratic power,
Archaic force and scientific might,
Thought all the world's best treasures to deflower
And make mankind concede that might is right.
He overthrew misguided Russia's groups;
He pressed to direst straits the arms of France;
Nor e'en the valor of Brittania's troops
Could stem the tide of Germany's advance.
Democracy seemed doomed: a somber pall
Hung o'er the lands where once fair freedom shone;
Our country, unresponsive to the call,
Looked on the fight, but deemed it not her own.
Till the rash Teuton, flushed with much success,
Thought to defy the world—the old, the new.
Galled by insults, murder and wantonness,
Her sword at length his mighty nation drew.
Well known the story of the call to arms,
The swell of power as the stalwarts came
From offices, from factories, from farms,
Enrolled to play like men the deadly game.
And they were men! fearless and brave and true,
All true Americans, the black, the white,
Sons of the glorious old Red, White and Blue,
Defending World Democracy and Right.

They went; the flagging hopes of the Allies
Revived and they returned to the attack;
With stouter hearts and gallant sacrifice
They fought and drove the bold invaders back.
This is a well-known tale, and known as well
That 'twas America that turned the tide
And beat the German arm; but who shall tell
Of the brave Negro men who fought and died?
Much has been told—such valor none can hide;
We caught a glimpse of them—now here, now there,
Enough to make us glow with honest pride
In our brave fellows who the colors bear.
We know that like brave men they bore their woes—
The trench, the gas, the liquid fire—and then
This is the verdict of both friends and foes—
They were America's finest fighting men!
They paid heroic toll in maimed and dead,
For they knew no retreat; and many a field
They painted with a hallowed, glorious red—
The gift of men who knew not how to yield.

Thes come not home again. And many weep
For sons and husbands—fathers too, perchance.
Heroes they fell, in heroes' graves they sleep,
Their beds bedewed with tears of grateful France.

Even as your fathers in this nation's wars
Were supermen and to their people true,
New luster has been added to their stars
By the heroic deeds performed by you.

Welcome, brave soldier lads! when al is told
By eager lips, by printing press and pen,
Your names shall shine aloft like purest gold,
Noblest of heroes, colored fighting men!

For right and truth they yielded up their lives,
And who among us would not take their place?

Weep not for them, O mothers, sisters, wives!
Brave martyrs to the honor of their race.
To those who come to home and friends again,
The brave survivors of that noble band.
We say, Welcome, our gallant fighting men,
Pride of your race and glory of your land!

Banquet of Music As Negroes Swap Songs With Caruso

The Constitution 4-26-19

Great Tenor Delighted With Colored Chorus and Sings Three Songs. Mrs. Caruso Makes a Speech.

By Ralph T. Jones.

Out at Morris Brown university a number of unique events took place on Friday afternoon. First of all, Enrico Caruso, world's greatest singer, sang three songs for the audience of students and colored visitors who packed the auditorium and overflowed into the hallways. Then the students' chorus, which has sung for many famous people before, showed the great tenor how they could sing, while he sat entranced through number after number of the haunting negro melodies.

Then, to add to the uniqueness of the occasion, Mrs. Enrico Caruso made her first speech. And, lastly, a colored orator described the famous Caruso as he has never been described before.

Caruso Described.

It was Dr. Boyd, vice president of Gammon Theological seminary, who got up and told of the love of the negro for music and of the great privilege that had been granted his race in hearing Caruso that afternoon.

"He is a man," said the white-haired negro, "whose body is strung from head to toe with silver chords, which, when played upon by the winds of friendship, give forth music that makes the angels stoop to listen."

No one appreciated that oratorical phrase-making more than Mrs. Caruso. She laughed and smiled at Colonel Peel and then whispered to her husband.

Mrs. Caruso's speech was very brief, but very, very gracious. She is charm itself, is this beautiful wife of a famous man and, according to Colonel Peel, it was really due to her that Caruso went to Morris Brown yesterday. Mrs. Caruso had heard of the famous singing of Atlanta's colored choristers, and she asked Colonel Peel if it could be arranged for her to hear them. Of course, husband and wife are never seen apart except when he is upon the stage at the Auditorium, so both went to Morris Brown.

The negroes sang all the old, haunting melodies and several new ones. There was "Every Time I Hear the Spirit," "My Lord, What a Mourning," "Deep River," "Soldier of the Cross" and, by special request from the guest of honor, himself, "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

"Fair Swap No Stealin'."

Then, they asked Caruso to sing. Didn't they ask? One old man shouted "Fair swap ain't no stealin'," and they clapped and cheered and shouted for the tenor to sing. The boys got up in the corner and gave a "Rah, rah!" shout with a conclusion of "What's the matter with

Incomplete

He Sleeps in France's Bosom.

The Houston Post 1-20-19

(A Tribute to Our Fallen Black Braves Over There.)

He sleeps in France's bosom,
The brave, the gallant Hayes,
Who gave his life while fighting,
To save Democracy.

He fell a gallant patriot,
Amidst the hot affray:
'Neath stars and stripes, o'er waving,
Upon the cold, cold clay.

No one was there to help him,
No mother's voice was near:
To say, "Rise up, my darling,
I'm here, so do not fear."

No sister's lips did kiss him,
No wife did hold his head;
Alone, midst foes and strangers,
America's son fell dead.

But hush! Here comes a message,
From far across the sea;
In crimson red, 'tis written,
"I gave my life for thee."

My life, I freely gave it,
For you and liberty;
'Tis all I had to offer,
My peaceful fair country."

"Tell mother dear, don't worry,
Her son is now at rest.
He sleeps 'mong France's fairest,
As one of America's best."

He sleeps in France's bosom,
In No Man's Land, somewhere;
To wake no more, till Gabriel
Calls him to mansions fair.

—REV. H. D. GREENE.

N Y C TIMES
JUNE 12, 1918

THE 367TH INFANTRY.

Down the street, between the waiting crowds, they come—
The Buffaloes,
The Black Regiment!
The band ahead,
Thumping, crashing,
Booming, smashing,
"Onward, Christian soldiers," fills the air.
Black are the lines—
All splendid black,
Beneath the sharp bayonets,
Under the high waving flags;
A long way they have marched,
Down the long years they have come,
Through suffering and despair,
From Africa to Manhattan,
From slavery to freedom,
Men—citizens—at last!
No masters, no protectors!
Owning themselves,
Saving themselves,
Marching, marching,
Rank on rank,
Black—all black!
Africa here—
Embattled!
Free!
Now ready to fight for us,
Now ready to fight with us,
Ready to fight for themselves—
Ready to fight,
Ready to die,
For Freedom!

ALLEN TUCKER.

HAYES, NEGRO TENOR, IN SONG RECITAL

SPRINGFIELD M MORN UNION
NOVEMBER 6, 1919

Small Audience Hears Program of Good Music at Auditorium.

It was a pity th[illegible] such an enjoyable recital as th[illegible] of the talented young Negro teno[illegible] Ronald W. Hayes, did not attract [illegible]e people to the Auditorium last n[illegible]t. It was a concert entirely wo[illegible]y of a bigger house. It takes [illegible] fine courage to face considerable [illegible]astes, here and there, of empty [illegible] seats—however friendly may be t[illegible] "filling" of the others. It is credi[illegible]ble to this highly proficient sol[illegible] to say that he sang with the same cave and enthusiasm with which he would have greeted a packed house. His voice seems rather too light for other than chamber music uses, though this impression might easily be modified had there been a crowd to hear him. Then, too, he has slight tendency—which may wear away in time—to slide up to high notes, which, once reached are well and clearly sustained, however. Beyond this, his voice is of excellent "light lyrical" caliber and undeniably possesses the emotional and mysteriously compelling quality peculiar to the best singers of the colored race.

Particularly in the Negro "spirituals," arranged by Burleigh, like the "Peter, Go Ring Dem Bells," which he gave for one of several encore pieces, was this quality apparent. It was noticeably strong, too, in the "Twilight" bit, by Catherine Glenn. Mr. Hayes' own song, "Witness," was good evidence of unusual lyric skill in composition. He is a pupil of Arthur Hubbard, in Boston, and his singing of the "La Dona Mobile," from "Rigoletto," with which he closed his very interesting recital, betokened much study in the serious business of concert work. But it was in the halladesque, sentimental sort of things that he is able, at least at present, to give the best account of a voice and method that is genuinely worth while.

It takes a musician of rather unusual accomplishment to play the exacting accompaniments of such an ambitious program. It should be recorded in passing that Lawrence S. Brown, also of Boston, acquitted himself with skill at the piano. Not every visiting accompanist, here, has played in such a convincing and sympathetic way the complicated score, for example of last night's "Le Reve" aria from Massenet's "Manon." The general suspicion that Mr. Brown could have added to the well-considered program an effective piano solo, remained, unfortunately, unverified.

ERNEST NEWTON BACG

The above is the likeness of Sergt. S. C. Overstreet who has just returned from overseas after seeing service in the army for more than two years

Sergt. Overstreet volunteered for service and was first stationed at Newport News, Va. He has written a number of poems which is put into booklet form and is being sold for 25 cents. The title of the book is "Service Poems of the Colored Soldiers of the A. E. F."

Books are on sale at Sam Knight's barbershop, Savannah Pharmacy and Y. M. C. A. Agents wanted.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
SEPTEMBER 29, 1919

Manhattan Had First Honor as Land of Milk and Honey.

From the Cincinnati Times-Star.

We never hear "Dixie" without wondering if those who engage in enthusiasm for Dixie's Land appreciate the derivation of the word. Do they know that if they should cheer for "Dixie" in its pristine significance, they would be cheering for a city known as New York?

It was this way. Once upon a time there was a slaveholder named Dixie on Manhattan Island. He removed to the Southern States, taking his slaves with him, and later they were dispersed among several owners. Their life in the South was far harder than it had been on Manhattan Island, which became to them Dixie's Land, where milk and honey constituted dietetic bliss. The idea was expanded until Manhattan became the Delectable Country and finally Beulah's Land, where the weary sinner eventually finds rest. And then Dixie's Land gradually became "Dixie," the South which the negro loved. It was this Dixie, "the land o' cotton," that inspired Emmett's minstrel song, which became the rallying air of the Confederacy.

Here lies a germ for George M. Cohan, celebrant of "Little Old New York" and the Broadway from which all places are so many hours or minutes distant—a Greenwich of the clock. Let him write a new "Dixie" which will be the old "Dixie," the land of milk and honey, not metamorphosed into the land of lobster and—grape juice.

N Y C GLOBE
MARCH 28, 1918

The Negro Regiment.

(To the 367th Regiment, United States National Army).

We're going to fight for Freedom, for
we're men, thank God, to-day!
Our eyes have seen His glory, too, to
Whom as men we pray,
And We'll praise His name forever for
the chance He gives to-day!
For God is marching on!

CHORUS.

Glory, glory, Hallelujah! Glory, glory,
Hallelujah!
Glory, glory, Hallelujah! Our God is
marching on!

Of old our fathers suffered in the land
by Freedom blest,
Though held as slaves, yet free in soul,
by our Lord God's behest!
But now, thank God, we're freemen,
yes, as free as all the rest!
For God is marching on!

And now, behold, He's calling us to
help in this just fight
To save His other children and to prove
that "right makes might";
As He led us into freedom, lo! we'll
follow still His light!
For God is marching on!
"We're coming, Father Abraham, three
hundred thousand strong!"
Still more jubilant for battle because
of that old wrong!
We'll help to usher in God's day for
which earth's children long!
For God is marching on!

New York, March 23.

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Soldiers – 1919

Navy

SUGGESTS BLACK SHIPS IN THE U. S. NAVY

By Floyd G. Snelson, Jr.

Over 300,000 members of our race have or now are sharing the glory and honor bestowed upon the two million Americans who did such noble work on the battlefields of France and in the imperilled war zones, during this world-wide struggle for democracy. These black boys have gained untold recognition, besides special mention for their splendid service by our French and English Allies. Everything possible has been done to boost their progress and welfare. A special representative has been safeguarding their success in the War Department.

How about the 8,000 Negro boys in the U. S. Navy? Has anything been done to help them? Is anyone safeguarding their success in the Navy Department? No, nothing is done to help them whatever; they have had to fight their own battles alone, and they have fought good and hard. Just like their brothers in the Army, they have rendered valiant service, and their brilliant deeds of bravery and valor have caused them to become a problem to the Navy Department. Our boys have displayed their natural intelligence and efficiency so conspicuously on more than one occasion that they must be considered, and are being considered.

"Black ships" might solve, in a very short time, the entire race question in the U. S. Navy, is a recent suggestion expressed by members in the service. During the Taft Administration, while the Hon. Geo. von L. Meyer was Secretary of the Navy, a bill was introduced by a certain Southern representative providing for certain ships of the Navy to be assigned to Negroes. The majority of the officers and a still greater number of the enlisted men (both white and black) were in favor of the bill, but it was rejected. It was branded as impracticable.

The idea of "black ships" does not carry with it the idea that our boys are not wanted in the Navy, but as a copy from the success in the Army of our black regiments, who have their black colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants and so on down the ranks, why can't we have black commanders, lieutenants, ensigns, petty officers in the Navy? We have men who have rendered efficient service in the Navy and have the necessary brains, skill and experience, but are denied the opportunity.

Take, for instance, the records of John Jordan, a Negro of Virginia, who was chief gunner's mate on the U. S. S. Olympic during the Spanish American War, and was the man who fired the first shot at the enemy at Manila Bay; Salisbury Brooks, a Negro chief electrician, whose inventions made a new epoch in the construction of the modern battleship; Mathew Anderson, a Negro who is chief instructor on the U. S. S. Essex, the government training ship at Norfolk. He has trained thousands of men now officers in the art of seamanship. There are hundreds of men like these, who could easily form the nucleus of crews and absolute success would be obtained.

In a recent issue of "Our Navy" a thoughtful writer expresses the opinion of the enlisted men in general now in the service:

"Whether you like the black man or not, whether you believe in a square deal for him or not, you can't point an accusing finger at his patriotism, his Americanism or his fighting ability. It is fair to neither the white man nor the black man to have the black man compete with the white men in the Navy. True, we have black petty officers here and there in the Navy, and in many cases black chief petty officers. It stands to reason that they must have been mighty good men to advance. They surely must have known their business—every inch of it—to advance to these ratings. Yet they are not wanted in these ratings, because these ratings involve the black man having charge of white men under him. Outside of the messman branch you will find comparatively few Negroes in the Navy today.

"There should be "black ships" assigned to be manned by American Negroes. There are days of democracy, equality and freedom," says this writer of Our Navy magazine. "If a man is good enough to go over the top and die for these principles, he is good enough to promote in the Navy. Why not try it? Put the black men on their own ships. Promote them, rate them, just the same as the white man. But above all keep them on their own ships. It is fair to them and fair to the white men. The Brazilian and Argentine navies have 'black ships.'"

The black sailor man has been pleading for years that his color has been a bar to him. Here would be his chance, a ship of his own. Then he would pitch in and do all within his power to make it a success. The white man has the confidence in him that he will make good.

MANY NEGROES WISH TO ENLIST IN NAVY

Following publication in The Advertiser of the fact that a negro had been accepted for enlistment as mess-attendant in the U. S. navy, the local recruiting office has been thronged with negro applicants, according to the petty officer in charge. Several of the new applicants have been accepted and others are awaiting replies to requests for waivers.

Saturday morning, Henry Lewis, a Montgomery negro, who has just been discharged from the army after serving an enlistment of 14 months as a private, signed up for a four years cruise in the navy, and left for Birmingham for further assignments early in the afternoon.

WILL NOT NAME SHIP AFTER COLORED HERO

SYRACUSE N. Y. HERALD
MARCH 22, 1919

William E. Anderson received notification from Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, that all battleships will be named after states and cruisers will be named for historic naval vessels. The local colored residents had been in hopes of having a battleship named for some colored hero of the world war. A report to that effect was circulated here and Mr. Anderson wired Secretary Roosevelt for verification.

ALBANY N. Y. PRESS
APRIL 17, 1919

WANTS WARSHIP NAMED 'BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'

Stracoma Williams of Syracuse, a former newspaper editor, last night addressed a large audience in Afr Methodist Episcopal Zion church, Troy, in connection with the nation wide movement to have one of America's battleships named after Booker T. Washington. Mr. Williams is making a tour of the country in behalf o fthis proposition.

That congress should comply with their request is declared to be only just, as the negroes have taken a leading part in the world war. Mr. Williams shortly will petition congress to allow the negroes of the country to name a ship in honor of the sacrificing spirit of the negro soldiers who fought and died in the war.

The Rev. C. Fairfax presided.

A letter from a colored sailor on an American naval vessel in Scottish waters gives a humiliating account of the vicious propaganda conducted against Negroes on board and among the Scotch people. The service rendered by the Negro race in this branch of the service, although limited by the policy of the department, should protect them from such efforts to lower them in the eyes of foreigners. Why the Navy should permit exhibitions so destructive to morale is hard to conceive. Secretary Daniels, who has evidenced his solicitude for the Negroes in the Navy, by restricting them to the positions of mess attendants, should give his attention to this matter.

UTICA N. Y. PRESS
APRIL 1, 1919

COLORED FOLKS CHOOSE

Want Name of Booker T. Washington for United States Battleship

A movement of great interest to the colored people of the country is now on foot to petition Congress to name a battleship in acknowledgment of the heroic work done by the colored people in the world war. This movement was started by Prof. Stracom Williams, who was in Utica last evening and spoke to Utica's colored people about the movement. The meeting was held in Hope Chapel and the name, Booker T. Washington, was indicated as the Utica people's choice. The method is that each city's colored population votes on a name and the name receiving the largest number of votes will be presented to Congress as the choice of America's colored population. This movement which is nation-wide and has the endorsement of Gov. Coolridge of Massachusetts, Gov. Holcomb of Connecticut, Gov. Beeckman of Rhode Island, and Chancellor Ray of Syracuse University, among many other prominent and influential men of the Nation. The meeting last evening was very enthusiastic and much interest was manifested.

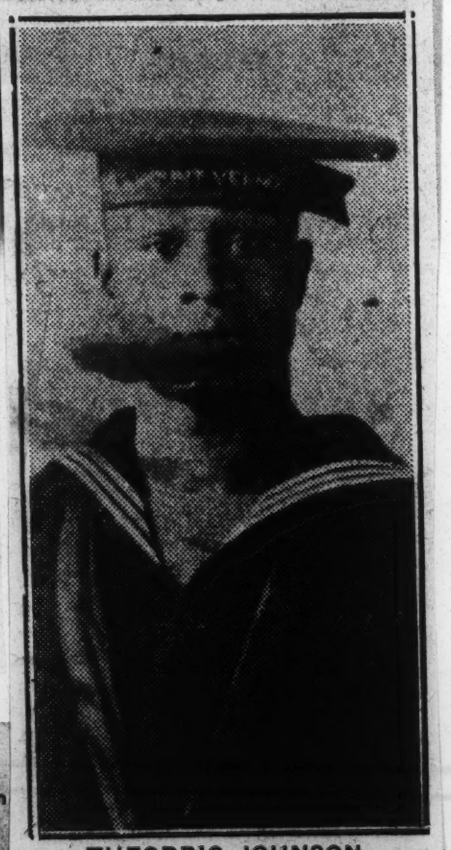
What the NEGRO Is Doing

(Contributed by Representatives of the Race.)

TRENTON N. J. TIMES
FEBRUARY 17, 1919

THEODRIC JOHNSON IS STILL IN NAVY

One of Trenton's well known young colored men is Theodric Johnson, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johnson, of 4 Kearney Avenue, who is in the navy. He received his training in New York, then was put aboard the U. S. transport Lenape as a gunner's mate. He was later transferred to the U. S. S. Culgoa as a



THEODRIC JOHNSON.

second class seaman, where he is at present stationed. Since his enlistment he has sailed overseas five times, visiting France, the Azores, Plymouth, England, and Spain. He was in the fleet when the President Lincoln was sunk.

The U. S. S. Culgoa arrived at Hoboken about three weeks ago. The young sailor enjoyed a pleasant time visiting his parents and friends. He has returned to his ship and sailed several days ago for France. He expects to return in May. Before his enlistment he was employed by the Acme Rubber Company as a fireman.

Solders – 1919 274

National Guard.

COMPTROLLER CRAIG JOINS THE MAYOR AND MORAN IN FIGHT

The New York Times 3-20-19

COLONEL SCHIEFFELIN NOMINATES CAPT. FILLMORE TO BE LIEUTENANT COLONEL OF NEW FIFTEENTH REGT.

Armory Board Will Act Favorably Today for Harlem Home for Famous Regiment and $800,000 Is Found in City Budget for Construction

New York, March 20.—Today at 4 p. m. the Armory Board, according to late information at hand, will authorize the immediate construction of a great armory for the New Fifteenth Regiment. At that hour Comptroller Charles Craig will make his report favoring the construction of the armory. While it can be stated positively that no site has yet been chosen for the great new building it is sure that the building will be located in Harlem and that construction will begin as soon as the site is selected. At the last meeting of the Armory Board it was found that there was available $800,000 in the city budget for the erection of the building and that all elements of the State and city were united in their demand for it. Mayor Hylan referred the matter to Comptroller Craig and after thorough consideration of the question he has joined forces with Mayor Hylan, known already to be favorable, and chairman of the Board of Aldermen R. L. Moran.

Schieffelin Nominates Fillmore.

The popular and stalwart commander of the Fifteenth, Col. William Jay Schieffelin, at an enthusiastic recruiting meeting at the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. last Sunday, arranged by Lieut. W. F. Grotman, reported amid thunderous applause that he had nominated Capt. Charles W. Fillmore to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Gov. Alfred E. Smith now has the nomination in his hands. It is looked upon as a foregone conclusion that he will heed the unanimous wishes of the regiment and all other Empire State citizens.

Regiment Ready To Be Federalized.

He also announced that Lieut. Frank J. Chisholm will be nominated for Captain when he is discharged from the United States Army. Secretary Meroney and Capt. Fillmore also spoke. The regiment has already passed its necessary quota to be Federalized into a National Guard regiment.

Fourth place went to Company A, Seventy-first N. Y. Infantry, with a score of 128. Sergeant Theodore Crowley, U. S. M. C., won the all-comers' match after two extra strings of ten shots each. Three entrants—Crowley, James Laughlin of Taunton, Mass., and Sergt. Ernest Erdmannsdorff, U. S. M. C.—tied with a 49 out of a possible 50 in the first shoot. In the shoot-off Crowley and Laughlin tied with 45 each, Crowley won with a 46 to Laughlin's 42 in the final test.

The Rogers match, at 600 yards, will be finished Thursday. Private Moore, U. S. M. C., was high man to-day with 96 out of a possible 100. Sergt. Von Erdmannsdorff counted the same number of bull's-eyes, but Moore had the greatest number of consecutive hits. The Eighth Cavalry won the Seventy-first Regiment match, shot at 300, 500 and 600 yards, slow fire, and 200 and 300 yards, rapid fire, seven shots at each distance. The score was 1.139. The marines won second, 1.107, and the Seventy-first Regiment, New York, third with 1.055 points.

MARINE RIFLEMEN CLEAN UP AGAIN

N. Y. Telegraph, September 4, 1919

Win Tyro Match, All-Comers' Expert Shoot and Maintain Lead for Rogers Cup.

(By United News to The Morning Telegraph.)

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 3.

The United States Marine Corps "cleaned up" again to-day at the State rifle range, when they carried away the team match tyro, the all-comers expert match and maintained the lead in the Rogers match.

The county team match tyro was won with a score of 146 by a picked company of marines. The second separate company, New Jersey negroes, took second with 130, while the Machine Gun Company of the Sixth New Jersey Infantry took third with the same score.

MOST UNDESIRABLE ALIENS!

Government Officials Begin Nationwide Clean-Up.

St Paul Minn Dispatch February 11, 1919

Chicago, Feb. 11.—A clean-up to rid the country of aliens with criminal records or who are regarded as a menace to the nation is under way by Federal officials, government officials said last night. Within a few days another carload of undesirables will leave Chicago for an Atlantic port to be shipped back to the countries whence they came.

There are ten aliens in jail in Chicago at present who are scheduled to be deported within a few days.

PROVIDES NEGRO INFANTRY

The House committee on military affairs reported on Monday to the House, with recommendation to pass, the Levin bill authorizing the organization and equipment of a battalion of Negro infantry or any other branch of the service. Armory room shall be furnished by the armory boards, where the companies are organized by the provisions of the bill.

Opposition to the bill from the labor interests shown at the public

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COLORED BATTALION FORMATION DELAYED

St Paul Minn News April 24, 1919

Transfer to National Guard Awaits Approval of Congress.

The organization of a national guard battalion of colored infantry will probably be delayed for a few months.

The bill authorizing the establishment of this battalion passed the senate during the night session Wednesday.

It is understood that this battalion will be composed of four companies which are now home guards, two of these companies are in St. Paul and two in Minneapolis.

Maj. J. H. Sherwood, St. Paul, is commander of this home guard organization, and the purpose of the bill is to permit the home guard companies to become a branch of the organized militia.

The delay in transferring the home guard units to the national guard status is occasioned because congress has not yet arranged for an additional national guard organization in Minnesota of this nature.

Officers of the unit said today that federal approval is expected and that when it is received the battalion will become part of the national guard immediately.

Another feature of the bill requires that the colored regiment be permitted to conduct drills in the national guard armory.

The colored home guards have equipped themselves with uniforms and also have a military band.

NEGRO GUARD BILL SLIPS BY SENATORS

St Paul Minn Press April 24, 1919

Act Creating Battalion Passed Before Solons Wake Up—Pet Measures Railroaded.

The House bill providing for a Negro battalion in the Minnesota National Guard slipped through the Senate yesterday afternoon before the members knew what they were voting on. Senator Devold finally woke up and began to voice a vigorous protest, but he was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Thomas Frankson. Senator Putnam also said that he and other members did not realize what they were voting on, but the roll call was finished and the vote was allowed to stand, for the time being at least.

Senator Charles N. Orr of St. Paul called up the bill and the members promptly began to vote for it, some of them chuckling but most of them indifferent, until Senator Devold jumped up and demanded that he be recorded as voting no.

He was called to order and the roll call was finished. Then Senator Putnam said he thought the vote by which the bill was passed should be reconsidered.

Pet Bills "Railroaded."

Demands for Senator Orr to explain the bill came from all parts of the chamber, but Orr only laughed. Senator Gustav Widell of Mankato explained the bill, but the Senate did not reconsider. Instead it went on passing other fellows' pet bills.

Pet bills were called from the calendar and general orders at will as the roll was called during the afternoon, and more than thirty were passed during the afternoon. Among them was the Bendixen and Dorweiler bill requiring the Railroad and Warehouse commission to investigate and report on the value of dockage to grain and report to the next Legislature, a measure in which the grain growers are much interested. They want millers to pay for the dockage which is salable, such as chicken and sheep feed.

Another farmers' bill passed was the Bendixen measure to put the license fees received from terminal warehouses in the grain inspection fund. The House bill requiring college training or doubling the length of service in drug stores to obtain pharmacists' certificates, for which pharmacists have fought through several sessions, finally was sent to the Governor. Representatives Dilley and Trowbridge were the authors.

So was the Nelson bill to tax vessels operating in international waters; the McLaughlin house bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of county free libraries; the House tax committee bill for the taxation of freight line companies; the Kingsley bill separating Minneapolis city and general elections, and the Parker bill to punish desecration of the flag.

The Moen bill transferring oil inspection to the dairy and food departments and providing for inspection at the selling point, and requiring retail dealers to post a list of the oils they sell and their quality, was passed without a struggle, though a hard fight on it was expected.

Companies C and D of the Minnesota Home Guards are now combining their efforts at their highly interesting meetings each Friday evening, and earnestly looking forward to the passage of a bill which has passed the House, and is now in the Senate, with hopes of passage, legalizing the 16th Battalion as a unit, now commanded by Major J. H. Sherwood, St. Paul.

Jersey City N J Journal December 6, 1919

COLORED GUARD COMPANY DANCES

The Second Separate Company (colored) New Jersey State Militia, held its annual reception and dance last night in the Fourth Regiment Armory. Music was furnished by the Clef Club Band of New York.

There are two colored companies in the State Militia, the First Separate Company being located at Atlantic City. The Second Separate Company won considerable distinction at the championship shoot held on the Sea Girt rifle range last September when its three-men team carried off the company prize. Several members also qualified as marksmen and sharpshooters. The company goes into yearly encampment at Sea Girt in July.

At the present time the company has a membership of seventy-four, out of a possible seventy-seven, which is the full strength authorized. The officers are George E. Cannon, captain; Robert D. Trott, first lieutenant; Pearl W. Carter, second lieutenant. The company was organized in 1917.

St Paul Minn Dispatch March 4, 1919

NEGRO GUARD BILL WINS.

Is Passed in the House by a Vote of 72 to 49.

By a vote of 72 to 49 the House today passed the bill authorizing the organization of a Negro battalion in connection with the Minnesota National Guard.

Opposition to the bill on the final vote was substantially the same as the vote in committee of the whole.

The vote also was nearly the same as that by which the motor corps bill passed the House, the difference being that Representatives Leo J. Gleason of Minneapolis, George Nordlin and P. J. Ryan of St. Paul, labor members, who opposed the motor corps bill, voted in favor of the Negro battalion today.

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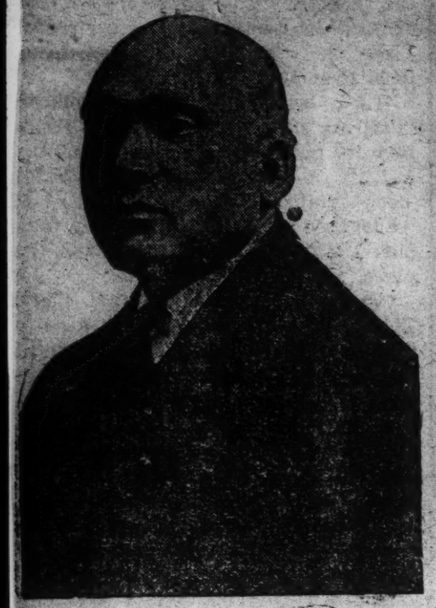
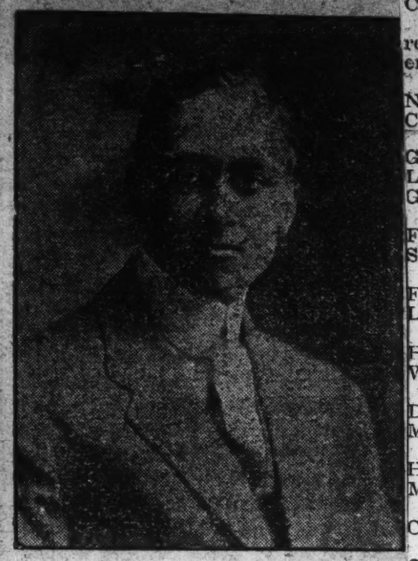
ATTY. W. R. MORRIS



ATTY. G. P. HILYER



Captains of Minneapolis' Companies C and D Minn. H. G.

3-13-19

The Nation's Advocate

PROUD 15th REGIMENT IS BEING MALTREATED

11-1-18

The Freeman

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Despite the public feeling towards the erection of an armory for the gallant "Fifteenth," the colored regiment of the Harlem section which came back after having done more than its bit and despite a resolution, regularly adopted at a regular meeting of the Armory Board last May favoring the building of such an armory, it appears from the tentative budget for next year just issued, which was up for public discussion Tuesday, that not one cent has been provided for such purpose.

Sites are Considered.

When last March at the Mayor's request the various departments of the city submitted tentative budget estimates for three years, the armory for the Fifteenth was included in the budget with $800,000. In fact, this request was backed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the mayor, the comptroller and other officials of the city government with voting power in the estimate board are members of the Armory Board.

Sites have already been considered, after, according to law, Brigadier General Dyer has approved of the plan to build an armory fo rthe Fifteenth. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of Deputy Controller Hahlo, General Dyer and the mayor. The last that could be learned about the proposition was that Deputy Controller Hahlo had submitted certain sites and estimates to the mayor for final consideration.

The Armory Board will not meet again until November, when the budget hearings are all closed and the 1920 budget is finally made up.

Lease to Expire.

The lease of this large building, only recently renewed, expires in July, 1921. Unless the appropriation for the armory is to be entered into the 1920 budget the lease will have to be renewed or other suitable quarters will have to be leased elsewhere. The total allowance in the present tentative budget for the Armory Board amounts to $392,025.73, while the tentative three years budget included alone $1,600,000 for two new armories.

BATTALION OF 15TH TO BE IN BROOKLYN

Wishes of Colored Residents Complied With by State Guard Officials.

BKLYN N Y STANDARD UNION
JULY 30, 1919

It was announced at headquarters of the New York Guard in Manhattan to-day that the Second Battalion, Fifteenth Regiment, will be located in Broklyn. The Fifteenth always had one battalion in Brooklyn until it was called into Federal service in 1917. When the new regiment was organized all three battalions were located in Manhattan, but the demand of the colored residents of Brooklyn for a battalion to be located here was so great their wishes were complied with.

The Old Fifteenth was commonded by Col. William Haywood and the Brooklyn battalion was in command of Major Munson Morris. The new regiment is commanded by Col. William J. Schieffelin. The other officers of the regiment are:

Field and Staff—Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fillmore, Majors William H. Jackson and Frank R. Chisholm, First Lieutenants Benedict W. Chessman and Edmund H. Burke, battadjutants; Capt. George W. Harris, inspector small arms practice; First Lieut. Luther Evans, assistant inspector small arms practice, and Capt. William H. Brooks, chaplain.

Headquarters Company—Capt. Lawrence V. Meehan, Second Lieut. Frederick W. Simpson, band leader.

Supply Company—Capt. John E. Nail, Second Lieut. William W. Chisum.

Machine Gun Company — Capt. George C. Lacy, First Lieut. Robert L. Hernandez, Second Lieut. William G. Herbert.

Company A—Capt. Virgil H. Parks, First Lieut. Charles O. Steedman, Second Lieut. Howard C. Bates.

Company B—Capt. D. Lincoln Reid, First Lieut. Jacob B. Wright, Second Lieut. Harry C. Smith.

Company C—Capt. Chauncey M. Hooper, First Lieut. Raymond B. Wright.

Company D—First Lieut. DeForest D. Johnson, Second Lieut. R. F. Morse.

Company E—First.-Lieut. Thomas H. Karney, Second-Lieut. Francis E. Mikell.

Company F—First-Lieut. Luke F. Craig, Second Lieut. Wilfred F. Bazil.

Company I—Capt. Frederick H. Cooper, First-Lieut. Robert L. Ward and Second-Lieut. Sterling E. Dance.

Company K—Capt. Francis E. Rivers, First-Lieut. Rufus A. Atkins, Second-Lieut. Jeremiah E. Hart.

Company L—Capt. Eugene H. Davidson, First-Lieut. Ira L. Aldridge, Second Lieut. Lee A. Pollard.

Company M—Capt. Charles E. Lane, Jr., First-Lieut. Stanley A. Miles, Second-Lieut. Bertram U. Smith.

Sanitary Detachment—Capt. John M. Williams, First-Lieut. Leo Fitz Nearon, First-Lieut. Frank M. White and First-Lieut. Roland R. Johnson, Medical Corps and First-Lieut Thomas O. Johnson, Dental Corps.

COLORED MEN NOT TO BE IN M. N. GUARD

The Afro-American
7-26-19

General Warfield Says Organization of Separate Company Will Have To Wait.

Colored national guardsmen will not form a part of the organization of the 1600 Maryland National Guards now being formed is the sense of a letter to the Afro-American from Adjutant General Warfield.

When General Warfield was reminded that the colored people were due two companies of National Guardsmen in Marylands quota, based on the fact that 17.9 of the people in Maryland are colored, he replied that "the organization of colored units cannot be taken up at this time." Later, he said, he hoped to "recognize the units that existed in Maryland before the war."

General Warfield's letter in part follows:

State of Maryland,
Office of the Adjutant General,
Annapolis.
July 19, 1919.

The Afro-American,
Baltimore, Maryland

Sir:—

I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date in regard to the reorganization of the National Guard of Maryland in which you suggest the reorganization of the 1st Separate Company (colored) and perhaps another colored company as part of the National Guard of this State.

In the reorganization of the National Guard your suggestion will be given every consideration.

In the organization of the units which have been stipulated by the War Department and the number of men to compose these units being limited to 1,600, the organization of colored units cannot be taken up at this time.

This office believes that the present allotment to Maryland is a beginning, and that additional units will be organized, until our National Guard is as large, or larger than it was at the beginning of the war, and this Office hopes to as nearly as possible, reorganize the units that existed in Maryland at the time our National Guard was drafted into Federal service.

Very truly yours,
H. WARFIELD
The Adjutant General.

BOARD CONSIDERS GUARD REDUCTION

State to Carry Out Federal Order—Adjutant General Criticizes Baker Bill

MINNEAPOLIS MORN JOURNAL
AUGUST 5, 1919

The state military board was to consider reduction of the Minnesota National Guard late today, in accordance with orders recently issued by the war department. The call for the meeting of the commanding officers of the present guard regiments was issued by Adjutant General W. F. Rhinow. Recent orders from the militia bureau require that the guard be reduced to three infantry regiments, one of which is to be converted into an artillery regiment, and an ambulance company.

Disbanding of the Negro battalion of the Minnesota Home Guard, General Rhinow said, is probable when the state public safety commission passes out of existence. The announcement followed the refusal of the militia bureau to authorize the continuance of the organization, composed of St. Paul and Minneapolis companies, as a unit of the new National Guard.

Sixth Infantry to Disband.

Colonel George E. Leach, having announced plans to complete reorganization of the 151st Field Artillery, which was the First Field Artillery, M. N. G., until made a part of the famous Rainbow Division, and started on its brilliant campaign in France, it is expected that the Sixth Infantry will be dropped from the state guard. This would leave the Fourth Infantry with headquarters in Minneapolis, and the Fifth with headquarters in Mankato, besides the regiment under Colonel Leach.

Three months military training for the "green" youth of 19 years, as suggested by Secretary of War N. D. Baker in a bill presented to congress, is not sufficient, today declared Adjutant General Rhinow. This viewpoint is agreed to by a large number of the National Guard officers in the state, according to the results of a recent state meeting.

Six Months Training Demanded.

"Six months is the absolute minimum of time that is required to give green troops the rudiments of military education," he said.

"The training camp activities proved this contention during the recent war. Men who had had absolutely no military instruction before their arrival at camp were required to have six months training before they were considered even fairly proficient.

"Of course I realize that a number of men were sent overseas with considerably less than that much training but these men were brigaded with trained men who had had more than six months instructions.

Another feature of the proposed bill that I am not in favor of is that part which does not allow any pay for the men under training. It is my belief that this will be cared for by congress, which also will extend the period of training."

N Y C MAIL
MAY 22, 1919

Want 400 Colored Men to Join 15th Regt. N.Y.G.

Under the direction of Col. William Jay Sheiefflin, commander of the 15th Regiment, New York Guard, efforts are being made to recruit the regiment up to 1,000, when the $800,000 appropriated by the state for an armory will become available. Six hundred men have enlisted already, and it is expected that the remaining 400 will soon be recruited to bring the colored regiment up to its full strength.

In an appeal to the colored men of the city, Lieut.-Col. C[illegible] more says that the armory, which will be located in Harlem, will be a social center for that section of the city, as well as the headquarters for the regiment.

CHICAGO ILL AMERICAN
MAY 14, 1919

New Negro Company.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 14.—Tuesday, May 20, is the date announced for the formation of a new company of colored infantrymen of the old Eighth Illinois Regiment, which Col. Otis B. Duncan is forming. Chicago will furnish about one-half of the men for the regiment, which will be of about 1,200 men.

BRIDGEPORT CONN TELEGRAM
MAY 27, 1919

The colored company of the Independent Battalion held a meeting this evening for the election of officers.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
MARCH 15, 1919

Kansas Negro Guard as Escort.

Maj. D. A. Holmes, commander of the negro state guard on the Kansas side, issued a call today for the organization to assemble at 9 o'clock tomorrow at Ninth Street and Washington Boulevard, and as escort to members of the 92d Division, in the parade on the Missouri side.

Soldiers-1919 352
Officers

COLORED WOMEN'S RECONSTRUCTION SERVICE LEAGUE

Nashville Globe

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS HELD SUNDAY AFTERNOON

SUPREME SACRIFICE MADE—ST. PAUL CHURCH APPROPRIATELY DECORATED—CROWD THRONGS BUILDING—PROF. ISAAC FISHER SPEAKER FOR OCCASION

4-11-19

The Colored Women's Reconstruction League of which Mrs. C. O. Hunter is president, assisted by a splendid corps of workers, put on one of the most impressive memorial services ever held in Columbia on last Sunday afternoon, April 6th, at St. Paul A. M. E. Church. This service was in honor of the thirteen heroes of Moury County, who lost their lives in the recent world's struggle. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion by a committee consisting of Mesdames Mary Harris, Olivia Nicholson and Maggie Doyle. Long before the appointed hour the people began crowding toward the church, not only from parts of the city but from every corner of the county, and standing room was at a premium. There was also a party from Nashville, who motored through the country. The persons composing this party were Prof. Ira T. Bryant, Lieut. Meridith Ferguson, Mr. Nesbit and Miss Margaret Lamb. Promptly at 3:00 o'clock the demobilized soldiers in charge of Corps. W. H. Johnson, Ellis Petty and Wallace Williams came marching in carrying the colors which they had faced death to save. As they came in Miss B. E. Gordon (at the piano) and Mrs. Susie Anderson, (at the organ) played "Onward Christian Soldiers." The music for the occasion was appropriate in every way, selected by the following program committee: Miss B. E. Gordon, Mesdames E. L. Peacock, M. B. Sherrod and W. H. M. Adams. Rev. J. S. Gilmore, a veteran of the Civil war made some interesting comments. Mr. Braden Barton, a student of the Public school rendered a declamation—"Somewhere in France." A committee of ladies from the Business Women's Association (white) of the city was present with Mrs. W. P. Morgan, chairman. This association had planted memorial trees in the colored cemetery to the heroes and sent this committee to present them to the colored people at this time. Mrs. Morgan made the presentation speech in very feeling and appropriate words. This was followed by prayer by Rev. C. H. Boone, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. Church. Rev. Boone also introduced the speaker of the occasion, Prof. Isaac Fisher of Fisk University. Prof. Fisher was surely at his best and left an everlasting impression on his hearers, as he pictured the cause for which these heroes laid down their lives. His theme was, "Shall these heroes live again?" The people of Maury County certainly felt more serious after this meeting than ever before what the war really meant to Maury County.

GALLANT NEGRO OFFICER TELLS OF HOT FIGHTING

The Freeman 5-24-19

LIEUT JOHN E. LEONARD OF CHEYENNE CITED FOR BRAVERY IN CAPTURING FIRST GERMAN TAKEN BY HIS DIVISION.

Special to The Freeman.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., May 20.—Lieutenant John E. Leonard, a colored officer, who was cited for capturing the first German prisoner taken by the 92d division, was the principal speaker at an interesting meeting of the Colored People's Civic Association which was held last night at the annex of the A. M. E. church. He related reminiscences of the war, refraining with becoming modesty from referring to his own conspicuously gallant service in the final campaign that crushed Prussianism.

H. G. Jefferson presided at the meeting. Samuel James illuminatingly discussed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States. Mrs. James Smith sang.

Lieut. Leonard enlisted March 6, 1899, and served in Troops D, H and G of the 9th cavalry in the Philippines. His service in the islands continued until 1917, when he returned to the states and enrolled at an officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 368th infantry in October, 1917, and went overseas in June, 1918. He participat- in the battle of St. Lie Vosges, the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the fighting in the Marbache sector. He was participating in the offensive operations of the second army when the armistice was signed November 11th.

Colored Officers and The Regular Army

Chief of Staff Revokes Finding Of Army Board Which Declared Negroes Disqualified For Officers And Leaders Of Men—Record In All Wars Show Race Is Not Deficient In Moral Fiber.

RACE WOMEN LAUNCH IMPORTANT MOVEMENT

The Journal and Guide 5-17-19

Will Raise Fund Of One Hundred Thousand Dollars To Aid In Solving Reconstruction Problems.

(Special to The Journal and Guide)

New York—All sections of the country were represented at a Conference held in the Abyssinia Baptist Church, New York, May 7th, in response to a call issued by Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, the President of the National Association of Colored Women.

Together the white and colored men fought for a great ideal and together the white and colored women must work to make that ideal real. It is, therefore heartening to the entire race to know that our women realize this fact and that definite plans are under way.

Certainly, the full strength of the womanhood of America is needed and must be conserved and utilized in this Reconstruction period. The women of both races will have to accept the challenge to face squarely the problems and together work out their mutual economic, social and moral destiny.

A Conference of representative white and colored women will be called at an early date. An intensive campaign on Education is to be immediately launched.

Individuals, clubs and organizations of all kinds will be called upon to interpret in concrete terms the deeper meaning of Democracy and the obligation it imposes upon its citizens.

The whole scheme will be directed by a Bureau of Publicity.

The home of Frederick Douglass, recently reclaimed by the Association, will be opened as headquarters and the work will be under a Director-General.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars will be raised for the prosecution of this work which will be immediately begun.

"BLACK DEVILS'" BAND SWAYED ITS AUDIENCE

Norfolk Journal and Guide 5-31-19

Suffolk, Va., May 28.—The concert given at the Colonial theater yesterday afternoon by the "Black Devils'" band, and repeated last night, was thoroughly enjoyable. Under the capable leadership of George E. Dulf, Chicago, Ill., the organization played its way through a varied and sometimes difficult program with conspicuous success. They are real musicians—all thirty-two of them—and have an unusual mastery of rythm in their work. The selections offered had a wide range. They included operatic classics, popular melodies and "jazzes." The effective rendering of Luder's "Cavalry Charge," a well-worked-out descriptive composition, deserves especial mention. "Havanola," "Livery Stable Blues," and "Ja Da" were particularly telling numbers. Indeed, every selection went well and encores were repeatedly demanded and the "Memphis Blues" brought down the house.

Mme. Patti-Brown, Chicago, Ill., was the soloist. She has a pleasing soprano voice and offerings were well received. She was accompanied by Miss Natalie Doxey, Chicago.

Lieutenant S. S. French Gordon, decorated with the French war cross for bravery, gave an interesting narrative of the fighting exploits of the "Black Devils" in France. In a simple, clear manner, he told how they went "over the top" and won their sobriquet while helping to smash the Hindenburg line.

LIEUT. BOW[illegible] RETURN TO FRANCE

St. Louis Argus

NEW YORK, May 8.—After eight months of active service with the 367th (Colored) infantry, 2nd Lieut. W. R. Bowman of St. Louis is returning to France as a secretary for the Y. M. C. A. He is in New York now, and is expecting to leave within the next few days.

"I have heard the statement that the "Y" discriminated against the Colored regiments, since I have been back," said Lieutenant Bowman. "Why, in my regiment alone, we had [illegible] Y. M. C. A. men who were con- throughout our fight- ing career. Their work was great. We never lacked their canteen supplies."

Lieutenant Bowman was with the 92nd Division in the Vosges, Argonne and Marbach sectors. He arrived in America last February, and after a brief rest at home, decided to don the "Y" uniform and go overseas again. He is very keenly interested in Y. M. C. A. activities abroad, and is of the opinion that other Colored regiments are as appreciative as his own.

Nashville

1ST LIEUT. J. L. LEACH, U. S. Medical Corps U. S. Army, Back Home.

First Lieut. J. L. Leach, Medical Corps U. S. Army, is in Nashville on a two weeks' furlough, and after spending several days with his wife, Mrs. Frances L. Leach, at Campbell College, Jackson, Miss., where she is serving as matron, he returned to Nashville, where he is visiting his many friends. 3-[illegible]-19

It will be remembered that Lieut. Leach was among the first to volunteer his services when the call came, and after a complete course at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, he was assigned to duty with the 92nd Division at Camp Funston, Kans. June 7, 1918, Lieut. Leach sailed to France on the steamer Covington, a German prize boat, arriving in France June 27, 1918. He was for several months surgeon of the 317th Ammunition Train and was with the 92nd Division during their heavy fighting at the Argonne, Marbache and Metz sectors. It is said he is to return to camp within the next few days to await his disposition by the War Department. Upon his discharge he will return to Nashville to resume his practice.

LIEUT EUGENE KING MAKI[illegible] GOOD.

Nashville

The head of [illegible] is Lieut. Eugene King. Lieut. King is making good [illegible]

are to a host of his friends he being a "home boy," the son of Mrs. Nolan King.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The propaganda started in France to discredit the colored officers in the United States Army has reached the United States as was made evident one day last week when a prominent young colored man of this city just returned from overseas where he creditably served as answer to the request made for vo

Despite his excellent record as captain in France he was told by the examining board that *he was unqualified by reason of "the qualities inherent in the Negro race."*

An opinion of the board was based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry that Negroes are deficient in moral fibre and force of character, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men." This is the old, old story, or rather the old, old lie which Caucasians use, the kind who turn green with envy when they see a Negro occupying a position which they characterize as "a white man's job."

An attempt has been made to whitewash the fine record made by the 370th Infantry, formerly the old 8th Illinois, which was officered by Negroes from lieutenant colonel down, and also the excellent records of many colored officers of the 92nd Division.

The records will show that the colored officers of the 368th charged with cowardice got into trouble because the white major who was the tactical commander proved the biggest coward Nothing has been said about the cowardice of this white officer, nor is reference made to the brilliant work of other colored officers of the same regiment who were decorated for unusual bravery under fire.

General March, chief of staff of the United States Army, has issued orders providing for the organization of the Regular Army, to be made up of 509,000 officers and men. This new plan sets forth that fourteen regular divisions are to be recruited exclusively from the area of the former war divisions.

The 183rd Brigade, formerly of the 92nd Division, is to be composed of the 24th and 25th regular regiments and the 350th Machine Gun Battalion of the 92nd Division. There are white men in Washington who believe that the colored troops should be officered by white men, no matter what caliber of officers they may be, in preference to colored men.

WACO TEXAS TRIBUNE
MARCH 9, 1919

NEGRO OFFICER OF 93RD, BACK FROM FRANCE, TELLS OF ACTIVITIES OF DIVISION

Second Lieut. Fred D. Porter of the 93rd colored division has returned to his home at 621 S. Seventh. In telling of the 93rd's activities in France, Lieutenant Porter outlined the following history of the organization during the days it was at the front:

"I will confine my discussion to the colored soldier. To speak of the actions of those who remained on this side, I can say but little, although I am positive that they have nobly done their part. Now, to trace the 93rd division, of which I was a member: We sailed for France in March, landing on the 14th day of April, 1918, in St. Nezaire, where we were greeted as American heroes and welcomed to the lands of France. To be brief, on May 12, 1918, we were hurried to the Argone Forest, where we spent some miserable days. Afterward we were sent to the Hessien Forest. There we occupied the Voquois sector. Thence to the noted Verdun sector, where we occupied the long-famed Hill 304 and the Dead Man's Hill. Forty-two days there brought us to the middle of September, and we were then rushed to the Champagne sector, where we were to take part in the final drive of the war. It was there that our boys won their fame as fighters. On the 26th day of September we went over the top. It was then it seemed that all hell busted loose. For nine days we continued the furious drive, during which time we captured more than 500 prisoners, 150 machine guns, 15 pieces of artillery, 20 minenwurfers, and lots of ammunition and engineering supplies. I do not want to speak of personal happenings, but I must say for Lieutenant Henry of Waco that it was during this drive that he proved himself worthy of any honors that may be given him. Of course the bravery of the colored soldier has never been disputed since he placed himself on the map at Bunker's Hill, but their actions in the recent war are such that shall never be forgotten. When time dips her pen for the writing of the future history, it would be incomplete if on some page, in brilliant letters, there should not appear an account of the heroic acts of the negro soldiers of America."

FROM LIEUT. NOAH H. WILLIAMS, CHAPLAIN, U. S. A.

The Christian Recorder

Brest, France, Feb. 3, 1919.

My Dear Editor: I thought that the people back home would be interested to know something of how the boys, as a whole over here, are getting along, that they might judge as to the condition of the individuals in whom they are personally interested. Especially is this so since many of the boys after the armistice was signed, made the mistake of failing to write home, thinking they would be there to answer in person.

As camp chaplain of Camp Pontanezen, located at Brest, France, I am in a position to speak about the general condition of many of the units who come here to take ships for the States. And what is true of them can be relied on as the general condition of many or all units who are not slated to return home immediately. Early in December I was relieved from duty with the 341st Lr. Bn., which was located at Is-Sur-Tille and reassigned to duty, first at Camp Lincoln then within a week to Camp Pontanezen, to look after the religious work, etc., of all the colored troops here, being the only colored chaplain permanently stationed at this camp. Others pass through with their units.

For the past three weeks the 93d Division has been here. It is composed of the 369th (old 15th New York), 370th (old 8th Illinois), 371st and the 372d Infantries. In addition the following troops of the race are located here: 316th Mobile Laundry, 348th Lr. Bn., 550th Engineers and the 801st Pioneer Infantry. In the above unites there are a total of about twenty thousand troops. The 92d Division is moving in now, the 367th and 368th Infantries having already arrived. There are more than thirty thousand troops in this division. I have never seen a finer looking set of men in my life. Both officers and men seem to be in fine physical condition, not because they have not suffered many hardships, for I am sure from the talks I have had with many officers and men from the various units that they have gone through experiences that would put to a severe trial the mental and physical endurance of the fittest. It can only due to the superior quality of heart and mind the men of our race have that enables them to smile under the most adverse circumstances.

The 93d Division has been boarding ships for the past two days, and will probably be in America within two weeks.

Lieut. Col. Otis Duncan, who holds the highest commission of any one in the A. E. F., among the colored troops, since Colonel Dennison left, some months ago, has given the best of service in getting out the men for the monster meetings I have planned for them on Sunday afternoons at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. Sunday, January 26, we had such a meeting, when large numbers from all the units here were out. The band of the 370th furnished music, and at the close of our short sermon, more than two hundred literally rushed to the platform and pledged themselves to the Christ life and promised to join some church when they reach home. Many names we did not get time to record because the men had to leave in answer to military duty. Nothing would please me better when I return to the States than to visit the churches throughout the nation and appeal to the more than one hundred thousand colored troops who have been in France to unite with the Church and line up for the "forward march" of the twelve millions of our people in America. For the past two weeks I have beeen quartered in a room of a building that Napoleon Bonaparte had constructed for religious services of his troops while here. In a few days I hope to go to Rome, Italy, on my leave of absence. I ask the continued prayers of my Church and all Christians that I may be able and have the spirit to give the very best service to our men while here, and that a larger Christian manhood may be returned to your homes, churches and communities.

NOAH W. WILLIAMS,
Lieut. and Chaplain, U. S. Army.

ARMY GETS NEW OFFICERS.

TEN PICKED MEN GRADUATED FROM MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

Non-Commissioned Officers From Ten Cavalry Regiments Completed a Rigorous Course of Technical Training at Fort Riley.

Kansas City Star

Fort Riley, Kas., April 29.—The non-commissioned officers of the American army has risen to a new dignity. Ten of them, picked men who looked the part, were graduated today from the Mounted Service School, the second non-commissioned clcass in the history of the mounted service. They went through a program marking their successfbul completion of a highly technical and rigorous course. After the final number a cross-country race, which should have been perpetuated in the movies, but was not, they came to attention beneath a great bluff at the forking of Forsyth and Coyote canyons, and received their diplomas from Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield. The ten were chosen for character, intelligence and soldierly qualities and were sent to Fort Riley last September to take their master's degrees. For seven months they have studied equitation, horse training, hippology, horseshoeing, swordsmanship and the pistol in th esame school and under the same instruction as the student commissioned officers. They now join theier regiments, all but one of which are in Mexico or on the border.

The army is being increased to war strength anad legislation is now before congress to increase its strength. As a result raw recruits are pouring into the army hoppers aand will come in increasing numbers. Their metamorphosis from farm boys and factory hands to enlisted men require more than the manual of arms and a uniform. There is more than that to the enlisted man's job as conducted now on the American plan.

The Task of the Officials.

The officers, therefore, face a big task in training the new army. But in the cavalry branch of the service they are going to have the expert assistance of the class that graduated today and its predecessor of last year. These graduate noncoms, know the best ways of teaching the rookies to ride, to care for horse in stable or in the field, how to use the saber and the pistol, mounted and dismounted, everything a trooper needs to know. But they will be more than valuable assistants to the officers of their regiments. Each will be a capable militia instructor and in case of war a commission will be waiting for him. In a hastily organized volunteer regiment his experience and skill would show to special advantage.

One of the ten is a negro, Sergt. Pricer Sharp, Troop I, Tenth Cavalry. Another is Top Sergt. Hurley Richardson, who has been non-com. boss of Troop C, Sixth Cavalry, for more years than his superior officers remember and who will be a fixture of the Sixth until he goes on the pension roll.

The others are Top Sergt. John W. Dimond, Mounted Service School detachment; Sergt. Meredith M. Cassna, First Cavalry; Sergt. Nicholas Long, Second Cavalry; Sergt. Alvin Nowell, Eleventh Cavalry; Sergt. John H. Watkins, Twelfth Cavalry; Sergt. Michael A. Gaffney, Thirteenth Cavalry; Sergt. Charles A. Lindsay, Mounted Service School detachment, and Corp. Barney Swentey, Third Cavalry.

Horses and men were graduated together. When the students gather at the Mounted Service School in the fall they receive raw colts from the remount station at Fort Royal. At the end of the year the colts, now transformed, are promoted to training colts. At the end of the second year they are promoted to schooled horses, and after a third year they go out to serve their enlistment.

Education does no less for horses than for men. Animals that were unbroken mongrel colts, fresh from the farm last summer, already are sleek, haughty and highly disciplined. And the mongrel colts of two years ago stepped like high school horses of the bluest Kentucky blood as they went through their paces yesterday in the riding hall. Caste is no barrier to educated horseflesh.

Few Civilians There.

The graduating exercises included fencing, mounted saber drill, riding hall drills with the breaking colts, training colts, school horses and the jumpers, riding over an outdoor obstacle course with the training colts, and a cross-country ride with the jumpers. It was the showy part of a winter's hard work at what is very valuable, but at most a not very ornate cavalry task.

Only a handful of civilians saw the two days' work.

"It is to be regretted," Captain H. R. Richmond, acting commandant of the school, commented, "that our great military establishments like Riley are not within five or ten cent rides of great cities. If the people of the United States could get better acquainted with their army there would be fewer misunderstandings. A little exhibition like this, for instance, would clear up many false notions. In time of trouble the American is apt to declare that we have the finest army in the world, the best officers, the bravest men and such, and in long perioids of peace he is just as likely to argue that the army is worthless, the officers overpaid loafers and the men worse."

352

Soldiers—1919
Officers

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4-12-19

4-12-13

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Captain Dabney Disappears; Friends Fear Foul Play

Washington, May 2.—Friends of Capt. Joseph Dabney, recently discharged from the army, fear that he has met with foul play. He has been missing from his residence since last Saturday. Capt. Dabney left the residence of Capt. Vance H. Marchbanks, 1825 13th street, a brother officer with whom he served overseas, and no trace of him has been found since. When last seen the captain had on his person $4,000 in cash. His native home was in Tennessee, but he had planned to remain in Washington for the purpose of engaging in the garage business. The police have searched hospitals and inquired at the homes of Dabney's friends, but are unable to obtain the slightest clue that would probably lead to his whereabouts.

Lieut. Vincent B. Thomas has succeeded Mr. Rufus G. Byars as house manager at the Howard. Mr. Lawrence Burns has joined the stage manager's forces behind the scenes and Mr. Johnny Miller is operating the films with the skill of a veteran and getting the best of results. Mr. Al Southern, a newcomer from New York, is making things hum behind the big curtain as stage manager.

Lieut. Hooper in Town

Looking the picture of health and just as joyous as in the days "before the war," Lieut. Chancey Hooper dropped in one day last week to give us the glad mit. The former manager of the Christopher basketball teams is "one of the boys" of whom we are all proud, and he has returned from France heart free and in a position to gallantly "smile his appreciation" for the many social honors which the fair sex will heap upon the fine-looking young "Loot." Lieut. Hooper returned to Camp Meade this week but will soon be back with us.

"Fish of One and Fowl of Another"

A committee from The League of Democracy, each and every member of which was a Colored soldier who served with distinction in France, called upon Secretary of War Baker last week, and urged that Colonel Allen J. Greer, late Chief of Staff for the Ninety-second Division, be disciplined for writing that insulting letter against the race to a United States Senator, urging that Colored officers and privates, as well, be kept out of the new army.

It is reported that Secretary Baker, while evincing praiseworthy interest in the plea of the race, as voiced by this committee, suggested that "rather than disciplining a foolish, southern officer whose incapability of dealing justly with Negro soldiers was proven beyond doubt, and whose appointment to the 92nd Division was a distinct mistake," it would be better to bring forward the deeds of valor of Colored soldiers.

If this statement, accredited to Secretary Baker is correct, we cannot help but express our disappointment, our surprise, and even our chagrin.

Whenever a Colored soldier, officer or private, violated military discipline, no matter how trivial the violation, he was promptly and severely punished. And such as committed even minor offenses, who were members of the 92nd Division, Colonel Greer never failed to see, so far as he was able, that the punshment MORE than fitted the crime.

If Colored officers could be disciplined—sentenced to death for alleged cowardice in action when their commanding officer was the real responsible party, then Colonel Greer, even though he be white and a Southerner of the bitter colorphobia stripe, should be made to pay the full penalty for so serious an offense as attempting to influence legislation against loyal, patriotic and brave Colored soldiers, who were fighting for Democracy—that which THEY NEVER ENJOYED, and were NOT vouchsafed on their return from Flanders' bloody fields.

If the ignorant Colored private, fresh from the cotton plantations of the South—fresh from an environment of hopelessness and despair, could be promptly and severely punished for unwittingly and unintentionally being an "A. W. O. L.," surely Colonel Greer, with long army experience, with education and a perfect knowledge of military laws and regulations, should not be permitted to go "Scott-free" for writing back to the States, in violation of army regulations and censorship rules, that Colored officers were "just plain liars," that the brave Colored soldiers who went over the top in No Man's Land; who drove the Huns out of the Marbache sector; who won innumerable Croix de Guerres and Distinguished Service Crosses for unusual bravery, "were dangerous to no one but themselves," and "could do anything but fight."

Colonel Greer, in writing these insulting, bald-faced lies to injure a people who had proven themselves to be 100 per cent Americans, in effect, brands as LIES the previous high tributes paid Colored soldiers for their sacrifices, endurance, patriotism and daring bravery by his superiors—Secretary of War Baker and General Pershing.

It is possible that Secretary Baker is "too proud" to resent Colonel Greer's plain, written and signed, refutation of his highest superiors' public statements? If so, then, we are NOT too proud to keep up our contention for justice even though the heavens fall—even though we be swallowed up in the vortex of Southern prejudice which seems to have effectivly invaded the Secretary of War's office, if this disinclination, to properly discipline a white Southern officer who, with malice aforethought, deliberately violated an imperative order, is true.

We are only pleading for justice, Mr. Baker. Please do not answer our plea with the making of "fish of one. and fowl of the other."

COLORED OFFICERS AND COLORED TROOPS

Far and away the most important recognition the black fighting men of this country has received during the world war has been that colored men not only make great soldiers, but capable and courageous officers. We ask the colored citizens of the country, as well as white citizens, both friends and foes, to consider well and long this point. It is for that reason we have commended fully and with all the force at our command the fine attitude of Colonel William Jay Schieffelin of the new Fifteenth Regiment, who is

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building up an establishment with all colored officers under him. It is for that reason we denounced the persistent policy of Colonel Hayward in ridding the Old Fifteenth of colored officers. The crisis of the situation demanded that colored men be given opportunities as line officers. More than one thousand black officers became part of the National Army. They made a record which has come to us only grudgingly and in part. When future historians, honest and unafraid, tell that tale it will constitute one of the thrilling chapters of the heroic service black men rendered civilization in the great world war. But four of all their hundreds have had their records smirched and their courage impeached. When the records of those four are thoroughly reviewed as they will be after the smoke of battle has cleared, we believe, with Ralph W. Tyler, that the poison of color-phobia will be found attached to their judgment and hard penalties, which have been inflicted upon them. We read into the permanent record of history this testimony alongside of the glowing, world wide tributes paid the 367th Regiment, the Buffaloes, led by colored line officers, this testimony of Lieutenant-Colonel Rothwell of the 368th Regt., which arrived in New York on Saturday:

"The colored officers, many of whom had served under me in the Regular Army as non-commissioned officers, proved themselves splendid leaders and disciplinarians."

Here at last is the answer complete and crushing to those pigmy, prejudice ridden individuals who have contended that black men could fight only when led by white officers. Not only that black men can fight, but that they will follow black leaders, has been, we say again, a great thought forced upon a doubting and despairing white world by the great war.

Colored Soldiers Bring Honor to Granville

Search Light

Lieutenant Cheatham Holds the Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Cross for Gallantry in Action.

Search Light

Two interesting soldiers just arrived from overseas are Lt. Henry P. Cheatham, Jr., son of Dr. Cheatham, Superintendent of the Colored Oxford Orphanage, and Dr. E. T. Ransom.

Lt. Cheatham was with the Fifty-ninth Division of Infantry and was brigaded with the French. He volunteered in New York soon after war was declared, and on reaching the war zone was placed with "seasoned" troops of France. He faced the Crown Prince's army in its palmiest days, and he was in line of battle when his command broke the Hindenburg line at Soissons.

Dr. Ransom is the son of a preacher well known here. He was with the medical department of the army, and was attached to the 161st New York infantry, the insignia of his division being the rattlesnake, coiled and ready to strike.

Lt. Cheatham wears on his breast the "Croix de Guerre and Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry in action," which was bestowed by the Legion of Honor of France.

Dr. Ransom and Lt. Cheatham wear their honors with becoming dignity. They are colored men of broad intellect and have been commissioned by the government to travel and lecture. They will visit the schools and Churches in the rural districts.

The Age 2-22-19

DR. ROBERT T. BROWN, JR.

Dr. R. T. Brown, Jr., Birmingham's only medical officer has returned to home and his loved ones, after a 13-month service with the colors, nine months of which he spent in France. Dr. Brown was the only member of the Negro medical fraternity granted a commission in the United States Medical Corps, which he filled with unusual ability. Dr. Brown, Jr., is the son of Dr. R. L. Brown, Sr., the well-known C. M. E. Presiding Elder and some time candidate for Bishopric honors of that great church. Dr. Brown says he is glad to get back and that he has many things to tell the good people of this old burg that will open their eyes and that he is already making preparations to reopen his offices and begin anew the great work of healing the sick and afflicted of this community where he prospered so well before leaving. Dr. Brown says: "I was commissioned first lieutenant in the national army medical corps at Camp Dodge, Iowa, where I received intensive training for the work ahead. I was assigned to the medical staff of the 366th Infantry, Alabama's own, which was made up mostly of black boys from Birmingham and the surrounding district. After training at the camp we were embarked for France with the world's greatest fighters, the 92nd division, the greatest aggregation of black fighters ever marshalled in this country or any other place in all the world. After landing in France we trained at numerous French training camps and were prepared for battle and we fought as few armies have ever fought. Our boys were ready and fought like demons and forced the Germans back and brought home the bacon. My regiment took part in battles in Vosges, Marbache, Verdun and Argone Forests. Of course I was attached to the field hospital and often was les than 40 yards behind the great battle lines, and I and my assistants would be kept so densely busy binding up wounds and looking after the injuries of my brave comrades that we would be forced to go without food for whole days in a stretch. Of course I was so interested in my work and so eager to look after the brave fellows, I never thought of that often times until the meal would be proffered by an orderly. There were many of our comrades injured and wounded in the great battle of the Argone Forest which will go down in history as one of the world's greatest battles which was under the American armies and was manly the great 92nd division composed almost entirely of Negro officers and men. Dr. Brown says that after the signing of the armistice he was later attached to the 317th Sanitary Train ,a great hospital unit. Dr. Brown says the French are a great and sympathetic people who think well of the black American, both as soldier and citizen and the French as all other people wonder at our condition and wonder why it is we hate each other so much. After they marveled at our boys who would fail to purchase their goods from a race member but would go to other races and they think we don't love each other as other races love theirs. I tried to explain that this was one of the awful blots of slavery. They don't understand. They think that our awful trials of slavery should have [illegible] my conversations, both at camp here and in France, I often told the people of our own great Boosters Club, and I am assured that a great many of those who heard of us and our great work will begin to think and see as we boosters do. I believe in a very short time the average self-respecting members of the race will be as ashamed to be seen purchasing supplies at a non-race enterprise establishment a sthe average devout Christian is for his astor to see him in a barroom. I believe in this way my race will come into its own and become a great factor in the politics of the world to come. Why, a Frenchman would rather die than to have any other than a French physician attend him and he is always sure to get his medicine from a French drug store. Some old day, the black mothers of our great race are going to love their girls and boys as those great French people do, then we are going to have instead of a poor, ignorant and non-influential race a great and powerful people. Dr. Brown will be with Dr. Freeman, Jr., and his great Boosters' Club Sunday night, March 23rd, at St. Luke Baptist church, corner 11th street and Avenue D. Rev. Mr. Love, pastor.

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A LETTER FROM CHAPLAIN NOAH W. WILLIAMS.

The Christian Record Feb. 28, 1919.

Camp Pontanezen, Brest, Feb. 26, 1919.
A. P. O. 716.

My Dear Editor Western Recorder 4-24-19

This comes more as an appeal to our people at home to augment their interest through the church, in their missionary activities because of the new and larger demands upon us as a result of the undreamed of opportunities for great service in our African field of labor. I am just back from a trip to Rome, Italy on a special leave of absence and have finished studying the draft submitted by President Wilson for the information of the League of Nations. Also, I have looked carefully over the seven principles submitted to the Peace Conference by the Pan-African Congress which convened in Paris a week ago. We all know that Africa has been shamefully exploited in the past and there are plenty of indications that in spite of all the high sounding preachments on Brotherhood, Justice, Equality, many are still willing to permit the same to continue only to have perpetual protection in the exploitation. Yet there are encouraging signs that matters will work out to the very best advantage of Africa. Following are the seven principles insisted on by the Pan-African Congress in Paris as published in the Paris papers.

1.—That the land and its natural resources shall be held in trust for the natives and at all times they shall have effective ownership of as much land as they can profitably develop.

2.—That the investment of capital and granting of concessions shall be so regulated as to prevent the exploitation of the natives and the exhaustion of the natural wealth of the country.

3.—That slavery, forced labor and coporal punishment, except punishment for crime, and the general conditions of labor shall be prescribed and regulated by the State.

4.—That it shall be the right of every native child to learn to read and write his own language and the language of the trustee nation, at public expense, and to be given technical instruction in some branch of industry.

5.—That it shall be recognized that human existence in the tropics calls for special safeguards and a scientific system of public hygiene, and that the state shall be responsible for medical care and sanitary conditions without discouraging collective and individual initiative.

6.—That the natives of Africa must have the right to participate in the government as fast as their development permits in conformity with the principle that the government exists for the natives and not the natives for the government.

7.—That no particular religion shall be imposed and no particular form of human culture and that there shall be liberty of conscience.

The duty of the Race in America and the African Methodists in particular is to raise large sums of money to be spent in properly supporting the thousands of college young men and women who will be willing to go to Africa as teachers and preachers to the end that in a few years Africa may take her place among the arbiters of the world. If the African Methodist Episcopal Church fails to measure up to her high calling, and to the purpose of her being brought into existence in this matter, then in a large measure she is a failure. But she will not fail. She has always gone through the formative experience of preparation for this very purpose. I am insisting that when the boys of the Race go back to the states they line up with some church and, aside from making that church felt for good in the uplift of the community, to fail not to contribute freely to the collection for African Missions. Hundreds have pledged themselves to do so. As I stood with bowed and bared head in the dungeon in which the Apostle Paul was kept in Rome, and then went out to the spot where he was beheaded and saw the stones upon which he was executed, I resolved anew to give myself to the work of African redemption.

NOAH W. WILLIAMS. Chaplain U. S. Army in France.

LT. C. G. PARKS

The Christian Record 4-3-19

350th Field Artillery,
A. E. F. France, October 21, 1918

Rev. R. R. Wright, Jr.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Dr. Wright:

We arrived at a French port July 13, after a voyage of about twelve days. The trip was made without particular incident, and under circumstances that gave reasonable satisfaction to all on board. In spite of submarines, so numerous in the war zone, our ship was unmolested excepting a few shots at what was supposed to be one of the unwelcome visitors, nothing occurred to remind us that we were traveling through the danger region. With the exception of about two days' fog the weather was ideal.

In reference to the preparations our government has made to convoy its soldiers across the Atlantic, it is hardly probable that the people at home will appreciate those efforts until after the war, when the War Department shall issue a statement outlining the plan in detail and give the total cost. It is hard to conceive how any danger can exist in face of the extensive preparations that have been made.

The first four weeks after arrival was spent in rest camps, after which real training in a regular artillery camp was begun. We are not at liberty to tell the progress of the work in detail, but I am sure you can appreciate the significance of the statement when I say that not in the slightest detail has the work of the soldiers fallen behind the record made at Camp Dix. On the contrary, that record has improved greatly, and is attracting more attention here than it did over there. This is natural because the work they have been doing here is from all angles more important than the work they were doing over there. Over there they were preparing to come overseas. Here their work was to prove their fitness to go to the front as a fighting unit.

In connection with the above you will recall that conservative men in America were bold to say that it was never intended that the colored artillery Brigade should see service on the firing line, and that as soon as they landed in France it would be turned into a labor battalion. I must confess many points of observation indicated that there might be truth in the assertion. You remember high army officials were apparently not the least timid to call it an "experiment."

What the people thought then and the grounds for entertaining those thought at this time, is immaterial. The fact that now stands out as worthy of consideration is that they finished the course in two weeks less than the allotted time with a record, according to a statement made publicly, by a very high army officer, unsurpassed by any brigade that had been before them and was readily adjudged by the examining board "Fit for service." A fact more important than this is that while I write this letter they are on their job doing business in one of the largest markets. You should hear from them before this letter reaches you. If not, and if the end comes before that time, you may, with truth say to the country that so far as being given a chance to fight is concerned, the boys of our brigade, the first Negroes to be tried in the intricacies of field artillery, were given a chance to prove their fitness where the real work was accomplished.

Will they make good? I haven't the slightest doubt. The position in which they have been placed voices the same conviction on the part of those who are directing this, the greatest war drive recorded in the annals of history. In fact, it is absolutely impossible to find a man in this country who has seen or even heard of the work of these boys who would express the slightest doubt of their ability to do their part with credit in any position they are placed. If they do no more than keep their record up to the present standard you will be proud of them when the war is over.

Aside from being good soldiers, up to this time, they have been good citizens. They have entered into the life of the French people in a way that commends them to all classes on this continent. It was thought that the large liberty of the French Republic would, for reasons you well know, over balance them and consequently make them uncontrollable. This fear, too, has been proven to be unfounded. In spite of the fact that there is no deep-seated race prejudice and they are accorded the same privileges enjoyed by all other soldiers, they have not, as a body, been accused of rowdyness. Neither has the individual acts of impropriety been out of proportion with those of other organizations. It is quite natural that I should see the good in the men of my regiment, which observation might, to some extent, destroy the worth of the statement just made. In further proof of that statement the following is worth your consideration: I have acted as counsel for the soldiers in cases that came before a court. To this date only three cases have been tried and these were in a special court. One case is now pending. These represent the total number of offenses, the gravity of which was sufficient to warrant a trial by court martial. you to live until return. I have a other two were light sentences. If there is another regiment in France with a better record I have not heard of it. There have been misunderstandings between white and colored soldiers, but nothing more than might be expected in any large assembly of men. This would be true if all of the men were of the same race. The commanding officer of this regiment has been extremely zealous in his efforts to keep clashes of all description reduced to the minimum. In this he has had the unstinted co-operation of all of the officers of the regiment. I can not see that we should be any other than proud of the deportment of our men in France.

I have not said anything about the colored officers of the regiment. There are only seven including myself). As it is not possible to give their names, suffice it to say I have much to write about them when occasion permits. Until then rest assured they are acquitting themselves like men.

All that I have written so far has particular reference to my brigade and the parts of France that we have visited. I can not and will not venture to represent all of the colored soldiers in France. I have met men from several different units, and judging from what they say what I have written represents the general condition. You read in the papers of the splendid work they are doing at the front. They all look well, and are clothed well, and so far as I have seen there are no serious cases of home sickness. Of course all of us will welcome the day when we set sail for home.

I am sure you have heard of Captain Dean's promotion. He is Major Dean now. The colored officers were highly pleased to receive the news, as they saw in his promotion the probability of merit receiving its reward. They tendered him a reception which in every respect was worthy of the occasion. All of us are proud of him.

Splendid work is being done by the civil organization for the comfort and happiness of the soldiers. But as I told you before I left America our Church is losing a splendid opportunity by its failure to direct more of its resources in the same direction. You know the number of soldiers that are landing here each week. It is impossible for any one organization to handle the sitution. The Y. M. C. A. can not afford to do less than it is doing, but the churches, if for no other than selfish reasons, should feel called upon to do more. The home coming of these men and the task of re-assigning them to their places in civil life is another splendid chance for the Church. Have you thought about it? I hope the Church will see before it is too late.

Personally I am in the best of health and as yet have found no reasons to regret that I came.

Your Friend,

LT. C. G. PARKS,
Chaplain 350th F. A.

Washington, D. C., May 7—Letters have been forwarded to the War Department by Bishop Charles Spencer Smith as chairman of the Commission on After-War Problems, of the A. M. E. Church, W. T. Andrews, editor of The Daily Herald, Baltimore, Md., and others of like prominence in public affairs, calling attention to an endorsement which had been placed on the application filed by a colored officer who had been overseas, relative to his fitness for admission into the Regular Army. The endorsement, or recommendation, signed by a Board of Officers, appointed to investigate the qualifications of candidates for assignments in the re-organized United States Army, after summing up all citations and observations, was as follows:

"The Board recommends that he be not examined. Reason: unqualified by reason of the qualities inherent in the Negro race: an opinion of the Board, based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry. Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

War Record Of Negroes Refutes Absurd Finding Of Army Board

The writers of the communications to the War Department, in addition to condemning the injustice to the officer involved made it quite plain that the colored of the country resent most strenuously the reflection upon the race as a whole in the bald declaration that "Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, etc.," and regard it as an unsustained indictment of the entire race as a group of incompetents and failures. They declared the charge to be absolutely discredited by the written record of the brilliant achievements of colored officers under the fire in the fiercest offensives of the war, and by the published testimony of General Pershing, of Colonel Hayward, and of a score of French officers of highest military standing, all of whom had the advantage of knowing exactly how the colored commanders bore themselves at crucial periods on the field of battle.

The objectionable memorandum is refuted, the writers asserted, by the unbroken chain of valorous deeds and heroism of Negroes in all the wars of the Republic from Bunker Hill, Carrizal and in France from Verdun to the siege of Metz.

No Exclusion Of Any Officer On Account Of Color

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, taking up the matter directly with the War Department, made this reply, upon the authority of the officials having charge of the question at issue, in a letter to Editor Andrews, of the Baltimore Herald:

"With reference to the marked copy of The Daily Herald, containing an editorial, quoting an endorsement placed upon the discharge of a colored lieutenant who applied for retention in the service, I beg to say that this whole matter has been before the War Department, and I am pleased to inform you that the chief of Staff has personally directed the Commanding General at Camp Meade to revoke the finding: he has also directed that in the matter of colored officers being commissioned in the army, there is to be no exclusion on account of color.

"I am sure you will be pleased that this action has been taken by the War Department, and I personally share with you and the entire race the satisfaction of feeling that the finding quoted by you, will not appear on his permanent record as filed in the War Department."

The answer of Dr. Scott to the editor of the Baltimore Herald will serve as a reply to the many inquirers who have shown an anxiety to know the status of colored officers who desire to be retained for service in the Regular Army.

FROM THE COLORED SOLDIER'S VIEWPOINT

The following letter appeared recently in one of the leading white papers of South Carolina:

"When this country declared war on Germany, Apral 6, 1917, a number of us volunteered our services at the first opportunity. June 17th I took the oath of allegiance. Four months later I received a commission in the United States army holding some seventeen months, seven of which were spent in France. I saw active service on three sectors. The majority of the colored boys from this county were in France even longer than I. You have read of the splendid record of the 317st infantry of South Carolina of which Marlboro boys formed a part. Who received higher commendation from their French comrades than they? The people of Marlboro said that they were proud of them, but when the county planned to welcome her heroes on May 1st, it was specifically stated that this will be for "white soldiers." When it was learned that a colored minister had planned to erect a slab to the memory of a few boys who belonged to his church, it was said that "The colored soldiers are not forgotten," and we were told we could go six miles west of the county; six miles from the local board; six miles from any central point on the Pee Dee river, while Marlboro county soldiers are welcomed on the public square.

"When we registered for the draft there were whites and blacks alike in the line. When you had your patriotic parades the colored people were invited. The local board always summons to the court house. When we entrained for camp it was at Bennettsville. Now that the job has been done, trouble passed, any excuse to keep from giving us what is due.

"In your Libery Loan drives did we not deprive ourselves of the necessities of life to buy bonds and thrift stamps? We contributed liberally to the Red Cross, but what have we got at anytime? Sent out of town on May 1st when we should be welcomed to town.

Sincee in America you insist on a double standard of democracy why could there not be a committee of representative Negroes of this county be appointed to attend to the entertainment of colored soldiers. Those Negroes who when German propaganda was spreading in an attempt to shake the loyalty of the Negro covered this county urging the Negroes to stand by the flag, to help win the war by buying Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps. Give them the funds which the colored boys are entitled to for that occasion.

I voice the sentiment not only of the soldier boys but of the entire colored populace when I say what is given at Saw Mill Church is a private affair and not a welcome fitting that Marlboro county should give her colored soldiers.

William L. Reese,
Ex. 2nd Lieut., 369th Infantry.
April 21, 1919

LIEUTS. TELL OF RAW DEALS FROM SUPERIORS

Commander in Chief of A. E. F. Thwarts Ballou in Plan to Transfer Colored Officers to Stevedore Regiment.

Telling how Major General Ballou, commanding the 92nd Division did his utmost to replace all colored officers with white officers, and how even now that the men have returned to Camp Meade, efforts are being made to hurry colored officers out of the army, officers of the 367th and 368th spoke to a large audience at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday.

Lt. James H. N. Waring, 367th Infantry, told how all the officers below the rank of major were colored, while all of the higher officers were white. He said that nobody knows what the colored officers had to stand from their superiors in France, and yet in spite of this constant humiliation and segregation, colored officers showed that they could win the love of their men and lead them successfully. Lt. Waring said in part:

"I regrat to say that I have come home from France with a feeling of intense bitterness towards white men. Perhaps the superior white officers in our Division were not representative white men, but I am here to tell you that they were the scum of the earth. In many cases they were Southerners.

"Certainly our Division Commander (General Ballou), who was appointed to command upon petition of colored officers, should have acted differently, but he did not. As soon as he got in France he tried to get every colored officer out of the Division, and he would have succeeded except that about that time General Pershing made a tour of inspection and thwarted him. He had hoped to replace us by white officers, and send us all to Stevedore Regiments. There was no such thing as justice for us in the 92nd Division."

WANT TO APPEAR BEFORE SENATE

Lt. Waring said that General Ballou and his Chief of Staff had asked permission to appear before the Military Committee of the Senate and testify to the inefficiency of the colored officer. He said that it was rediculous for these two, who have since been removed themselves from command for inefficiency, should desire to testify as to the enefficiency of others.

In order to indicate that effort is being made by some white superior officers to get colored officers out of the army, Lt. Waring told of how an official order coming from Washington had been changed in its wording by the Headquarters at the Camp. The order read that "All colored officers who desired, could get their discharges on (last) Friday" along with their men." This order was changed to read "All colored officers should get their discharges along with their men." It was only prompt investigation on their part that kept them in the army.

Lt. Waring said that colored officers were making a fight to stay in the service in the proportion they deserve for fear the army will go back to the old system of officering all colored troops with white officers. He said that in spite of all harsh treatment colored officers had made good and if they had done nothing else but endure the treatment of their superior officers, without giving up, they had done something worth while.

FACED DESTRUCTION

Lt. M. Lee, an officer of the 368th, gave a history of the activities of his regiment, and told how his men after a month in the trenches in the Vorges sector were ordered into the Argonne September 24th, made a 30 mile hike to the front line trenches, and were commanded to go over the top within 24 hours after their arrival. He said his men had only rifles against grenades, machine guns and cannon, yet they carried all objectives. He stated his belief, that had the drive lasted 24 hours after the armistice, the whole Division would have gone to utter destruction.

Lt. Faulkner of the 367th said that he had come home with three things: 1st, an abiding faith in the Negro soldier, 2nd, a conviction that a Negro will follow a Negro, and thirdly, the knowledge that the white man does not intend to give he Negro sa a race, anything more than he will fight for.

Captain Roberts, the new "Y" physical director and Lt. Howard Steele were other speakers on the program.

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THE GLORIOUS RECORD OF THE 92ND DIVISION

Argus,

Lieut. Walter Lowe, Who Has Just Returned From The Trenches, Tells What Our Drafted Heroes Did To Make The World Safe For Democracy.

4-11-19

St. Louis will honor its returned heroes of the Ninety-second Division Monday, when they will parade the city streets under the auspices of the Boosters. Many laudable things have been said of these brave boys who were torn from their homes and social connections, by order of Congress, and sent thousands of miles from home, into another country, to stop the ravages of the Hun. They marched away cheering, but with a determination that meant the early end of the war. They said, "We'll Get the Kaiser," and their prediction was virtually fulfilled. However they succeeded is shown in the report that they did the hardest fighting of any Americans in the last hours of the war. They were on their way to Germany and had the Huns running. This division was the only complete Negro unit that fought under the stars and stripes and was composed of men from nearly every state in the union and trained in various cantonments in this country before their journey over seas. It saw active service in the Vosges Mountains, Argonne Forrest and in the Marbache Sector, operating against the wonderfully fortified city —Metz.

In a brief review of the movements of the Ninety-second, Lieutenant Walter Lowe, of the 368th Inft., says: "We arrived in France on the 19th of June, 1918, and after a brief period of intensive training behind the lines, we were ready to take our turn on the front.

Early in August we took over the St. Die Sector of the Vosges, accepting a responsibility in common with all other Allied troops—stop the Hun, that the world may be safe for 'Democracy.' We held this sector, repulsing many raids and attacks by the enemy, thereby bringing credit to the division.

About September 24 we were sent into the Argonne Forrest in support of the 28th and 77th Divisions. The 368th Infantry went into the line for the assault and the other units were assigned to the engineers. After the Argonne offensive we were sent into the Marbache sector for operations against the wonderfully fortified city of Metz. We took over this area on October 7 and held it until the signing of the armistice. The entire division was very active on this front, taking many towns and capturing many prisoners.

Our Final Attack.

On the morning of the 11th of November, about 2:00 a. m., we received "Field Order No. 21," which read in part as follows:

"Our attack has been successful. The enemy has been driven from the Bois Frehaut and Bois Voivrotte. We have occupied the Bois Cheminot and have captured prisoners. Our troops on the West bank of the Moselle River are also advancing.

We will continue our advance at 5:00 a. m., advancing on Champey, Bouxieres, and the La Cote Hill and Woods.

The 1st Bn. 365th Inf., will be moved to the support of the 2nd Bn., 365th Inf., taking position in the Western part of the Bois Frehaut. This Bn. will attack the position Champey and LaCote hill from the South and Southeast."

I was commanding "A" Co. 365th Infantry, which was elected an assault company and was given the task of leading the battalion into position for the attack. I called the non-commissioned officers together and explained the entire situation to them and they in turn explained it to the men. 4:00 a. m. found the company formed and ready for the order to move forward. There was great artillery activities on both sides during the night, which forced us to be very cautious in our movement. We moved out in a single column with a distance of five yards between each man. Our progress was very slow on account of the shell torn road and the unbelievable darkness.

We got into the position for the attack without mishap and there awaited the designated hour for the assault.

These were anxious moments. Absolute silence prevailed among the men, although there need not have been, for the thundering of the artillery spoke more loudly than mortal tongues.

Fear? No. Not in these men. They were veterans of many previous experiences. There was anxiety, because we were fully aware of the task before us. For four years the enemy had held this position and had successfully defended it against all attacks. More than 30,000 allied soldiers had already made the supreme sacrifice on this same ground. We were attacking the southern defenses of the city of Metz, which the enemy had so carefully fortified and had determined to contest every foot of the ground.

We had met with much success during our operations in this sector and had not the armistice intervened, I am absolutely certain that the 92nd Division would have been a determining factor in the fall of Metz.

We performed every task assigned us with credit to the officers and men of the division, the race as a whole, as well as "Old Glory" under which we fought and upheld the record of the American Negro which is an envious one, extending from America's struggle for independence to the present day."

NOTE—Lieutenant Lowe will speak at the Booker Washington Theatre this Saturday night and at the A. M. E. Zion Church next Thursday night. At the latter place he will describe, in detail, the last battle of the "Black Boys" in France. He will also make a short speech on "Our Black Heroes" at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church Tuesday night.

HENRY JOHNSON'S SPEECH INSULTS COLISEUM CROWD

Post Dispatch

War Hero Is Unmanageable in Harangue—Calls White Soldiers Cowards—Colored Officers Refuse to Remain on Platform With Him—Marines Visit and Threaten Him at at Hotel—Is Compelled to Leave City in Disguise.

Sergt. Henry Johnson of Albany, New York, who won world-fame, hero of No Man's Land in France, made his first public appearance in St. Louis March 28 at the Coliseum. Quite an enthusiastic crowd was present to greet him. A nice sprinkling of white people helped make up the audience, who occupied mostly box seats.

The welcome addresses were made by His Honor, Henry W. Kiel, mayor of St. Louis, and Mr. Louis P. Aloe, president of the Board of Aldermen of this city. Patriotic addresses were made by Senator Selden P. Spencer, Congressman L. C. Dyer, Lieut. Fearing, Bishop Murd and Bishop H. Parks, all of whom paid a fine tribute to the deeds of heroism done by Negro troops in all the wars of this nation.

4-4-19

Sergeant Johnson Speaks.

Mrs. Victoria Clay-Haley introduced Sergt. Johnson as "the real Henry Johnson of No Man's Land." Amidst wild and enthusiastic applause the Sergeant accepted the introduction and plunged into the heighth of his speech, telling of how he won the highest honor of any living man with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. He told how he killed and captured a German patrol and he himself was wounded five times, while rescuing his comrade, Nedum Roberts, who had been severely wounded. Here he told of how Negro soldiers suffered prejudice which was fostered by the American white soldiers. "Yet," he said, "I had to use my rifle and threaten to kill a white lieutenant who ran under fire." This was followed by a haranguing array of the white soldiers' valor and bravery which was very embarrassing not only to the audience, but to the management of the affair. His manager, Mr. Thompson, whispered and cautioned him not to insult the people, but this he gave no heed. Negro officers in uniform who were on the platform left, during the remarks by Sergt. Johnson, in disgust.

In leaving the platform Lieut. Geo. L. Vaughn said he would not stand to be disgraced by Johnson any longer. "He is undoubtedly crazy," said Lieut. Vaughn, as he left. Many such expressions were heard by those on the platform and it seemed to be the consensus of opinion that Sergt. Henry Johnson was irresponsible for what he said.

Mrs. Victoria Clay-Haley, who went to Albany and effected a contract to bring Johnson here, said that he had acted so queer during the day that she very much feared that he would refuse to appear at the Coliseum that night at all. "Of course," said Mrs. Haley, "we didn't know what the man was going to say. We wouldn't have had him come here to insult the white people of our city for anything. He did us more harm than good."

Visited By Marines.

Saturday afternoon about a dozen Marines visited the New Grand Hotel and threatened Johnson if he did not take back what he said about the cowardice of the Marines in France. This Johnson refused to do, saying that he did not charge the Marines with cowardice, but maintained that he told the truth about the white lieutenant. Telephone calls and threats caused Johnson to leave St. Louis Saturday night in disguise.

BANQUET TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The Chronicle
4-20-19

Thousands Pack Commerical Museum to Honor the Boys—The Wounded Heroes Present—Brought From Hospital By Colored Protective Association 15,000 People Present.

Philadelphia extended her arms to the colored soldier sand sailors, under the leadership of the Colored Protective Association and the allied churches of Philadelphia, on last Tuesday night, at the Commercial Museum. It was by far the largest and most important entertainment ever held in the city of Philadelphia under the auspices of any colored organization. Indeed it was the first entertainment on a large scale given in honor of the soldiers and sailors who had returned from over seas. Both colored and whites were present.

The Commercial Museum is one of the most conspicuous and important places in the city of Philadelphia. It has just been renovated, at a cost of $40,000.00, and was used for two weeks for the automobile exposition, the rental of which to the automobile people was said to be $8,000.00. It is beautifully decorated with oriental decorations, hanging ferns, and flowers and electroliers, and an ideal place for such a gathering.

The banquet was preceded by a parade of the soldiers and sailors, who assembled between 6 and 7.30 o'clock between City Hall plaza and Broad and Arch Streets, marching down Broad Street, south to Christian Street, west to Eighteenth Street, north to South Street, and from South to Thirty-fourth and Spruce Streets to the Commercial

Museum. The parade was headed by mounted policemen with the following order of march: The Philadelphia Police Band, marshals and his aides, officers and representatives of the Colored Protective Association, the Colored Masonic Band, the companies of the colored Home Guard, escorting the soldiers and sailors. The first part of the formation was made up of soldiers and sailors who had done duty over seas. These were followed by the boys from the various cantonments. The parade was the first the colored people have had since the Emancipation Celebration in 1913, and the banquet was the first large entertainment given any of the returned soldiers and sailors. It remained for the colored people of Philadelphia to first express their appreciation for what our boys did overseas. The entertainment was not confined to colored soldiers, as white soldiers were invited as well, and were in attendance. Mr. William H. Jones was marshal of the day, and his aides were Stewart R. Minters, R. Lee Chichester, Lt. Everett W. Johnson and Sergeant A. Oscar Wisher, Captain Spahr A. Dickey, Captain Taylor, Lieutenant Duplessna, Lieutenant Ramsey, etc.

N Y C POST
APRIL 5, 1919

The Negro Officer.

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: The writer has both in peace and in war throughout thirty years served as a commissioned officer of the United States Army in this country, in the Philippines, in the West Indies, and in Africa the very best that was in him.

He loves the country, its flag, its institutions, and its people, both white and black, both in the North and in the South. He moreover has confidence and faith in the justice, fair play, and sportsmanship of the American people, and believes that they love too much the square deal to withhold any honors due the negro American for his devotion to the flag and for his prowess in war. He further believes that the American people will tolerate no attempt or propaganda having in view making a lower caste of an officer or man of the negro race that has offered himself for the honor of the country in this war.

Recently on the editorial page of the *International Military Digest* (published at West Point, N. Y.), was an article entitled "The Negro Officer," which has been deemed by many officers both white and black to have been unfair when it is stated that the leadership of negro troops by negro officers was a failure, and that there is nothing to warrant the statement that negro troops led by negro officers could stand against white troops led by white officers.

The object of this reply is not to be controversial, but simply to state a few facts that the editor has forgotten, some of which perhaps have not come to his knowledge.

It is sure that a journal of the high tone of this one would not be guilty of joining any propaganda against colored officers as such or against the leadership of the negro soldier by officers of his own race. This leadership must be acknowledged and encouraged or American institutions fail.

This granted as an American principle, the negro people of the United States demand to know whether the sweeping generalization of lack of leadership and the capacity of the negro officer was derived by consultation of the records of the War Department, the press, both white and negro, and the reports of *impartial* officers.

The black officer feels that there was a prejudgment against him at the outset, and that nearly every move that has been made was for the purpose of bolstering up this prejudgment and discrediting him in the eyes of the world and the men whom he was to lead and will lead in the future.

Considering the contention in the article as to the mulatto's efficiency, the colored people of the United States are asking: "What is a negro? According to the editorial any man that evinces leadership and capacity as an officer, be he white, yellow, brown or black as the ace of spades, is a mulatto. That being the case, and considering that nine-tenths of the negro Americans are of mixed blood, the remaining portion are negligible, and the negro problem is solved as pertaining only to the one-tenth.

Remembering the multitude of the Croix de Guerre and citations on the breasts of the returning negro officers (for the negro people for the purpose of achievement claim the mulattoes in their own racial group) and the Distinguished Service Crosses to boot, the negro officer is smiling, not discouraged with himself and is still carrying on for the flag, the country where he was born, and where the bones of his fathers are buried, and for the uplift and leadership of his people for a more glorious Americanism.

History tells us that on the continent of America Toussaint l'Ouverture, with a leadership that no man ever surpasssed and who routed the best troops of Napoleon Bonaparte, was a pure negro, and a slave until after fifty years old.

Major Martin R. Delaney was a pure negro. "Fagan" and others that can be mentioned were pure negroes.

Ex parte judgments will not go in the future history, for the black man will not only act his history, but he will write it, and be it said that he knows history methods, and that with him they are not those which come from the heat of prejudice and a direct and concerted attempt to discredit any group of American people.

Unpatriotic and unwarranted statements do no good and lull the country to sleep, and throw it off its guard, while the effects of these statements are causing just rankling in the breasts of the negro people.

The negro officers know the psychology of their own race and also of the white race; but it is to be feared the latter will never know the mind and motive forces of the negro if he imagines that this group has not had a new birth in America, whose language it speaks, whose thought it thinks for its own betterment, and whose ideals, social, political and economic, it emulates.

CHARLES YOUNG,
Colonel, U. S. A., retired.

Camp Grant, Ill., March 31.

NEGRO OFFICER MADE GOOD ON BATTLEFIELDS

ROCHESTER CHRONICLE
MARCH 24, 1919

So One of Rank of Lieuenant Declares.

TELLS OF WAR EXPERIENCE

Negro Soldiers Who Saw Service in France Speakers at Meeting Held in Zion Methodist Church — Instance of German Propaganda

"The negro always has been a fighter," said Lieutenant Edward D. Jones, of the 367th Machine Gun Company, speaking last night at Zion A. M. E. Church. "In the Revolutionary war, in the Civil war, at Carrazal and in the present war the negroes proved themselves to be fighters. Always until the present war this was under white officers. Now negro regiments are officered by negroes whose training is second to none. After a review at Le Mans, General Pershing said that the negro soldiers and officers were as well trained as any National Army unit in France.

"The colored officer was on trial, and he made good. His men loved him so much that they would follow him into the very jaws of death. His men had confidence in his ability. This war has demonstrated that the colored soldier will follow colored officers. It is the great lesson for the colored race that has come out of the war."

War Experiences Described.

Lieutenant Jones, son of Rev. E. D. W. Jones, addressed an audience that had gathered to hear from the lips of colored soldiers their stories of experiences in the great war.

Lieutenant Jones told of the difficulties under which the colored officers worked. He read a German propaganda leaflet that was printed for distribution among the colored American troops and spread broadcast by aviators. These leaflets played upon the well-known antipathy of the American negro to the Jim Crow cars and to other institutions that have operated to breed prejudice, and made alluring promises to all colored soldiers who would throw down their arms and come over to the German side.

"Through the esprit de corps worked up among the men by their colored officers," said Lieutenant Jones, "they were kept from going over to their so-called friends. They were told that real democracy in America was at hand, and that upon their return to America their treatment would be different from ever before. Not a man went over."

Doubted That He'd Get Back.

Besides Lieutenant Jones nearly a score of colored troopers were present most of whom were from artillery units of the Ninety-second Division. The first speaker was Lynwood Taylor, a Signal Corps man, who told of his experiences.

"I'm mighty glad to get back," said Taylor, "and I want to say right here when I was over there I didn't think I'd ever get back."

His regiment left Camp Sherman, where it had trained, on May 31st, Taylor said, and sailed from Camp Upton, arriving in Brest on June 19th, seeing service first in the Vosges forest and later on the Argonne front.

"One thing we learned over there was to stick together," said Taylor.

Elmer Jackson, who was with an artillery unit, told of the way in which the colored troopers first went into action.

"The boys didn't seem to mind it at all, "he said. "It was just like play for them. They went down with the guns, with the shells flying all around, laughing and carrying on as if they were going to a picnic. The captain couldn't seem to get our angle at all and told us that that was no time for fooling, but we told him that we might as well die happy if we had to die."

Head Support Shot Away.

Private Price, another artilleryman, told of a narrow escape from death. He was lying with his head against a wall and the wall was blown away, but he was not injured, he said.

Sergeant West, who, though not a Rochester man, fought with the 370th Infantry, a companion unit to the "Fighting 369th," read a farewell letter sent to the colored troopers by the commanding general of the French division with which they fought, which was a fine tribute to the gallantry of the colored soldiers.

Other speakers included Sergeant Wilis and Private Fred Robinson.

There were 104 stars on the service flag of the Zion Church during the war. One is now a gold star.

U. S. Army in France, A. E. F., March 14, 1919.

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Mr. William Warley,
Editor Louisville News.

Dear Sir: We have just received an inspiring message from you, and were very glad to hear that some of our friends and acquaintances were well and enjoying the many sweet blessings which are active in their religious, social and political lives.

4-12-19

Quite a number of Louisville boys are in my company, namely: Herman Kendall, Wm. Nicholas, Parker T. Goatly, Sullivan Gray, John Hayes, J. R. Duncan Wm. Owsley. Rice B. Butler. J. B. Wilson, R. Calvin, Van Manning, and A. Taylor, and a large number of Kentucky boys, whom are all well and are now longing to return to their homes and friends.

Since we have conquered our greatest enemy that the world has ever known; many sacrifices we have made for our country that the people, our government, would cease to enact such laws, rules and regulations that would deprive one citizen of America of a right or privilege because of color; and grant it to a white American. But our prayers have been in vain, and to our surprise segregation has made its way to these foreign shores of France by the discriminators of our race, and established it upon the hills and plains of France, where our brave and loyal comrades fought, bled and died for the high ideals of true democracy, for the liberation of oppressed peoples, and securing equal rights and justice to all humanity, regardless of race or nationality; and now we can plainly see the results.

Now, as we were called to arms to serve our country, so we must call our race to a new sense of duty. And we should start in the Tenth ward of Louisville, by sending a representative from there to the State legislature, to have a voice and be a power in the enactment of such laws that affect the rights of our people, let us reject the idea of the Negro's incompetence to legislate laws for our betterment of civil life. Uncle Sam deemed us competent to win the war and we restored the world to peace with glory and honor. Now give him a chance to fight your political battles and we will assure you that the Negro will soon restore the political and social unrest that now exists within our race.

With best wishes to all,
Yours, Pvt. EDWARD H. PEP[illegible]
Co. D, 532 Engrs.
A. P. O. 712 A. E.

Soldiers - 1919. 357 357
Officers

Dr. E. W. Bates Replies To Harvey's Weekly

Local Physician, Lieutenant A.E.F. Defends Colored Soldiers

The Louis

Mr. Harvey—Sir:

In your magazine, Harvey's Weekly, Volume 2, November 1st, I see another attack upon the Colored Officers and Soldiers of the 92nd Division in France. Having been an officer in the 92nd Division, I am thoroughly acquainted with its history and record and since you seemed so very much misinformed, I feel it my duty to make known to you and other unbiased Americans some of the facts in the case. I assure you, sir, I shall not in the least attempt to dodge and shift responsibilities, but that you may be better able to judge this Division, I beg you first to permit me to give you a brief history of the 92nd Division and the serious blunder committed by the powers in choosing and classifying these officers. As you may know, the great number of condidates that answered the Government call and went to the Fort Des Moines Officers' Training School from civil life were Colored men of the best type in America, men with degrees from the best colleges in America, school teachers, lawyers, pharmacists, doctors and business men. From the Regular army (24th and 25th Infantry, 9th and 10th Cavalry) were also sent Colored men, non-commissioned officers, and they, like civilians, were candidates for commission. In the regular army, especially in peace times, you no doubt know the officers do very little work, the non-commissioned officers doing the work, the officer perhaps signs his name. In America it is a custom greater than any law that the white man permits himself to know only two Colored men, one the man that works for him and the otne the man that is constantly in the court and at all times made sport of by the Associated Press of America; therefore the Colored man who is in business for himself and his people and in many cases treated with contempt is seldom known. In the case at Des Moines this third Colored man came here without the powers' being in harmony with him. Some one had to be placed in charge of this educated man, and as the white officers only knew this Colored non-com., whose broad shoulders had for so many years proved such excellent stepping-stones for some of these white officers in getting their promotions, they saw fit at once, they thought to compensate the Colored non-com. that had worked for them so diligently. These white officers not only placed these educated men in charge of these non-com., who in most cases had a very limited amount of education, but in a very great number of cases allowed these same non-com., with their limited amount of education to decide who would make officers and who would not, and who would be ridden and who would not. When the school came to a close and commissions were given out, the non-coms., with their limited knowledge of mathematics, science, are and the other higher branches of education, were in most cases made captains to command companies. The men holding degrees from Harvard, Yale, Ohio State, Indiana, Howard, Fisk, Tuskegee, Hampton and many other institutions too numerous to mention were as a rule made First and Second Lieutenants, assigned as officers under these once non-coms. and all because the American powers blankly refused to know these educated men.

It is, as you perhaps know, a difficult task to subject all of these finer principles to such a limited amount of education and then expect the very best results. I do not mean to say that all of these non-coms. were ignorant, but I believe that you will agree with me that the inducement for a Colored man to enter the U. S. Army prior to this great war were not of such nature as to invite a very great number of ambitious Colored men; therefore there were very few of them who had even finished a high school. I have overheard some of these captains rejoicing among themselves about how they have ragged and tushed certain college men.

Another handicap that the 92nd Division labored under. I believe that the corords will show that all white Divisions were assembled in camps together and trained. That is a great help to the men who are to fight and die together. They sing songs together, play games together, wrestle, box and socialize to the extent until they become like brothers. Catering to the American prejudice, the War Department gave the 92nd Division no such privilege. Every Infantry regiment was trained in different camps; those of the 92nd Division at Camp Funston, as perhaps in all other camps under adverse circumstances. We heard a lot of talk about morale building among the soldiers.

We colored officers were constantly made to feel by our white officers that they would rather not have us in the army. We were never made to feel that we were brother officers fighting for America and America's cause. General Ballou sent out one order to the Colored officers of the 92nd Division stating that a white man made the 92nd Division and that a white man could break it. Do you think that kind of talk is a morale builder?

Colored Officers Replaced by Whites.

I am told that the Colored Officers of the Engineers and Artillery were replaced by white officers and I am told by you that the cause was inefficiency. Now for a little reasoning. We know that the white officers did not want the Colored officers with them. We also know that the white officers were the ones to decide on the Colored man's efficiency. Ca nyou not see how easy it was for the white officers to get rid of the Colored officers? All they had to do was to wire Washington that Colored officers were inefficient.

Col. Cole was in command of the Colored Artillery. I am told that when the Colored officers reported to him for duty, one ofhis first orders were for these Colored officers to remove their bars. Now a man so prejudiced as that; do you think that he would be fair when it came to these same Colored officers in grading?

In France.

When we arrived in France we found that the white officers and soldiers had been spreading their evil propaganda among the French people that the Colored Officers and soldiers were no good; that we were nothing in America, that no one looked upon us as being anybody and that the French were not to treat us with common courtesy. When we went in training at Bourbon-Les-Baines, we were greatly humiliated at all times. The Third Cavalry from Texas who had a six months' gold stripe on their arm and had never seen the front (and when we returned they had a 12-month stripe and had never heard a gun fire) did everything in their power to make the French feel that all Colored officers and men were brutes of the most vicious type. These poor fellows forgot that France had been military for years. France knew that an officer had to first be a gentleman, so the French would usually ask the white officers why were the Colored men officers and wearing Sam Brown belts if they were no good, but that question the cavalry could never answer.

Sir, I feel that your article is based on the letter that Colonel Allen Greer wrote from France to the Senator from Tennessee. Now, Mr. Harvey, if the rumor is true that was circulated about Bourbon-Les-Baines during our six weeks' stay, namely, that Colonel Green, Chief of Staff of the 92nd Division, did one night go down to a French sweetheart's house and find her sitting on a Colored officer's knee, attempted to give the Colored officer a whipping, but the Colored officer, with the assistance of the French girl, gave the Colonel a good whipping, you can readily see how the Colonel could say we were all no good. I relate all of this treatment of the Colored officers and soldiers to you that you may be thoroughly acquainted with the conditions under which the Division existed. I want you to know that we were being persecuted by the white officers and soldiers constantly.

When a white officer made a mistake it was quite often covered up but when a Colored officer made a mistake it was given plenty air and in most cases he was sent home. An example, when our Colored artillery was practicing on the firing range in France under these same white officers who replaced these same supposed inefficient Colored officers in America, the white Lieutenant gave the Colored soldier a certain elevation of his gun and range on the may and ordered the gunner to fire. the gunner refused because that shot from that elevation would have fallen in one of the little French villages. The matter was reported to Col. Cole. He said the Colored gunner was right, jumped on the Lieutenant with both feet in the presence of the gunner, but to cover up the white officer's ignorance, this excellent Colored gunner was transferred to the Medical Department of the 92nd Division.

Yes, the Vosges was supposed to be a quiet sector, but when the 5th Division found out that they were to be replaced by a Colored Division they stirred the Germans up that they might give the Colored Division something to do. I am told by some members of the 5th Division that they took the little village of Frappelle just a few days before they were to be relieved by us that we might have it real hot; and I tell you we had it as they wished. Still we held it until the Wild Cat Division from South Carolina relieved us. I think that the Wild Cat Division (white) did not more than get to Frappelle before the Germans forced tshm to wthdraw. Now, Mr. Harvey, would you dare to say that all of the white troops withdrew because the Wild Cats did? I believe that you will agree with me that it was poor reasoning and very unjust to all other soldiers. I was in

the Argonne Forest. But in reserve, but still I was in close touch with some officers and soldiers that were actually in the battle. You have related what you have heard about the black soldiers and officers in that battle and I will tell you and other Americans, if you choose to listen, another side of the story. To begin with, there was a fault and the fault was higher up than black men were permitted to go up in the staff. The 368th Infantry was not equipped nor was it the logical regiment to be sent in at that time. The 367th Infantry (I was told by a white Captain of the Headquarters) was the logical regiment to have been sent up, then he explained to me why they were sent in. This is the why: "Col. Moss had been in Upton all of the winter training the 367th Buffalos. The Associated Press of New York had been giving him so much publicity and notoriety, the Brigadier General and General Ballou were jealous of Col. Moss and would not let his regiment go into the fight, though they had the morale and was equipped, still to satisfy a personal grievance they were kept in reserve. The 368th Infantry moved into battle without wire-cutters, barb wire entanglement very thick, wire was as large as your index finger, barbs on the wire as large as your little finger. No barrage to break down the wire. Men could not get through. Second and Third Battalion could not advance and under a terrific machine and shell fire from the enemy the Major in command (white) was the first to break under the strain, rushed back to the Colored Doctors dressing station, stated that his nerve was all gone, requested morphine for his nerve. Colored Doctor refused to give morphine. The Major (white) began to send verbal messages to the front, which is against army regulations. The Major gets in ambulance and goes back to the Field Hospital and later receives promotion for his excellent work. Colored officers of the Second and Third Battalion court martialed. General Pershing, after carefully going over the records of the courts, reversed the decision. First and 368th Battalion, took their objective. Some officers and men of said battalion received D. S. C., some of the officers promoted from Lieutenant to Captain. The 77th Division on the left was relieved by the 79th Division. The 79th Division, like the part of the 368th Infantry could not hold. One of their Captains told our officers that their men came out in droves. Now you see there are both white and black soldiers coming out of the same sector with the same story, but the Major of the 79th could not throw off on the 79th as could this white Major with Colored officers. I say this: All officers that showed cowardice, both white and black, should have been backed up against one of those big trees in the Argonne and shot at sunrise, but Lieut. Jones, of Washington, had received the D. S. C. for bravery should not be placed on the level with the officers whose nerve gave way and needed morphine to quiet them.

I talked with a French Medical Major who was under General Petain, when he defended Verdun. His statement was that for hours the French machine guns kept mowing the Germans down, the Germans used their dead as breast works, piled waist high, and the Germans continued to come. The French gunners deciding that the Germans must be coming up out of the ground and would never cease coming. The French gunners left their guns and fled to the rear, but it was then that Gen. Petain issued his famous command, "They shall not pass." The French gunners received new encouragement, returned to their guns and Verdun was saved. Now, Mr. Harvey, let us suppose that Gen. Ballou had been close enough to the front to have issued some similar command to his Major when he lost his nerve and ordered a little morphine, who knows but what the Major might have received a D. S. C. plus his promotion for his bravery and the story of the 368th Infantry would have been different, or would America have it different.

And even when the great battle was at its height American prejudice saw fit to creep in. A private of the 79th Division attempted to rebuke a private of the 92nd Division for being in the battle, claiming that the Colored soldier was looking for glory and honor that the white was due, he remarked that the Colored troops should have remained at home, where they belonged. Evidently General Ballou had the same opinion. I can never forget the march coming from the Argonne. It was worse than attending one's father's funeral. Men's hearts saddened because they had not been given a chance. Soldiers swore and felt that they had been mistreated, having not been given a chance to fight. Colored officers were sick at heart, we were thinking, we understood, we saw that it was the American prejudice that had crept in and prevented some real Americans from assisting in crushing the enemy and also discredit the Colored soldier that some of the South may say: "I told you so," that the Negro is no good.

I am not saying one word about the hardships soldiers of the 92nd Division were forced to go through. I do not complain of that, for we know that is the life of a soldier. We cannot see any reason why our lot should be any easier than any other. But why make it worse?

All day the battle raged. My men were kept constantly on the go from my dressing station to the ambulances in the woods. In battle one has no conception of time, from that morning until that night I paid no attention to the time. The only time that I realized that it was getting late was when Capt. Kennedy spoke of the fact that we had thirty-nine men in the dressing station and still no candles had come and it was getting dark I began to hurry my litter bearers. About 11 o'clock that night I was dressing a wounded soldier who was asking for water. By that time my canteen was empty. I tried to encourage him by telling him that he would soon be at my dressing station, where he would get water and food. He said that he had not eaten since Saturday at noon. Then it was I realized that my litter bearers or myself had not eaten since Saturday at 3 p. m. But they did not complain. I gave an order when the next ambulance went down to bring up 100 sandwiches. When it came I fed them and ate some beans myself from a can. They came staggering after 12; one gased, two gased, three hurt, and so on till morning. I had taken my men over in the woods many times that night bringing out the wounded. I saw men being shot. I saw men dying, but I saw none complaining, none crying. I saw no Bible, and if they prayed, it was in silence. The next morning the battle grew fierce again, the morning of the armistice. Sunday the 366th Infantry's objective was a skirt of woods. It was taken and held. Monday morning there was a village a quarter of a mile beyond the woods. Monday morning this village was the objective, one was forced to go across barbed wire and a field to reach the village. The 366th Infantry on the occasion were mowed down. Still no one ran.

After the battle I was talking to Major Sorcom. He remarked that if Monday morning had been a pretty, clear day, like Sunday before there would not have been a man of his regiment left. Capt. Tipton, who had been in the army twenty-eight years, told me that he felt that at one time there was thirty-one machine guns of he enemy shooting at the 366th Infantry and still men advanced and those who could not advance held their own. Now, do you feel these men were cowards? Firing ceased at 11 o'clock. From then until dark I was busy in that skirt of woods in that field removing the wounded and assisting in having the dead brought back to the dressing station, and I claim that none of these men were cowards. They met their death heroically. I considered it a just cause those black Americans gave their lives for the women and children of America, both black and white, and American children, both black and white, should be taught to respect those dead heroes, and again, Mr. Harvey, if Col. Greer, Chief of Staff of the 92nd Division, thinks all Negroes cowards. What induced him to send General Order No. 37, in which he cites so many of the Colored soldiers and officers for meritorious conduct under fire, and I am all the more proud of my battle citation because the list is headed with my good friend's name, Major Simmons, who so kindly defended me in my trial.

Just a word of the Colored medical officer. I feel that they, like the line men, were mistreated by superior white officers, yet we seemed to get along exceptionally well. The corps surgeon (white) had this to say about our field hospital, that had about 10,000 patients passed through it:

"Headquarters 92nd Division; Office of Division Surgeon, A. P. O. 766, A. E. F.

"November, 1918.

"Memo to all Medical Officers, 92nd Division:

"1. The following letter is circulated among the medical officers of this Division so that all may realize how thoroughly their good work is appreciated:

"Headquarters Second Army, American Expeditionary Forces; Office of Chief Surgeon.

"November 15, 1919.

"From: Chief Surgeon, 2nd Army.

"To: Division Surgeon, 92nd Division, A. E. F.

"Subject: Field Hospitals at Millary.

"1. I desire to express my admiration and appreciation of the splendid hospital organized and administered by the Medical Department of the 92nd Division at Millery.

"Your department has received most favorable comments by the Army Commander, the Sanitary Inspector, Second Army, Chief Medical Consultant, Second Army, and the office of the section in Sanitation in the office of the Chief Surgeon, American Expeditionary Forces, and all the medical officers who have visited the institution.

"The transportation and hospitalization of the battle casualties and respiratory diseases have been accomplished in accord with the principles of military surgery and preventive medicine, which reflects the intelligence and training on the part of the officers, nurses and enlisted men of the Medical Department of the 92nd Division, in which pride may be justly felt.

"C. R. REYNOLDS,
"Colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
"J. S. WHITE,
"Major, Medical Corps, U. S. A., Division Surgeon."

If you will notice, Mr. Harvey, it was only where we were placed under American white officers we found to be such cowards. White French officers whom I feel know as much about modern warfare as do white Americans have this to say about Colored officers and soldiers serving with them:

"The Negro Lieutenant Colonel of the 370th, a Negro Major, eight Negro Captains, seventeen Negro Lieutenants, eight Negro non-commissioned officers and twenty-six Negro privates were decorated with the Croix de Guerre in last November. General Vincenden, the French Commanding Officer, said of the 370th on November 11th, the day of the signing of the historic Armistice: 'Fired by a noble ardor, they go at times even beyond the objectives given them by the higher command; they have always wished to be in front lines. In the name of France, I thank you.' In his farewell address to this Negro Regiment General Vincenden said: 'You have given us of your best and you have given it out of the fullness of your hearts. The blood of your com-

(See next Card)

Soldiers — 1919 356

Officers
(From foregoing card)
Dr. E. W. Bates, etc.
Louisville News 12/6/19

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rades who fell on the soil of France, mixed with the blood of our soldiers, renders indissoluble the bonds of affection that unite us. We have, besides, the pride of bearing on our foreheads the ary of a common grandeur. A last time—Au Revoir.' This is the language of a man who recognized bravery and the red blood of courage regardless of the color of the skin whence it gushed.

"Have some more. It is good stuff. This tells of the 371st and the 372nd brigaded with the 157th French Division under General Goybet—known as a martinet and a fire-eater—who said: 'For seven months we have lived as brothers at arms, partaking of the same activities, sharing the same hardships and the same dangers. Side by side we took part in the Great Champagne battle, which was to be crowned by a tremendous Victory. Never will the 157th Division forget the indomitable dash, the heroic rush of the American Negro regiments up the observatory ridge into the Plain of Monthois. The most powerful defenses, the most strongly organized machine gun nests, the heaviest artillery barrages—nothing could stop them. These crack regiments overcame every obstacle with a most complete contempt for danger. Dear friends from America, when you reach the other side of the ocean do not forget the Red Hand (the 157th) French Division. Our brotherhood has been cemented in the blood of the brave and such bonds will never be destroyed.' The Distinguished Service Cross was awarded four Negro officers, five Negro privates and one Negro Corporal from the 372nd Regiment. Two Colored Corporals and two Colored privates from the 371st received the Croix de Guerre and seventy other citations for valor were awarded among the Negro troops."

When the war ended some one said that the world had given birth to th echild of liberty, that it was a good and just child, and its name should be democracy. I have come to the conclusion that if such a child did come into the world on that date it must have been a stillborn.

A Popular Chaplain

CHAPLAIN OSCAR J. W. SCOTT 25TH INFANTRY, RELIEVED FROM DUTY WITH THAT REGIMENT.

Many expressions of deep regret is being heard on the part of officers and enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, on account of the fact that Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott, 25th Infantry, has completed his tour of duty with the regiment, on foreign service and has been ordered back to the United States (the mainland) for assignment to one of the colored regiments stationed on the Mexican border. Chaplain Scott is populaar with both the official and the enlisted personnel of the regiment and they regret to see him leave.

The chaplain has gone beyond the ordinary bounds of his office and has interested himself in every phase of the regimental life where he could be of influence in directing the men to strong and manly character; he has taken a vital interest in clean athletic sports and was always one of the best rooters at the important baseball games; he has been the inspiration of many a young man's determination to improve his mental faculties while a soldier in the army, and he has conducted with marked success a post school for the enlisted men of the regiment; he has built up a splendid regimental library, having solicited books in various parts of the country for this purpose; a strong literary society which bears his name is one of the products of his labors. The Sunday night and mid-week meetings conducted by Chaplain Scott are largely attended, sometimes there is not standing room at the Sunday night meetings, and it must be borne in mind that enlisted men are not compelled to attend church in the army. One of the institutions which Chaplain Scott will leave behind him and for which the children of the regiment will always be especially grateful to him is the annual Christmas tree, for all the regiment. It is to be hoped that this celebration will be continued by Chaplain Scott's successor.

Another thing for which the men of the Twenty-fifth will always remember the chaplain, is that he was ever on the alert to procure every public man of world fame, who came within the vicinity of the regiment to speak to the men of the regiment. He was generally successful. Such men as Dan Crawford, the great missionary to Africa, Dr. Francis E. Clark, of the World's Christian Endeavor Society; Dr. Baker, leader of the anti-saloon movementn in America; Brown and Curry, the great evangelists; Bishops of the church, statesmen and other dignitaries have spoken to the men of the regiment upon the solicitation of Chaplain Scott.

Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott has been an officer of the army since April, 1907. He was appointed a chaplain and first lieutenant of the 25th Infantry in that year aand was promoted to his captaincy in April 1914. It is believed that the chaplain will be promoted to the grade of major after he has served the required time, 10 years, as a line officer. A number of his fellow officers believe him to be worthy of distinction for exceptional efficiency.

Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, on July 31 1867. He was privileged to attend school throughout his childhood, and later entered Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated with highest honors in oratory and the degrees A. B. and A. M.; to these Drew Seminary added that of B. D.; the University of Denver contributed B. O. and S. T. B., and Payne Theological Seminary gave the crowning one of D. D.

The entire ministry of Dr. Scott has been maked by singular ability and unceasing labor, and the fact that he pastored some of the largest churches of his denomination, including the great Metropolitan church of Washington, D. C., evidences the confidence felt by high church authority in his power to preach and to direct the affairs of large congregations.

Mrs. Nettie Poindexter Scott, the charming wife of Chaplain Scott, is an accomplished musician. She was formerly an instructor in music at the Ohio institution for the blind. She has been of wonderful assistance to her husband in taking charge of the music in church and literary clubs, and at other public meetings. Mrs. Scott was born at Columbus, Ohio, and is a granddaughter of the great old Dr. Poindexter, known throughout Ohio as a leader in religious thought during his long and useful life. Chaplain and Mrs. Scott have been blessed with three interesting children, Masters Albert and James and Miss Ruth. Albert is now a student at the Columbus high school, Columbus, Ohio.

The enlisted men of the 25th Infantry and their wives tendered a reception to Chaplain and Mrs. Scott, at which the folliwing program was rendered:

Mrs. Maggie D. McInham Reynolds made a very pretty speech in presenting to Mrs. Scott a beautiful tiara necklace, set with large, rare jades, which was a present from the men of the regiment. The refreshments were enjoyed by all.

THE WAR ON NEGRO ARMY OFFICERS

The Daily Herald 4/8/19

The war against the Hun having been triumphantly ended with the end of the Negro both as officer and private in his government's service the white army officers now proceed to make war on the Negro officer.

In yesterday's Herald an editorial appeared mildly protesting against the brutal and unfair treatment Negro soldiers charge that was allotted them during the war.

Since that editorial was written there has come to light indorsements upon the discharge papers of Negro officers who applied for retention of commissions in the army the most damnably outrageous, grossly insulting and brutally infamous that was ever penned against a race.

The wording of this hellish indorsement is as follows: "Reasons: unqualified by reason of qualities inherent in the Negro race in the opinion of the Board based on the testimony of five white officers * * * that the Negroes are deficient in moral fibre and force of character rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men." This damnable insult signed by three field officers of a certain regiment.

Is not this lying insult a call to immediate action of twelve million loyal Americans?

It is a challenge to every Negro who has a spark of manhood in his breast. If there is any moral fibre and force of character in the race it is time now to exhibit it by a union of all classes and ranks under leadership that will prove their fitness to lead by a fight that will wipe out the insult.

This is a matter that touches the life of every Negro in the land; it cannot be excused or palliated. It demands immediate, united, aggressive, determined action. The issue is plain and squarely and openly put. Is it backed or approved by the War Department and the Administration? If so they will silently acquiesce in this wholesale indictment officially pronounced and unless disapproved and overruled by the War Department or the President will be borne in the official records and will permanently damn and disgrace the race for the part its men performed in the war. Instead of praise for its splendid achievements and deeds of valor it will be written in official history as a race without "moral fibre and force of character" or in plainer language cowards.

Remember the charge is not specific as to the officer rejected; if so no complaint could be raised unless there were proved injustice, but the indictment is general and made to apply to the entire race.

No such insult would be offered any other race in the United States by army officers; no such indorsement would be permitted to lodge temporarily in the War Department without the insulting writers being called se-

verely to account.

And the Negro should not permit it to remain.

PHYSICIANS CORRESPOND WITH SECRETARY BAKER

Following is the correspondence exchanged between Secretary of War Baker and Dr. George E. Cannon, chairman of the Executive Board of the National Medical Association, relative to the treatment of colored physicians and nurses in the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

December 19, 1918.

Committee of the National Medical Association,
Washington, D. C.

"Gentlemen:

"Since the receipt of your communication of December 12th, I have gone very thoroughly into the question of the alleged discrimination against Negro physicians, dentists and nurses.

"The case of the Negro physicians seems to be on a par with that of white dentists. There were in the neighborhood of two hundred Negro physicians serving in the Army as enlisted men for the reason that there were no places vacant to which they could be assigned. During the same period there were something over five hundred white dental graduates serving as enlisted men because there were no vacancies for them as commissioned officers. In both cases the condition was an incident of service which the War Department could not remedy unless it assigned officers to places where they were not needed and where they could not render a commensurate return for the compensation to which they would become entitled, while at the same time the combatant forces would be depleted by taking from them able bodied men whose services were not required in other capacities.

"With reference to the nurses, when the hospitals at the camps were constructed, provision was not made for the proper accommodation of both colored and white nurses. It was not known to which camps colored troops would be sent in numbers sufficient to warrant provision for colored nurses, and in practically all camps, the number of colored troops has been a variable factor. Colored nurses were not called into service, because it was believed to be unwise to do so, owing to the lack of suitable accommodations. Several months ago this office caused a cable to be sent to the Commanding General, A. E. F., asking if colored nurses could be satisfactorily used and provided for in France, and the answer was, that they could not be properly handled.

"In the early summer, steps were taken by this office to provide accommodations for colored nurses in six of the camps, where it appeared that a constant number of colored troops were expected. These quarters were nearing completion when the armistice was signed, and orders had already issued to assign a quota of colored nurses to each of the six camps. Those assignments were made by this office, not by the Red Cross. Two groups received their orders, those for Camps Grant and Dodge.

"With the signing of the armistice and the prospect of peace, it was decided to send no more nurses abroad, and we were left with a surplus of two or three thousand nurses in this country already in service. Steps were at once taken to discharge all nurses not required. For this reason the additional colored nurses were not called into service.

"Some fifteen hundred nurses have already been discharged and the discharges will continue as rapidly as possible until a normal quota has been reached. In the meantime, no more nurses are being ordered to duty.

"The Department appreciates the patriotism, unselfishness and high sense of duty toward the country which has been manifested by the colored race since the beginning of the war and regrets exceedingly that circumstances over which the Department had no control have made it impracticable to order colored professional men to active duty in a commissioned status in all cases where the applicants met the required qualifications.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER,
"Secretary of War."

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
February 20, 1919.

Hon. Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

"I wish to acknowledge receipt of your communication of December 19, 1918, relative to the memorandum the National Medical Association filed with the War Department through Assistant Secretary Keppel on December 12, 1918.

"The President of the National Medical Association, Dr. D. A. Ferguson of Richmond, Va., the General Secretary, Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, N. J., and the committee appointed to confer with you have held a conference in regards to your communication of December 19th, and I have been instructed to write you as follows:

"We wish to express our appreciation for the courtesy shown us by your reply, and also the appointment with Assistant Secretary Keppel. After a careful study of your reply under date above mentioned, we have reached the conclusion that the status of the Negro medical profession remains unaltered so far as discriminations are concerned, and we do not feel that we would be manly if we did not state to you that we are not satisfied to let our case rest with the statement issued in your letter of December 19th.

"We have documentary evidence that the Negro medical profession was discriminated against by the War Department purely because of color, and for that reason we do not think it fair to compare our case with that of white dentists who did not receive commissions. There was a surplus of white dentists, but there was a deficiency of physicians.

"We rendered the same loyal duty as the white citizens which this Government exacted of us, and we have made up our minds that we would no longer accept as a sufficient reason the existence of race prejudice as a cause for denying us our rights. The dominant race in this country may force discrimination on us, but we are determined to protest to the very last with all the power we can command.

"We appreciate the efforts you made in behalf of the nurses as set forth in your letter, but in the final analysis wise exacted of them the same duty as it did of the white women.

"You made no reference to paragraph No. 4 of our memorandum relative to the attitude of the War Department toward the Negro medical officers in caring for the wounded, and assignment to base hospitals. We regard it as much a discrimination to bar our Negro medical officers from the base hospitals as it was to bar us from commissions in the army.

"We appreciate your reference to the patriotism, unselfishness and high sense of duty as manifested by the colored race during the great war, but if the Negro medical profession and the Negro race are still to be circumscribed by the same prejudice that existed before the war, then we are forced to ask for what did we sacrifice, and for what did we fight?

"Again thanking you for all the courtesies shown us by your Department, I remain,

"Very truly yours,
"GEORGE E. CANNON,
"Chairman, Executive Board."

NEGRO'S PART IN WAR TOLD BY THE Y. M. C. A.

MANY HAVE WON HONORS.

Officers Whose Gallantry Has Been Noted May Receive Decorations.

N Y C POST
JANUARY 26, 1919

The following article on the part the negro played in the war was prepared by the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.:

When the full story of America's participation in the great war comes to be written, it is safe to say that at least one full page will be devoted to the valor of the negro soldiers. Army officers commanding colored regiments are enthusiastic in praise of the work of their men as a whole, and the names of several negroes have been mentioned in the lists of heroes meriting special recognition.

First Lieut. Mallelieu Rush, of Atlanta, has recently been cited by both the United States and Belgian Army commands for repeated acts of gallantry, and official announcement has been made that he is to receive decorations from each. The Belgian's decoration is a mark of particular distinction because it is awarded only to soldiers who have distinguished themselves on more than one occasion.

Lieut. Rush was wounded in what is likely to prove the very last battle of the war, fought near Les Mesnils on November 11, armistice day. In the same engagement, Lieut. Guy Kennedy, of the same negro division, the Ninety-second, who was also from Atlanta, lost his life.

Rush was taken from the battlefield to the army hospital near Marbache. It happened that a negro, Lieut. Louis Wright, graduate of the Harvard Medical School, is in charge of the surgical ward of this hospital, and that no fewer than fourteen other members of the staff, including two dentists, are colored men. This suggests another department in which Afro-Americans have distinguished themselves in this war service in the Army Medical Corps.

The Ninety-second Division has fairly earned its reputation as a fighting force. It contains probably a higher percentage of negro officers than any other. Sixteen lieutenants in the division have diplomas from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and were formerly pupils of John Hope, the president of that institution. Professor Hope, acting under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., has been working with colored troops in France for several months. Fisk and Howard Universities and Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes are among other schools alumni of which have been rendering excellent service with the Ninety-second.

One army training camp in the United States, that at Des Moines, Ia., furnished 700 negro officers to Uncle Sam's army. Most encouraging results have been obtained from classes maintained by the Y. M. C. A. There are classes for negroes in each of three huts at the French port of St. Nazaire, to mention only one centre, and the pupils, most of whom had had little schooling previously, have shown themselves to be eager and apt learners.

In every branch of the service, in fact, the negro has made good. It is estimated that nearly 200,000 colored men have been in the American Army and their divisions have acquitted themselves creditably. Negro social service workers also have done excellent work in ministering to the soldiers in all sectors of the front and in rest camps. Between forty and fifty colored men wear the uniform of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries in France.

MAJOR WARD IS SANITARY INSPECTOR AT CAMP UPTON

The New York Times
Special to

CAMP UPTON, L. I.—For several weeks a colored man has been sanitary inspector of Camp Upton in the person of Maj. J. H. Ward, who also enjoys the distinction of being the only Negro to have operated in the base hospitals of the A. E. F. in France.

Major Ward is an Indianapolis physician who at the time an officers training school was opened at Des Moines for colored men gave up his large practice and became a candidate for a commission. When the training school first opened the Army officials had no intention of enrolling Negroes, in the Medical Reserve Corps, so Dr. Ward trained to become an officer in the infantry branch.

Later on a decision was reached to commission colored physicians and admit them to the Medical Reserve Corps. Dr. Ward was one of the men who first agitated the recognition of the Negro physician in the National Army.

Upon leaving for France last year Dr. Ward was a captain in the 325th Field Signal Battalion of the 92nd Division. It was at Base Hospital 49, at Allerey, France, that he was permitted to operate on the soldiers, attracting favorable attention among army officers where he had been sent as a convalescent, he received word of his promotion from a captain to a major. According to Major Ward his surgical work at Allerey had nothing to do with his promotion.

DES MOINES, IA TRIBUNE
AUGUST 27, 1917

NEGRO MEDICAL SCHOOL

Fifty officers and 1,000 enlisted men of the medical corps will occupy Fort Des Moines when the Negro officers' training camp is ended, Sept. 15. The men will later be used in Negro regiments to be formed by selected men.

The enlisted men are arriving at the camp daily, in groups of fifty. More than 400 are already stationed at the fort, quartered in the stables, as there are no other quarters available. The stables, however, have not been used for that purpose for a number or years and have been cleaned and disinfected.

The Negro officers for the medical school will arrive within a week or ten days. Under supervision of regular army surgeons, the officers and men will be given two or three months training in first aid work and later on instructions in administering medicine for minor ills.

Officers at the fort have not learned who will be in charge of the medical school.

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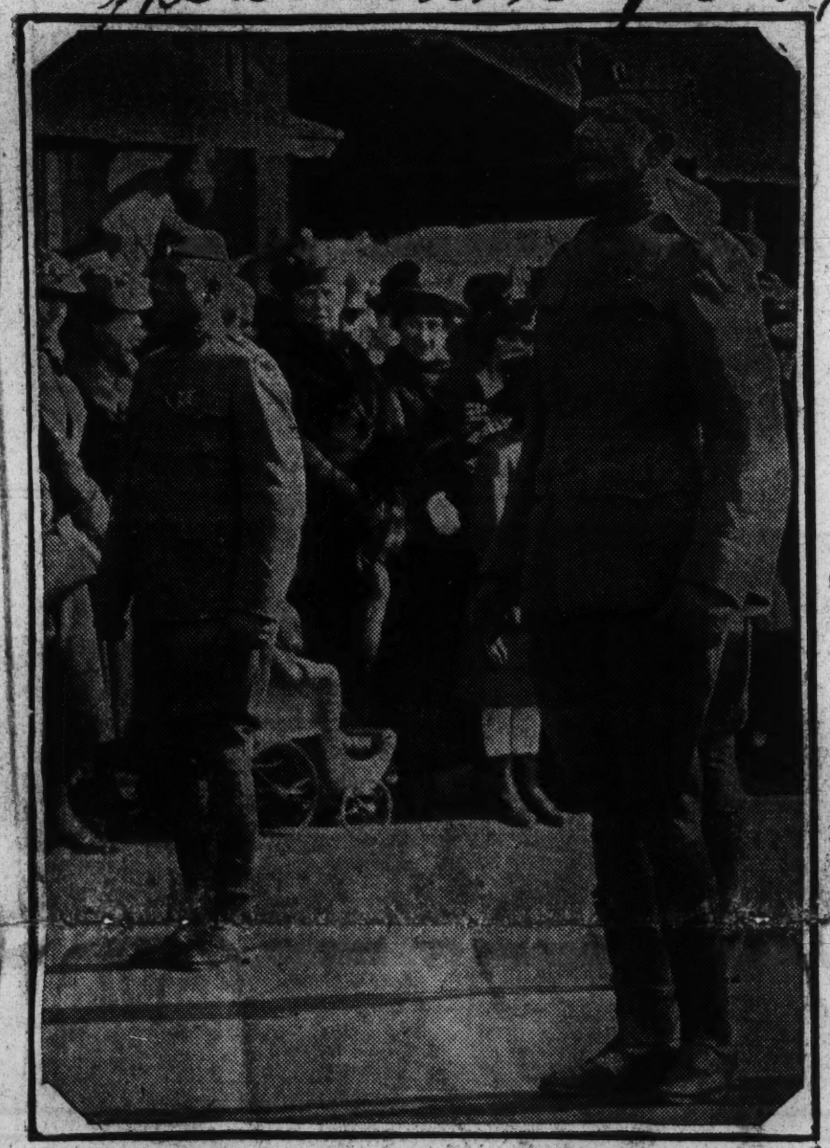
Officers

ALL BOSTON HONORS COLORED HEROES

Citizens of All Ranks Pay Homage

The Guardian 4-5-19



CAPT. J. HOLMAN PRYOR AND LIEUT. LEAMAN, WHO LED CO. L. THURSDAY.

COLORED HEROES HAVE GREAT DAY IN BOSTON—CITY, STATE AND NATION JOIN IN WELCOME.

With ideally perfect weather and streets thronged with lovingly grateful and admiring citizens, the veterans of the great world war paraded in Boston Thursday.

Under the command of Major Braxton, the parade was led by a cavalry troop followed by wounded in automobiles. Next came Capt. J. Holman Pryor, former commander of Co. L., old 6th regiment, who led infantry, machine gun and signal corps sections. A contingent of sailors marched between the overseas soldiers and those who served in this country. Many of the overseas men were the proud possessors of the croix de guerre and the medaille militaire, awarded by the French government for conspicuous bravery.

Stores Were Decorated.

Business men and residents of houses along the line of march decorated their stores and dwellings with flags and buntings in honor of the occasion.

The soldiers were banquetted at Mechanics building, where Rev. C H. Doval delivered a short but stirring informal address.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, in a brief address, replied to the Rev. Mr Duvall by saying that when the white soldiers return they will see to it that all injustice shall be banished.

Lt. Sultzer of the Salvation Army was given a rousing reception when he appeared in the room.

While these informal talks were being given, several thousand men and women were seeking admission to Mechanics building, where the state and city, formally tendered a welcome home to the boys. William L Reed introduced John W. Schenck as presiding officer. Mr. Schenck made a few remarks before introducing Gov. Coolidge as the first speaker.

Moneignore Splaine, representing Cardinal O'Connell, said: "I bring the sincere and most cordial wishes of that good spiritual leader in our city who loves you all so dearly and so sincerely, no matter what your color may be—his eminence, Cardinal O'Connell." While Monsignore Splaine was speaking Gen. Cole came in. The general extended the greetings of the white comrades in arms who will soon be back. "With us," he said, "these colored troops have upheld the standards of Massachusetts to the highest notch. I feel particularly the relationship of comrade to these boys because my regiment and another of which some or these boys were members were the only two to have their colors decorated by the French."

Always Led Line.

He spoke of the daring of the Senagalese troops attached to the French army. He characterized them as the shock troops and said that they always led the line on the assault upon the enemy when there was particularly "vicious" work to be done "There is nothing too good or too great that this state or this nation can do for those people who went hrough the hell fire of the front line," he said.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood said: "It seems almost out of place to call on a man who remained here while others were fighting on the other side, but I will welcome you home." He declared that the soldiers had proved their worth and that this is their opportunity to live up to it.

Dr. Alice W. McKane of the Women's auxiliary of company L said that she represented the mothers of the boys and said that the mothers' message to their sons is: "First, follow up your ictory; second, that you should be well qualified citizens and those of you who are still youthful to return to your studies; and thirdly that you should ever remember that you have a God to serve as well as a nation."

Every Man's Land.

Continuing, Dr. McKane said: "You went to fight for a democracy which was denied you here in your own home, not only denied you in your own home, but also by your brethren in arms."

William H. Lewis said: "You men have made No Man's Land every man's land, and it is up to you not to have a No Man's Land in this country. If there be one state in the union that is worth living for, dying for, it is Massachusetts. There has never been, thank God, a lynching in Massachusetts. Boston is the freeest city in America for the black man."

Now that colored men have helped to make the world safe for democracy give them the right to be hanged by due process of law if they must be hanged."

Senator Daid I Walsh, Capt. Proyor and M. Flamand, French consul in Boston, concluded the speaking program.

Governor Tenders Praise.

Gov. Coolidge said: "The duties of a soldier are not new to the colored man.: They fought centuries ago in Europe and they were commended. The work they hae done in America s known to all of us. It is especially known to the people of the commonwealth of Massachusetts. During the civil war it was here that the 54th regiment was raised and put under command of Robert Gould Shaw. It was the brave men of the colored regiment who helped win the victory." The Governor then spoke of the men in the hall, saying: "It was under Capt. Pryor's able leadership that many of the men I now see before me saw service on the battlefield."

Mayor Peters welcomed the boys on behalf of the city and said the citizens of Boston are justly proud of colored soldiers.

LIEUT. SEARLES IN TALK ON WORK OF THE NEGRO SOLDIER

LINCOLN ILL EVE STAR

APRIL 12, 1919

Lieut. Searles, late of the A. E. F. one of the men who helped break the Von Hindenburg line and helped the Germans understand that this country had "shock troops" of the first class, spoke to a big audience at the A. M. E. church Friday night. The attendance was largely made up of white people of the city, a tribute to the soldier who had made a good fight. The talk of Lieut. Searles, who is a resident of Bloomington, was spoken of as a very excellent effort, his stories interesting and highly entertaining. At the conclusion of the talk, relation of experiences in which Lieut. Searles told of the negro troops and their work at the front, refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

LIEUT. HERBERT ALLISON, Now Captain of Company G, reorganized.

Nashville

COMPANY "G" TO BE REORGANIZED.

A reorganization of Nashville's Negro National Guard Unit will take place Thursday night, May 1, at the colored Y. Y. C. A. building at 8 o'clock p. m. All soldiers who have served in the army during the war and who have been honorably discharged are urged to enroll in the new company which will be commanded by Lieut. Herbert L. Allison, a well known Nashville officer and for a number of years a member of Company "G."

Plans are on foot for the establishing of a battalion (four companies) in this state, to be under the command of Capt. Charles O. Hadley, who is Tennessee's ranking colored officer and who commanded Company "G" on the front in France until he was transferred to a post of higher honor in the service of supplies of the American Expeditionary Forces.

Lieutenant Allison succeeded Capt. Hadley as company commander and held this place until he was wounded October 2 near Monthois, France, after having led his company through five days of the attack on the famous Cretides Ibservatoires, the main German point of defense in Champagne.

In speaking of the conduct of his men in this fight, Lieut Allison said, "This was the test of my company after four months of hard service on the defensive and the men did their work and showed such a nobility of character in the capturing of their objectives that I am proud to have been a member of the company, for I firmly believe that we had the best company in the entire United States Army."

The news that the company is to be reorganized is joyfully received by the former soldiers and the citibens of Nashville.

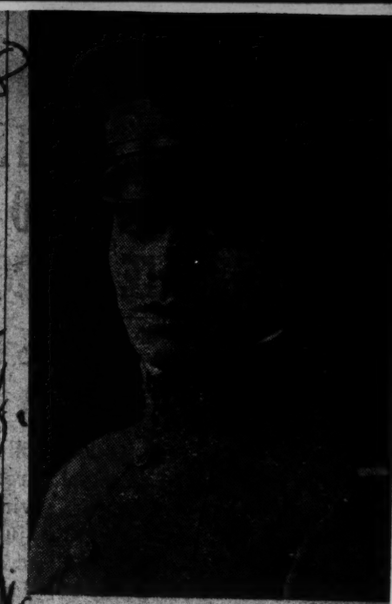
N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 16, 1919

Left—A domesticated whippet tank following peaceful agricultural pursuits. Small tanks, metamorphosed into farm tractors, are going to do much to aid the French farmer.

Three decorated negro officer heroes of the 369th and 370th, just back from France: Major J. R. White, Lieut. Col. O. B. Duncan and Lieut. W. J. Warfield. Lieut. Col. Duncan is our highest ranking colored

Right—Major Helen Russell Basted head of the Motor Corps of Americ which has done such valiant servi during the war. From a photogra taken at the headquarters of the cor

1st LT. MAX C. KING, M. C.,
368th Inf., A. E. F.
Franklinton, N. C.



1st LT. JAS. W. THORNTON,
367th Inf. A. E. F.
Raleigh, N. C.

OFFICERS OF 368th and 370th WHO RETURNED ON THIS WEEK

WAR CROSS WINNERS OF THE 370TH INFANTRY

2-15-19

© Western Newspaper Union

Front row, left to right: Capt. G. M. Allen, Lieut. O. A. Browning, Capt. D. J. Warner, Lieut. Roy B. Tisdell, Capt. J. H. Smith; rear row, Capt. J. H. Smith, Lieut. P. Hurd, Lieut. Col. Otis B. Duncan, Maj. J. R. White, Capt. W. B. Crawford, Lieut. W. J. Warfield, Capt. M. Jackson; officers of the Three Hundred and Seventieth Infantry colored troops, who have been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French government for bravery in action. These men are mostly from Illinois.

The Afro-American
2-15-

Left to right: Major J. R. White, Colonel Otis B. Duncan, highest ranking colored officer in the U. S. Army; Lieut. W. J. Warfield, all of whom have been decorated by France and this country.

Soldiers – 1919 359

Officers

Colored Captain in Command of White Officers on Transport

New York Age 6-14-1919

By LESTER A. WALTON.

American race prejudice was never robed in a more ludicrous garb nor its superficialities and inconsistencies never made more strikingly obvious than on the transport Canada which some few months ago brought two thousand officers and men from overseas, including Dr. R. R. Moton and party.

When the Canada left Liverpool it had on board three colored civilians and less than one hundred officers. It was at Brest where as many officers and men as the ship could accommodate got on under the command of a captain who had been made embarkation officer and put in full charge of the Canada so far as relating to military matters. Even the two majors connected with the medical branch of the service were subject to his authority.

Two days out at sea after leaving Brest Dr. Moton and I, while eating dinner, got a good view of the embarkation officer, who was seated at the ship captain's table. Then we looked at each other knowingly, but said not a word.

Two days later, while Dr. Moton and I were in the salon engaged in conversation, the embarkation officer came in and sat just across from us. He acted like one seeking an invitation to join us, and Dr. Moton remarked to me: "I believe he is colored." I then told him of my suspicions, explaining to the head of Tuskegee Institute that I had not talked with this officer as I had with others, not wanting to embarrass him in any way.

Just two days before reaching Boston Harbor I walked into the salon one afternoon looking for Dr. Moton, and there I spied him and the embarkation officer in friendly discussion. I stopped suddenly, but Dr. Moton called me over to be introduced. I was informed that the captain was "one of us," which was no big surprise to me.

It seems that the address made the night before by Dr. Moton to the officers asking for a square deal for colored Americans had so affected the embarkation officer that he could not restrain himself longer from making his identity known. He fully intended to talk with us when the transport reached Boston Harbor, declaring he just had to "mix" with his own people and could not wait longer.

The officer gave his name as Capt. Joseph L. Morgan, commander of Company I of the 370th Infantry, the old 8th Illinois. Before his regiment was mustered into Federal service he was employed in the Department of Labor at Springfield, Ill. Capt. Morgan, who is one of the oldest members of the old 8th Illinois, told us he had been wounded twice while in the trenches, and after having gone to Nice and other famous resorts to recuperate he had been sent to Brest and put in charge of casuals.

"I asked if his superior officers knew he was a colored man when they made him embarkation officer on the Canada, and he replied: "I suppose so; and they must know the 370th Infantry is a colored regiment."

During the rest of the trip Dr. Moton and I had short talks with Capt. Morgan. His orderly, a white boy from Cleveland, whose father is a wealthy contractor, seemed devoted to his superior officer. I have often thought of the orderly since returning to America in the light of subsequent developments, for one evening he said to Dr. Moton: "Do white people ever resent the way you jump on them for drawing the color line in your addresses?" The young man, while waiting for Capt. Morgan, had stood on the outside of the salon and heard Dr. Moton talk to the officers on the Negro question.

The majority of officers on the Canada were Southerners. One was a nephew of United States Senator Underwood of Alabama. It is true that no great hue and cry were raised because three colored Americans were among the diners on the Canada, but possibly because Dr. Moton was looked upon as a representative of the President and the Secretary of War. Had it been made public that they were serving under and eating with a brother officer who was a Negro one can readily imagine the race problems and embarrassments that would have followed.

Wore Number of His Regiment.

Southern people claim they always can tell a colored man from a white man. They failed to do so on the Canada. I heard some referring to the embarkation officer as having Indian blood in his veins, which was done to make amends for his swarthy complexion. What mystified me was the failure of some on board to associate Capt. Morgan with a colored regiment, as he at all times proudly wore the number of his regiment on his collar.

Capt. Joseph L. Morgan was not the only Negro on the Canada generally looked upon as a Caucasian. On the evening the transport anchored in Boston Harbor a young man timidly knocked at the door of Dr. Moton's stateroom, and when invited to come in introduced himself as a former student at Tuskegee. He had seen service with a white regiment, had been injured and was returning to the United States a casual. Then the young man went below and brought back another colored boy who was also known as white.

There were at least three colored Americans in our midst who were "passing" for white. There is no telling how many more on board were doing the same thing. Had either of the three voluntarily admitted his racial identity excitement would have been intense at sea.

Consternation over possible contact with the Negro is a hallucination. We are told that hallucinations are always evidences of cerebral derangement and are a common phenomena of insanity. Who is to be pitied most under the circumstances?

REORGANIZE THE ARMY.

The New York Age 5-10-19

That there exists a crying need for the reorganization of the regular army on a more democratic basis is evidenced by the numerous criticisms and complaints coming from widely different sources. Some of these criticisms have already been brought to the attention of Congress, through investigation by the Committee on Military Affairs, but others quite as important should be brought before the coming session of Congress.

Among these matters is the enforcement of a fair deal for the Negro, both as an enlisted man and as an officer. In the face of the conspiracy to deprive the race of the rightful position it has earned as a fighting factor, no effort should be spared to secure for its members a full measure of the recognition that its services merit.

One of the forms this demand for recognition takes among the men in the army is the cry of "A Colored Division for the Regular Army." The history of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry is quoted as proof of the worth of our men as fighters. And if further evidence is needed, the splendid achievements of the Ninety-second and Ninety-third Divisions in France are cited. Even the artillery, that the doubting Thomases banked on failing, made the highest averages of any brigade at Camp Lacoutine, according to one correspondent.

It is confidently expected that a Republican Congress and a patriotic people can ill afford to ignore such a record of efficiency, loyalty and devoted service in the reorganization of the new army. At the same time the vicious conspiracy engineered by a military clique to destroy the prestige gained by the Negro in the capacity of an officer should be exposed and its false conclusions refuted.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, in a recent account of his trip to France, referred to these false rumors intended to ruin the reputation, as well as the morale of the Negro, both as an officer and as a soldier. His investigation of the story of the failure of Negro officers brought out these facts:

> We finally found that, so far as the 92nd Division was concerned, only a very small portion of a single battalion or a single regiment had failed.
>
> Later, in talking with the highest American military official in France, regarding his story of the failure of Negro officers, he said that the possibilities were that any officer, white or black, under the same adverse circumstances that these men faced, would have failed, as the very few did. About a dozen officers of the battalion were sent before a board for trial for having shown cowardice. They were not, however, all found guilty, and to offset this some of the other colored officers of this regiment, for conspicuous bravery in the same engagement, were promoted and decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross.

He added while on this subject of efficiency:

> In talking with the commanding general at Le Mans, I referred to the fact that something like fifteen Negro officers had been sent back as "inefficient." He said to me: "If it is any comfort to you, I will tell you this: We sent back through Blois to America in six months an average of one thousand white officers a month who failed in one way or another in this awful struggle. I hope, Dr. Moton," he added, "that you won't lose your faith in my race because of that, and certainly I am not going to lose my faith in your race because of the record of a few colored officers who failed."

In view of these statements, backed up by the highest military authority abroad, it is impossible to credit the good faith of the board of officers at Camp Meade, Md., which declared:

> "Negroes are deficient in moral fibre and force of character, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

Let a Congressional inquiry be held so as to emphasize the falseness of this libel, as well as the unworthy motives that prompted the authors of it. In fact, the whole matter of undemocratic discrimination in the army should be investigated and the military establishment reorganized on the basis of a fair deal.

Efforts to Discredit 92d Division by White Officers Is Stopped by War Department

Chicago Defender 11-22-19

Washington, Nov. 21.—Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, took formal cognizance of widespread reports reflecting on the courage of our soldiers in the battle of the Argonne. He issued a statement that reviewed charges affecting the 368th regiment, a unit of the 92d division, the company officers and all enlisted men of which were Colored. The field staff officers were white. There have been reports coming from white officers that the troops broke and ran when confronting the Germans. Among the soldiers charged with this unbecoming conduct under fire were Capt. Daniel Smith, Lieuts. Cross, Crawford, Cheers and Johnson of the 368th infantry. These men were convicted by court-martial in Boue, France, before Gen. Bullard, and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Patterson Makes Report

Major Adam E. Patterson, judge advocate of the 92d division, filed a plea with Secretary Baker to the effect that the men accused of deserting their company while under gun fire were innocent of the charges and were being unjustly dealt with. He indicated in his report that the men were victims of prejudice and that they were sent in to battle the Germans without a sufficient supply of ammunition. The report given the War Department by Major Patterson, now a Chicago lawyer, covers several pages and will be used by President Wilson in his review of other cases that have been tried by court-martial.

Baker Gives Statement

Secretary Baker minimizes the reports reflecting on the behavior of the Negro troops of the 368th Infantry, and accusations of bad judgment against

white officers of the regiment. His statement is authorized, he says in it: "In order that justice may be done to the officers, white and Colored, and to the men of this regiment, and in the hope that a recital of the facts may make prejudiced and distorted discussion impossible in the future." He calls attention to the fact that "many Colored officers, and particularly three in the battalion here under discussion," were decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism under fire.

Following is the secretary's statement in part:

Baker's Report

The 368th Infantry went to France as a part of the 92d Division. About Sept. 23, 1918, this regiment was detached from its division and became part of a mixed brigade commanded by a French officer and forming part of the French division, and thereafter throughout September it participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

On the 28th day of September the 3d battalion, consisting of companies M, I, K and L, continued the advance of previous days, and parts of it reached a position known as the Dro-

incomplete

RETAIN THE OFFICERS.

The New York Age 4-19-19

One of the problems of demobilization incident upon the coming of peace is the question now being asked among the 92nd division, "What is to become of our Colored officers? Are they going to be given a chance to get into the regular Army?"

The question of making good has been settled to their own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of all those who have followed the achievements of this division. This was plainly set forth in the memorandum issued by Major General Ballou and published in THE AGE of Dec. 21, in which he pronounced the division commanded by him as "well disciplined and well trained." He declared that it had "participated in the last battle of the war with creditable success."

The colored commissioned officers of this division, including the 367th Regiment, realize that they are powerless to act at the present time, being officers in the Army. But the members of the race not in the service are free to urge action giving these officers an opportunity to retain their commissions. While the country is in the glow and glory of welcoming the returning soldiers this question should be taken up with the War Department. If further legislation is necessary to accomplish the desired result, the matter should be taken to Congress to obtain the necessary authority.

Many of the officers affected have come up from the ranks and won their commissions upon pure merit. Others who came from civil life and were graduated from the officers' training camps, have gained their experience in the campaign on the French front. They would prove the best kind of material for the regular army, if they desire to continue the military career.

Proper recognition of their excellent service in France would suggest that they be given the chance to remain in the Army. Will the American Government give them this chance?

If the glowing testimonials to their valor and courage could be translated into concrete action, there would be no doubt of the answer to this question. But the gratitude of Republics is not always to be counted on. The sooner this question is pressed for settlement, the greater likelihood there is of a favorable solution.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR NEGRO YOUTH?

The Weekly Herald 1-2-19

Although efforts are in progress across the waters to create some sort of condition or put in operation some sort of plan whereby future wars will be impossible, inasmuch as it has not been observed that the plans include the re-forming of the elemental man, the creation of a new order of the human species devoid of selfishness, greed, aggressiveness, rapacity, and ambition, we note preparations for the eventualities of war have not ceased. West Point Military Academy and the Annapolis Naval Academy are still engaged in the necessary and laudable business of training young men for military and naval careers in order that in the hour of the nation's need they will be ready and fitted to lead her armies and fleets against any foe who may assail its honor or endanger its safety and integrity.

In addition to these great institutions the States have institutions where military training is taught.

These Federal and State institutions are supported and maintained by the taxpayers of the nation in the case of West Point and Annapolis, and the State military schools by the taxpayers of States which established them.

Negroes have contributed their just share of the taxes which maintain the great national institutions and in the Southern and most of the Eastern States pay their just proportion of the money which supports the State military schools.

And yet in none of these schools can Negro youths receive military education. For a time after the Civil War Negroes were tolerated at West Point, although the treatment accorded the Negro cadet taxed his courage, fortitude, endurance and patience to the limit during his four years of Cadet life if permitted to complete them. For a number of years an unwritten law has barred the Negro from entrance altogether. And in State institutions there is no record showing that Negroes have ever been admitted to any of them.

This is unjust and the sense of fair-play and justice of the white man which is ever responsive to appeals should impel him now to provide in the same manner for the military training of Negroes, at least in proportion to the taxes he pays, as is provided for white youth. Such training should be given on higher grounds than the return for the taxes the Negro pays: it should be given because the nation may need and require his services and he should be prepared for the benefit of the Republic.

The world war demonstrated that the policy of excluding Negroes from military training was short-sighted and unwise, and should convince all that the good of the nation requires that all its citizens receive due preparation to defend its flag.

It does not matter what reason shall be assigned provision should be made whereby Negro boys should receive military education at government expense.

Justice demands it and the white American can afford to be just to the black American in this particular season of world dispensing of justice.

The Negro Officer.

The Evening Post

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: Col. Charles Young, United States Army, states in his letter to you, published in your issue of April 5, regarding the editorial published in *National Service with the International Military Digest*, entitled "The Negro Officer," misrepresents what we said.

The editorial was not published, as stated by Col. Young, in the *International Military Digest* (published at West Point, N. Y.), but was published in the combined magazine known as *National Service with the International Military Digest*, published in New York. As stated in the magazine, the *Digest* is edited at West Point and the remainder of the magazine (including the editorials) is edited and the whole is published in New York, at 9 East Fortieth Street.

The editorial in question did not say what is implied by Col. Young, but did say:

"That the American negro was a good fighter when well led was always well known. But good leading heretofore meant white officers.

"Much is now being written and said in praise of the negro officers. While not wishing to detract in any way from the praise and gratitude due to our negro regiments, officers and men, in the interest of the military service and of the negro himself, we must say that we are not yet satisfied by any reports that have come to our attention that negroes led by negro officers are fit to take their place against white troops in modern warfare.

"That exceptional negroes have done well as officers may be true, but we believe that it will be found that these are not negroes, but chiefly mulattoes.

"That an officer must be an educated and a highly mentally disciplined man the present war has demonstrated. Witness the failure of the divisional officers' training camps for the training of men selected from the ranks. The necessary number of suitable candidates could not be obtained because a sufficient number of educated and mentally disciplined men were not to be found in the ranks.

"The pure-blooded negro has not yet developed the capacity for the high degree of education and mental discipline necessary to the officer, and is not to be judged by the performance of exceptional individuals, chiefly mulattoes.

"Thomas, in his 'American Negro,' points out that whether a man is fundamentally a negro or a white man does not depend upon the color of his skin, but up his mental characteristics. The mulatto may be as black as the ace of spades and have white mental characteristics. On the other hand he may have white skin and thoroughly negroid characteristics.

"That exceptional mulattoes might make good officers may be true, but that is not to say that negroes in general are capable of being officers."

TOMPKINS MCILVAINE,
Managing Editor.

New York, April 12.

TO REOPEN CASES OF OFFICERS OF THE 368TH

The New York Times 4-22-19

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the League for Democracy were informed by Secretary Baker Monday that the cases of the four colored officers of the 368th Infantry, who were found guilty in France for cowardice, will be reopened, and that additional testimony will be taken.

Friends of the four colored officers are confident that they will be exonerated and the blame put on officers in the regiment higher up. Major Max Elser will be made to tell where he was last September when his men failed to advance, resulting in the court martial of Capt. Daniel Smith, Lieut. Horace R. Crawford, Lieut. Robert W. Cheers and Lieut. Robert E. Johnson.

It is understood that Col. Allen J. Greer, chief of staff of the 92nd Division, will be publicly censured for his pernicious activity against the colored officers and men of his division. There is some talk of colored officers preferring charges against him for violating the rules which prohibit officers in the United States Army for attempting to influence military legislation.

Those who conferred with Secretary Baker were Capt. Thomas M. Dent, Lieut. O. E. McKaine, Lieut. James H. Waring, Lieut. W. H. Aiken and Lieut. Arthur Curtis.

Soldiers—1919 359
Officers

LIEUT. DETON BROOKS of the 365th, welcomed home by Jack and Alice. Lieut. Brooks was a hero in three big battles.

NEGRO SCOUT HAS PLEASURE IN GETTING HUNS PEEVED ON HIS TRIP INTO NO-MAN'S LAND

OFFICERS OF THE 365TH INFANTRY, WHO PASSED THRU DENVER ON THEIR WAY HOME FROM FRANCE.

At the top, on the left, First Lieut. J. L. Kimbrough; on the right, First Lieut. M. C. Stovall of the medical service. In the center, on the left, First Lieut. Thomas E. Green and on the right, First Lieut. George W. Jackson. At the bottom, on the right is Sergt. David H. Boyd of the 365th infantry, who captured six German soldiers single handed and killed two others on one occasion. He was also a scout with the Pershing expedition in Mexico.

Private Frank Sanders of Needles, Cal., had several medals which he had taken from Germans. One, a silver medal pendant from a ribbon, bears the words, "Deutscher Kreuzer Bund," and the names of five battles, including the unsuccessful attack on Verdun, in which the bearer took part.

Sanders story of how he got the cross is brief and graphic.

"The German officer wouldn't give it to me. So I took it, and then he was killed."

The Ninety-second division is made up of negro troops trained at Camps Upton, Grant, Dodge and Meade. The division was a short distance from Metz when the armistice was signed.

One hundred and sixty-eight members of the Ninety-second, or "Buffalo" negro division, which won a name for itself when it formed the apex of the American wedge which smashed the Hindenburg line, passed thru the Denver Union station Wednesday morning on their way to Camp Fremont, where they will be mustered out of the service. All were members of the 365th infantry, and enlisted in California.

Four negro commissioned officers accompanied the party. First Lieut. Jesse Kimbrough, former member of the Los Angeles police force, was in charge of the party. The other officers were Lieuts. George W. Jackson of Los Angeles, formerly a school teacher; Leonard Stovall, medical officer, who was a practicing physician of Los Angeles before he entered the service, and Thomas Green of Oakland.

Lieutenant Jackson bears two wound chevrons. One was awarded after he had been wounded in the leg by a fragment of shrapnel in the Vosges mountains, Aug. 25, 1917. The other was for a severe gassing he received at Pont-a-Mousson, Nov. 31, 1917.

WAS WITH PERSHING ON MEXICAN EXPEDITION.

Sergt. David H. Boyd, who was a civilian scout with General Pershing during the punitive expedition in Mexico, captured six Germans and killed two others upon one occasion. He is characterized by Lieutenant Kimbrough as the most daring scout in the Ninety-second division.

"I'm a natural born scout," said Sergeant Boyd. "I was born among the Indians in Animas, N. M., and learned the Indian method of scouting from them. Because of my knowledge of Indian scouting I was called upon to act as guide with the Apaches during the punitive expediton into Mexico."

Boyd's chief amusement was performing seemingly impossible scouting "stunts" alone, and in aggravating the Germans thru his ability. At one time his officers wouldn't believe the information he brought back after a lone scouting expedition, saying that no man could go as far and learn as much as Boyd said he did.

"After that," said Boyd, "I took little strip of white cloth with me, and tied them to the wire entanglements and bushes about every ten yards, so my officers could see the next day from elevated observation posts just where I had been. After I had done that a few times, I convinced them that what I said was true.

USED WHITE RAGS TO TORMENT HUNS.

"These little white rags used to annoy the Germans a whole lot. Half a dozen times I passed thru their lines and left that trail of little white rags behind me. Then one night I penetrated their positions a mile behind their lines, to within a few yards of their regimental headquarters. German prisoners said they brought up a

DENVER COL. POST MARCH 12, 1919

CHICAGO ILL. EXAMINER MARCH 11, 1919

whole squad of snipers to our sector to try to wing me. Then I used to crawl in and out among the snipers and leave my trail of little white rags just to devil them."

Boyd was wounded by shrapnel and gassed while leadig a raiding party of 150 Oct. 29, during the battle of the Argonne. Ten of his men were killed and a number wounded during the raid, which was successful. With the information gained the Americans started a drive a few days later and found that Boyd's raiding party had penetrated a nest of sixty-five machine-gun emplacements.

CAPTURES SIX HUNS AND KILLS TWO.

His most daring exploit, Boyd says, was Oct. 28, when he was ordered to lead a patrol of twenty-one men and establish contact with the enemy at the Chemineau bridge over the Moselle. The party established contact and learned that the Germans still were attempting to hold the bridge. Under the fire of three machine gun nests—one on the bridge, one in a boat and one on the southern bank of the river—the party reached the bridge. Boyd captured six Germans and killed two during the Argonne battle, with a loss of two men killed. Boyd's officers vouch for the truth of his statements.

Boyd saw action in the Vosges, on the Moselle, at Metz, Chateau Thierry, the Toul sector and in the Argonne.

LIEUTENANT HOWARD ENTERTAINED.

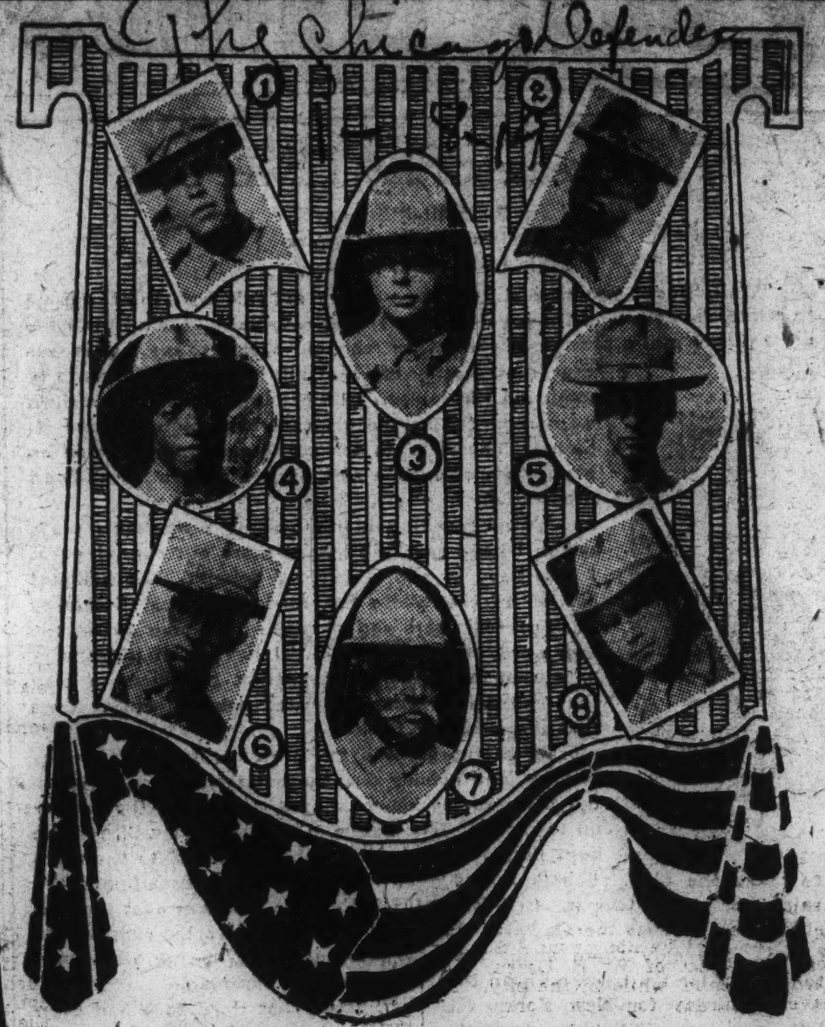
Lieutenant Clarence R. Howard, of Montgomery, Ala., who has recently been discharged from the National Army, after having seen active service in France as a commanding officer of Company B, 366th Inf., was delightfully entertained at the home of his aunt, Mrs. C. V. Fiess, at Fairfield, Ala., Wednesday evening, April 16, 1919. A delicious menu of salmon salad on lettuce, vanilla cream and cake, was served to the following: Lieut. Clarence Howard, Sergts. Coleman and Davis, Pvts. Bedell and Curry, Misses Essie Bolden, Ruth Washington, Rosa Mashaw, Laura Jones, Cora Moore, Ruth Walker, Sallye Jackson, andothers.

Misses Frankye Stewart and Evelyn Hobson furnished music for the occasion.

Other important visitors of the week were Lieut. Gleeden, Lieut. Person and Pvt. Jones from France. They all made talks which we enjoyed to the highest, and Lieut. Person showed us many things which he brought from France, among which were the helmet of a German officer and a private, and also German shells and some French silk, and other things. We are always glad to have our boys back with us.

ON THE HONOR ROLE

The Chicago Defender



1, Lieut. Ward; 2, Capt. Hall; 3, Capt. Patton; 4, Capt. Smith; 5, Capt. Allen; 6, Lieut. Chavis; 7, Maj. Hunt; 8, Lieut. Hinton.

No wonder the citizens of Illinois are especially proud of the boys that compose the old 8th regiment, now the 365th, when every official report brings new evidence of their valor and loyalty.

France and other allied countries have bestowed every honorary emblem possible on the breasts of our boys, and when they return they will receive from the folks at home a welcome the like of which few other regiments have received.

ARMY QUALIFICATIONS

A board of United States army officers recently appointed to pass on the qualifications of a colored man who had served in the army over seas as an officer and had made application for retention in the regular army, made the following recommendation upon his applications:

The New York Age

"The Board, therefore, recommends that he be not examined for appointment in the Regular Army.

"Reasons—Unqualified by reason of qualities inherent in the Negro race. An opinion of the Board based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry, Negroes are deficient in moral fibre and force of character rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

5-10-19

This serves to show how far the propaganda for discrediting the colored officer reaches. There are white men who were in the army and served over seas who are making it their business, nor more than that, their religion to spread the report that the colored officer was a failure. Now here comes an official board and makes the statement that not only this particular Negro, but no Negro is fit to be an officer in the United States army.

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The whole treatment of the Negro both as a private soldier and an officer in this great war for democracy will come to light some day, perhaps through a Congressional investigation. It is going to take nothing less than political pressure to straighten out the matter.

The Freeman

©UNDERWOOD

MAJOR JOHN H. WARD, ONLY COLORED MAN GIVEN THAT RANK IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE A.E.F

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Here Are The Real Inside Facts About Col. Greer's Letter

5-17-19

The Cleveland Advocate

Publication of Matter in the Crisis Recalls the Activity of Tyler in Connection with the Race's Defense.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It develops that the publication, in the May number of The Crisis of the letter written by Col. Allan J. Greer, Chief of Staff for 92nd Division, in which he urged that neither Colored officers or soldiers be considered for the new army, was not a revelation after all.

A copy of Col. Greer's letter had fallen into the hands of Ralph W. Tyler, war correspondent then in France, and even before the editor of The Crisis had landed in France, Mr. Tyler had sent a copy of this letter, with his protest against its language, through the diplomatic mails to the War Department at Washington. On securing a copy of the letter it appears Mr. Tyler hurried to Paris to get it off in the diplomatic pouch, and under date of December 14, 1918, also sent a copy to General Pershing with the following letter:

"Gen. John J. Pershing,
"Commanding Am. Expeditionary Force,
"Chaumont, France.

"Sir: I am enclosing you herewith what purports to be a copy of letter written by Col. Allen J. Greer, Chief of Staff, 92nd Division, to a member of the United States Senate, and without solicitation, as its tone indicates. The letter, I assume, is in plain and flagrant violation of an army prohibition against army officers attempting to influence probable or possible legislation. The letter is also in plain violation of army rules governing information which may be transmitted back to the States, voluntarily, by an American soldier. Here we have an instance of an army officer, and before the peace compact has been signed and ratified, attempting to germinate opposition against 12,000,000 of loyal Colored citizens of the United States, fully 300,000 of whom either volunteered, or were drafted to serve their country in a war which our President declared was "to make the world safe for democracy.

Here we have an instance of an army officer attempting to set up an autocracy this war has dethroned. Every statement made by Colonel Greer in his letter is an unmitigated distortion of the truth which the records of the 92nd Division will establish upon even a casual investigation. The letter was not primarily written for the good of the service, but, as indicated in the first paragraph, to give vent to the colonel's intense, illogical, and un-American race prejudice. For an army officer to possess such radical and illogical prejudice against any class of loyal native-born or naturalized American citizens; to make such sweeping and unfounded affirmations, might suggest, perhaps, he does not possess the high qualities requisite in any army officer for service at a time when world democracy, and the freeing of the oppressed people of the world is sponsored by the Allies.

"Col. Greer's statements sweeping denouncing the entire Colored race; especially condemning ALL Colored officers without exception, and denominating them 'plain liars' is utterly at variance with various General Orders issued by army Corps, Division, Brigade and Regimental Commanders extolling the bravery and achievements of Colored soldiers and all of which General Orders are matters of army record. His statements are in direct opposition to the Secretary of War's splendid tribute to the fighting qualities and service of Colored soldiers, and also the antithesis of the most encouraging and appreciated commendation of Colored soldiers sent back to the United States by the Commander of the American Forces in France. In short, Colonel Greer's statements constitute a direct refutation of the affirmations of his superior officers.

"It seems inconceivable that even before the nearly 200,000 Colored soldiers, who are now in France, have been returned home; before the peace terms have been signed, which are hoped to insure world democracy, and even before Congress has initiated legislation in the interest of a larger army, that Colonel Greer, or any army officer on active duty, should begin propaganda to influence congressional legislation against any race, class or caste; or should attempt to sow, in a democracy that sent these Colored soldiers to France to fight to help "make the world safe for democracy," the very seed which, in the final analysis, made possible this war

[illegible] that [illegible] lives [illegible] putable [illegible] "It is wit[illegible] that I [illegible] pelled to su[illegible] ou[illegible] herewith letter purported to ha[illegible] been wr[illegible] Col. Allan J. Greer, U. S. A.

"Respectfully,
(Signed) "RALPH W. TYLER."

Mr. Tyler, since his return from France, has shown a number of friends his copy of this reported letter, and in his addresses delivered in many cities and towns, he has spoken of it.

Immediately on landing from France, Mr. Tyler hurried to this city, and had a conference with Assistant Secretary Keppell, with Secretary Baker, and Mr. Emmett J. Scott, about the Greer letter, which Mr. Scott had previously taken up with both the Secretary and his assistant. It is stated, on authority, that Mr. Tyler sent back from France several complaints about injustices to, and race prejudice against Colored soldiers and officers, which Mr. Scott, immediately on receipt, took up with the proper officials and urged a correction. Many Colored officers, in France, it is said, knew about Tyler's possessing a copy of the Greer letter, or forwarding same to the War Department and to General Pershing, and also knew that he was ever on the alert to conserve the interest of his race over in France. In view of the indisputable fact that Mr. Tyler had sent this Greer letter back to the states even before Dr. Dubois had landed in France; and that the same had been promptly taken up in the War Department, its publication in the May Crisis is not a brand new revelation after all.

The following is a copy of the reported Greer letter:

Headquarters VI Army Corps,
American Expeditionary Force,
Dec. 6, 1918.

My dear Senator: Now that a reorganization of the army is in prospect, and as all officers of the temporary forces have been asked if they desire to remain in the regular army, I think I ought to bring a matter to your attention that is of vital importance not only from a military point of view but from that which all Southerners have. I refer to the question of Negro officers and Negro troops.

I have been Chief of Staff of the 92nd (Colored) Division since its organization, and shall remain on such duty until it starts its movement in a few days back to the United States, when I go to the 5th Corps as the Chief of Operation Section of that unit. My position has been such that I can speak from intimate knowledge and what I have to say is based on facts which I know fully and not from second-hand information.

To start with, all company officers of infantry, machine guns and engineers were Negroes; as were also most of the artillery lieutenants and many of the doctors. Gradually as their incompetence became perfectly evident to all the engineers and artillerymen they were replaced by white officers. They remained with the infantry until the end, and also with a few exceptions with the machine [illegible]

The recor[illegible] division is on[illegible] will probabl[illegible] given full [illegible] are about [illegible]

[illegible] ows. We came to France in June, w[illegible] given seven weeks in training area [illegible] stead of the four weeks in training area usually alloted, then went to a quiet sector of the front. From there we went to the Argonne and in the offensive starting there on September 26, had one regiment in the line, attached to the 38th French Corps. They failed there in all their missions, laid down and sneaked to the rear, until they were withdrawn. Thirty of the officers of this regiment alone were reported either for cowardice or failure to prevent their men from retreating—and this against very little opposition. The French and our white field officers did all that could possibly have been done; but the troops were impossible. One of our majors comanded a battalion and said "The men are rank cowards, there is no other word for it."

Next we were withdrawn to another defensive sector where we remained until the armistice; having some minor engagements against any enemy who had no offensive intentions.

During our career, counting the time in America, we have had about thirty cases of rape, among which was one where twenty-two men at Camp Grant raped one woman, and we have had eight (8 believe) reported in France with about fifteen attempts besides. There have been any number of self-inflicted wounds, among others one captain.

There have been numerous accidental shootings, several murders, and also several cases of patrols or setninels shooting at each other. And at the same time, so strict had been the supervision and training that many officers passing through our areas would remark that our men actually had the outer marks of better discipline than the other divisions. They were punctilious about saluting, their appearance was excellent. They kept their animals and equipment in good condition. General Bullard, commanding our Second Army, asked me my estimate, and I said they could do anything but fight. They have in fact been dangerous to [illegible] themselves

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TOPEKA KANSAS JOURNAL
AUGUST 13 1917

NEGROES ARE NEEDED

Thirty-three Can Be Used in Medical Department, It Is Announced.

A call for thirty-three negroes for service in the medical department of the regular army was received at the local recruiting office, 425 Kansas avenue, this morning. It was the second call for colored volunteers for the regular medical service. The first call was issued July 17 and called for 75 enlistments. The second, it is expected, will be filled this week.

A practical education, industry, and reliability are the three requirements needed by applicants for the service. Men accepted will be stationed at the various points of encampment in the country and will probably be sent to Europe to assist members of the expeditionary force. Enlished men will be sent to Kansas City for final assignments to training posts.

CAPTAIN CHAS. H. FEARING

First Lieut. Charles H. Fearing, 4444 West Bellerplace, has been commissioned by the War Department as a Captain of Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps. This appointment will continue in force for a period of five years, and Captain Fearing is subject to call to active service at any time during this period. 6-27-19

During his service in France as First Lieutenant 365th Infantry, he was twice recommended for promotion to the grade of captain. Since his return to the United States, Captain Fearing appeared before a board of officers at Camp Pike, Arkansas and passed an examination for appointment as an officer in the regular army, and was recommended to the War Department for appointment as captain in the permanent army.

BLACK SOLDIERS RESENT REGIME OF PAST SAYS ONE

The New York Times

Lieutenant McKaine Before Famous Rainy Day Club Says Race Henceforth Will Accept Neither Excuse nor Submissoin

4-3-19

New York, April 3.—The following are excerpts from the speech of First Lieut. Osceola E. McKaine of the "Buffaloes" before the Rainy Day Club, of which Mrs. A. M. Palmer is president, at the Hotel Astor today:

"The greatest fear of the Buffaloes was not the Boche, but the possibility that they would not get a chance to hammer him in a major action."

"Citations innumerable prove that they made good, but they have come back from the Western Front more bitter, far more bitter, than they have ever been."

"Their greatest moral issue was direct and immediate race beterment."

"They have returned to find that their sacrifices in France have not helped the condition of the race at home very much."

"He is willing, more than willing, to to embrace any policy or movement promises him relief—hence the trend toward radical Socialism."

"The soldier leaders have returned firmly convinced of what they desire, merit and should have. They will not dissimulate. They want to enjoy at least the same rights and privileges of the German Austrian and Russian immigrant. They want their battle cry, 'Make the World Safe for Democracy,' to mean something tangible to them as compensation for their sacrifices."

"They realize that danger and death were no respecters of color in Flanders and that they have contributed, are contributing and will continue to contribute their pro rata in defense of the Republic's honor and existence. They rightfully expect to receive their pro rata of all things the Republic has to give."

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE OF DEMOCRACY IS AFTER COL. GREER'S SCALP

The Cleveland advocate 5-31-19

In Letter to Secretary of War Baker Urges That The Offender Be Tried for Disloyalty.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The League for Democracy, with headquarters in New York city, and of which Lieutenant Osceola McKaine is secretary, has sent the secretary of war a letter urging that Col. Allen J. Greer, late chief of staff for the 92nd (Colored) Division, should be tried for disloyalty and dismissed from the army. Following is the letter, in part, sent Secretary of War Baker by the League for Democracy:

"Colonel Greer should be tried for disloyalty; he is not fit to be a citizen of the republic, because any person who fomented, or sought to foment, racial prejudice during the war, directly gave aid to the enemy, for he thereby created a weak link in our war chain.

"Innumerable Colored officers and men have been decorated by both the American and French governments for gallantry in action. Two entire regiments have been honored with the Croix de Guerre by the French. Colonel Greer must prove that these decorations were not merited, that the military heads of those governments who recommended the decorations were not competent judges of military efficiency and bravery in battle.

"These returned black heroes who so brilliantly embellished the Stars and Stripes at Chateau Thierry, Argonne Forest and before Metz, cannot permit this scion and agent of the Bourbon Southern Oligarchy to besmirch their honorable and enviable records without letting him feel the full force of their righteous wrath and resentment. Black men and women who have given their blood and dollars to make the world safe for democracy cannot let this vile, vicious and premeditated insult to the race go unchallenged.

"The war department is on trial in this matter; we have scores of just grievances against its policies. The end of patriotic patience will be reached if it permits this brazen offender of twelve millions of loyal citizens to escape punishment without trial.

Colonel Greer should be tried for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline; for attempting to influence legislation, and for aiding the enemy.

"Nothing less than dishonorable discharge will appease us; nothing less than this will be adequate reparation.

"He has been unfaithful to his trust and to his commanding officers, for General Pershing himself, at Le Mans during a review of the 92nd Division, said that the division had made good, that he was proud of its achievements, morale and discipline, and that had the war continued, it would have borne the brunt of the mightiest offensive ever launched by the American forces. Even that arch, relentless Negrophobiac of bulletin 35 fame, General C. C. Ballou, stated that 'It (92nd Division) participated in the last battle of war with creditable success, continuously pressing the attack against highly organized defensive works. It advanced successfully on the first day of the battle, attaining its objectives and capturing prisoners. This in the face of determined opposition by an alert enemy and against rifle, machine gun and artillery fire.' This memorandum was signed by Colonel Greer as chief of staff. The war department must make Greer reconcile the sentiments of this memorandum with the sentiments expressed in this letter to Senator McKellar.

"Colonel Greer states that his letter was was of vital importance from a point of view which all Southerners have. The attention of the secretary of war is invited to the following five points of view with regard to the drafted men of the South from an advertisement of the Harriman National Bank in the New York Sun: "Of 360,710 Colored men inducted into the service by draft, 239,077, or 65 per cent, were citizens of Southern states whose total white contribution was only 370,369. Mississippi gave 24,066 Colored, 19,296 white; South Carolina, 25,778 Colored, 18,361 white; Louisiana, 28,711 Colored, 27,494 white; Georgia, 34,305 Colored, 32,538 white; Florida, 12,904 Colored, 12,012 white.' We believe the above paragraph to be also of vital importance and interest to the country at large concerning another Southern point of view. We feel that as long as Colonel Greer remains untried and free the race remains insulted and stigmatized. We owe it to our posterity to take ANY ACTION NECESSARY to have this foul blemish erased and the despoiler punished.

"We cannot permit our descendants to read this letter in future histories and look upon our graves with scorn and contempt for permitting them to be branded as moral lepers, cowards and dogs before they were born. In this matter our slogan is 'Greer must be tried and the race vindicated.'"

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NEGROES DISQUALIFIED BY NATURE

The Southwestern Christian Advocate

A Board of Officers was appointed by a special order at the headquarters at Camp Meade, Maryland, to investigate and make recommendations relative to the fitness of a colored officer who had been in service overseas for admission into the Regular Army, and this is the recommendation that these officers, who are supposed to represent the spirit of America, presented: 5-8-19

"The Board, therefore, recommends that he be *not* examined for appointment in the Regular Army. The

"Reason—Unqualified by reason of qualities inherent in the Negro race. An opinion of the Board based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry, Negroes are deficient in moral fibre and force of character, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

The spirit of these men is illustrated by an incident that was told us by a direct testimony of a remark that was overheard by one of our men on last Monday during the reception of the soldiers from overseas by the City of New Orleans. New Orleans outdid herself in welcoming her returned soldiers and included in the reception were the colored soldiers who had been demobilized and whose homes are in New Orleans. As these boys marched through the streets a white person remarked: "What are those Negro soldiers doing out there marching? They have done what we wanted them to do and we do not need them any longer." It seems that this same spirit characterized the Board of Officers at Camp Meade, when it recommended that the candidate be refused admission into the Regular Army because of "qualities inherent in the Negro" and that the Negro is deficient in "moral fibre and force of character."

Of course, there are facts sufficient to disprove this rank and insulting recommendation, but it represents in a very large degree the attitude of some people toward the Negro. They propose to use him and then, when no longer of immediate necessity, they set him aside. This is entirely in keeping with the treatment that some of our boys received overseas, and our talk of inhumanity on the part of any people is ill-becoming if we only recall how white soldiers who had enlisted under the sacred folds of "Old Glory" mistreated their comrades who were colored, but who, in like spirit had given themselves to the defense and perpetuity of our Nation. This manifestation of American race prejudice is about as wicked a thing as we know of and we would call for words more emphatic in denouncing this sort of spirit if mere decency did not prohibit the use of them.

Now this Board of Officers that made this recommendation at Camp Meade either ignored the facts in the case or was stupid, and if so it was unfit itself for commission in the Regular Army or it is so prejudiced as to be disqualified for large service in any National program.

Now what are the facts as to the "inherent qualities" in the Negro and the lack of moral fibre and the force of character in leadership? It happens that there are sufficient records available to disapprove concretely and abstractly this unmitigated reflection on the Negro race. The Negro regiments that had line officers of Negroes made by far the best showing of all the Negro troops on the Western front. The quality of their fighting cannot be discounted and, as a matter of record, never to be blotted out, the nearest soldiers to the Rhine when the armistice was signed were Negro soldiers, led by a Lieutenant whose father was formerly a Negro Methodist preacher and his body lies at the nearest point to the Rhine of all American soldiers to disprove this sort of stuff that this Board of Officers gave out at Camp Meade.

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Have these men quite forgotten how difficult it is for Negroes to have a chance for leadership? They forget, also, their reading of history and how Toussaint L'Ouverture defeated the great Napoleon and actually won a victory over the forces of Napoleon, which victory stands to-day. Toussaint L'Ouverture was an unmixed Negro of indomitable leadership, who defied the very forces of death and destruction. There was no lacking of moral fibre or the force of character here, and there never is when the Negro has anything like an equal chance. To the contrary, he has force of character and moral fibre against the greatest odds, and, too, when everything is done to break his spirit and to decrease his morale. It is through sheer force of a strong personality that he overcomes every sort of influence and presents himself as a leader of his people, strong, competent, resourceful, brave and worthy.

Let us hope that this case at Camp Meade does not represent what is to be the attitude of the American people toward the Negro. Now that we have given our all for the defense of the principles of free government let us hope that we do not find ourselves barred at every turn of the road and denied even the common courtesies of life.

Soldiers – 1919 361
Officers

Chief of Staff Revokes Order Disqualifying Colored Men From Becoming Officers

The New York Age 5-17-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Washington, D. C.—Announcement has been made by Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, that the Chief of Staff has personally directed the Commanding General at Camp Meade, Md., to revoke the finding of the Army Board which declared that Negroes were unfit to serve as officers and leaders of men.

The Chief of staff has ruled that in the matter of colored officers being commissioned in the army, there is to be no exclusion on account of color.

Some weeks ago a colored officer, recently returned from overseas, filed application at Camp Meade for admission into the regular army. The application was denied and the board of officers appointed to investigate the qualifications of candidates for assignments in the reorganized United States Army, declared:

"The board recommends that he be not examined. Reason: unqualified by reason of the qualities inherent in the Negro race; an opinion of the board based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry. Negroes are deficient in moral fiber, rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

This libel on the colored officer and soldier has been bitterly resented by colored people throughout the country. Among the many letters received by the War Department protesting against this propaganda to discredit the colored officer was one from Bishop Charles Spencer Smith, chairman of the Commission on After-War Problems of the A. M. E. Church.

TWELVE SCHOOLS TO GET MILITARY TRAINING CORPS

The New York

Well Known Colored Officers Assigned to Leading Educational Institutions by War Department

Washington, D. C., April 24.—Following the demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps shortly after the signing of the armistice, the War Department, to stimulate the patriotic spirit of young men in the colleges and schools of the land and to fit them for efficient service in defense of the nation, formulated plans for the establishment of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Under this system the students of the various educational institutions who are able to meet the required sandards, mentally, physically and temperamentally, are trained to become officers in the Army, prepared to take their places in the active military service, should necessity arise. Twelve of the leading colored schools of the country have been selected as centers for the establishment of units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. In addition to having the schools enlisted under this advantageous banner, Secretary Emmett J. Scott was able to have a number of thoroughly competent young colored army officers stationed at the schools to serve as instructors in military science and tactics.

R. O. T. C. Units and Their Military Instructors.

Herewith is given a complete list of the schools selected u pto April 1, 1919, together with a roster of the officers designated as military instructors therein. All of the instruction for the present is in infantry movements: Howard University, Major Milton T. Dean and First Lieutenant Campbell C. Johnson.

Tuskegee Institute, Captain Russell Smith, First Lieut. James C. Kinkston and Second Lieut. Harry J. Mack.

Wilberforce University, First Lieut. Percival R. Piper.

A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., Second Lieut. Horace G. Wilder.

South Carolina A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C., First Lieut. Samuel Hull.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., First Lieut. Leonard L. McLeod.

Virginia N. and I. Institute, Petersburg, Va., Second Lieut. Ernest C. Johnson.

Prairie View N. and I. College, Prairie View, Teas, First Lieut. Walter A. Giles.

Tennessee Agri. and Industrial School, Nashville, Tenn., First Lieut. Grant Stuart.

West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va., First Lieut. John H. Purnell.

Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark., First Lieut. Elijah H. Goodwin.

Straight College, New Orleans, La., Captain Charles C. Cooper.

CAPTAIN Wm. B. CAMPBELL, 317th Ammunition Train, Austin, Tex.

THE AUSTIN DAILY AMERICAN PRINTS ARTICLE ABOUT THE ONLY NEGRO OFFICER PROMOTED CAPTAIN FROM TEXAS.

Austin, Texas.—(Special to the Nashville Globe.)—Much interest is centered in the recent article which appeared in the Austin Daily American of this city giving a complete record of the services of Captain Wm. B. Campbell of this city, who has recently returned to his home. Captain Campbell's record before entering the service, together with his connection with the family that he represents, was all well reviewed, and the Austin American, one of the leading daily papers of the capital city of Texas, gave space to this returned hero in the following article:

"One of the recent arrivals in Austin from oversea battlefields is Captain W. B. Campbell of Austin.

Captain Campbell is the oldest son of the Rev. L. L. Campbell, pastor of the Ebenezer colored) Baptist Church.

Captain Campbell was born in Cameron, Milam County, Texas, Jan. 1, 1890.

Shortly after his birth, his parents moved to Austin.

He entered the Austin public schools and was graduated from the Anderson High School in 1907; Prairie View, 1909; Shaw University of Raleigh, N. C., in 1913, and tock a special course in mathematics in the University of Chicago in 1914.

After his preparation in this school, he returned to Austin and was elected by the school board as head of the mathematical department in the Anderson (colored) High School.

At the beginning of the war with Germany, he resigned his position as head of this department and entered the first officers' training camp at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

He was commissioned first lieutenant, infantry, officers' reserve corps, Oct. 15, 1917, and assigned to duty at Camp Funston, Nov. 1, 1917.

From Nov. 1, 1917, to Dec. 1, 1917, he had duty with Company E, infantry regiment, 39th division.

Dec. 1, 1917, he was transferred to the 92nd division and assigned to Company B, 317th ammunition train.

Dec. 1, 1917, to May 6, 1918, he was assigned to duty with Company B, 317th ammunition train.

May 6, 1918, he was detailed as instructor in the fourth officers' training camp at Fort Dodge, Iowa, in which position he served until his division was ordered overseas, sailing June 5 ,1918, from Hoboken, N. J., for France.

Captain Campbell, with his division landed at Brest, France, June 27, 1918.

From the time of his landing to Aug. 23, 1918, he served as intelligence officer and assistant adjutant in the 317th ammunition train.

On Sept. 28, 1918, he was placed in charge of division ammunition dump at Fort Blaise, France, in which position he served in Meause-Argonne offensive.

From Sept. 30 to Oct. 4, he was assigned duty with the 38th A. C. (French).

Oct. 4 to Nov. 3, 1918, Captain Campbell had charge of division ammunition dump at Fort de Force.

He was promoted to captain and assigned to 317th ammunition train Nov. 3, 1918.

Nov. 3 to Nov. 19, he was made personal adjutant of 317 ammunition train for Marbache, sector 10.

Nov. 18, to Feb. 7, 1919, was adjutant in horsed battalion, 317th ammunition train.

Feb. 8 to March 18, 1919, personnel adjutant, 317th ammunition train.

Captain Campbell has the distinction of being the only Texas Negro who was promoted to the position of captain on the battlefield in France.

At one time during active service, Captain Campbell was cut on from his company by the enemy for thirty-six hours without food or drink, seventy-two hours without sleep.

This Monday night, Captain Campbell will make an address on "The War as I Saw It," at the Ebenezer Tabernacle, corner of San Marcos and East Tenth streets, for the benefit of the $50,000 campaign for the St. John's Orphanage."

LETTERS FROM FRANCE

The Chicago Defender

(Office of the Chaplain 317th Engineers, A. P. O. 705 Mobile, A. E. F., Feb. 19, 1919.

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr.:

My Dear Sir—I am now at Camp Pontanezan, Brest, the port of embarkation, awaiting sailing orders for America. With hearts full of anxiety and running over with desire for home my regiment left Le Mans the 5th inst., and instead of going aboard a transport, as rumor had lead us to believe, we detrained, and in a short while were on our way to Camp Pontanezan, where we encampel the first night we spent in France. I was amazed to see how much the camp had changed since last June. Barracks are erected everywhere on the ground which was only six months ago dotted with "pup tents." Electric lights are installed, water supply and everything by way of convenience to be found in a modern army camp. The Frenchman passes by and looks on in suprise at the way the Americans lavishly expend money for construction. Of course it rains daily, including Sundays. This is the muddiest place in France. Board sidewalks are built on all of the principal streets. With all the efforts that are made to keep up the morale of the incoming troops they are praying to get back home. This is general with the white troops as well as with ours. I preached to hundreds of white troops last Sunday and over two thousand race men. We are still on the entertainment circuit and doing all in our power to make the boys contented. President Wilson passed through the city last Saturday but did not come to our camp as we expected.

I have a very congenial companion in Chaplain Noah Willioms, of our Church. Through his hospitality and generosity we dine together and spend many happy hours swapping reminiscences of our experiences and talking of our Church. He is just back from a trip to Rome, Genoa, Nice and Paris and interests me very much with his graphic descriptions of the forum, colliseum, arena, catacombs and the sacred spot where Paul was beheaded. The stone on which he was beheaded is still there and over it is erected a chapel. He saw also the traditional spot where Paul was buried, and was on the Appian Way.

Chaplain Williams is assigned to this camp for work among the hundreds of our men who are in labor organizations which have no chaplains. I understand that we have thousands of pioneers and stevedores over here and they have not a minister of the gospel to offer to them the Christ. I dare say, Dr. Wright, that chaplains are needed now as much or more than when we were in the front lines. The temptations are greater and more varied. I wish the folks at home to know that our boys are the cleanest soldiers in France. They have deported themselves as men. It is a pity that the hundreds of our boys who cannot read or write are to be mustered out just now. I wish it were so that we could train them before returning them to civil life.

The best bands in the A. E. F. are from our organizations. Ofttimes I have listened to their music and said to myself, it is a pity that such an

array of musical talent must be demobilized. Can we not in some way conserve it I do not know when we will be home. We might be here for a few days more and we might be here for six months more. The chaplains I have very recently met are Newman, Brown, McGee, Jenkins, McAllister and Williams. The latter sends regards to you and his many friends. With best wishes,

I am yours in His Name,
GEORGE A. SINGLETON,
Chaplain 317th Engineers,
U. S. Army.

TELLS OF FIGHTING BY NEGRO TROOPS

DES MOINES REGISTER
FEBRUARY 13, 1919

General Ballou Makes Address at Lincoln Celebration at A. M. E. Church.

Quietly and courageously, Maj. Gen. Charles C. Ballou addressed an audience of more than 1,000 colored people last night at the Lincoln day celebration in the African Methodist Episcopal church, and told them what he said was "the truth about the Ninety-second division."

"The division was not a brilliant success, but it made a creditable showing," the general said. "There was no fair comparison between it and the white divisions. The proper basis of judgment in this case was 'Was it progressive?' 'Did it give you hope or were you utterly discouraged?'

"There were individual cases of brilliant fight—we had no trouble getting the men to fight—the only trouble was in watchfulness and in initiative.

Division Justified Itself.

"The colored officer lacked initiative and nothing else could be expected when the initiative of a race has been taken away from them and trampled under foot for generations.

"The division has justified itself. There is, because of the showing of the Ninety-second, a greater appreciation of the colored man's patriotism, and if it wins them equality of industrial opportunity and freedom from insult and injury when the men come home, it was a far greater issue than the war as far as that particular division was concerned."

General Ballou spoke of the building of trenches by the Three Hundred Thirty-sixth regiment while under constant fire from the German lines. The Three Hundred Thirty-sixth was the regiment of Negro soldiers which trained at Camp Dodge and among whom were many Des Moines men.

Found No Slackers.

"Among the colored troops there are no I. W. W.'s, no pro-Germans and no conscientious objectors," declared the general.

"Your success was my success," General Ballou told his audience. "Your failure meant my failure and I think you have justified the faith of the president, the greatest man in the world today, who felt a profound interest in your welfare.

"And I have only one request to make which I hope will govern you in the future, when next time you send a man to represent your race, for God's sake, send the best man you've got."

Lieut. Thomas M. Gregory of the One Hundred Sixty-third depot brigade at Camp Dodge, who before the war was a teacher in Howard university in Washington, D. C., and whose father wrote a history of Frederick Douglass, gave a brief address on the life of this great colored statesman.

Dr. Charles S. Medbury of the University Church of Christ gave a short talk on Lincoln, in which he reviewed not the life but the teachings of the life of Lincoln. He spoke particularly of Lincoln's unselfishness, his trust in God and his ability to lose himself in a great purposes.

A musical program was also given. The Syndicate glee club sang "Way Down Home." Gracie Fredericks gave a piano solo, and Fred Foss sang "The Best Little Mother That God Ever Made," "Little Lad in Khaki," and "Little Mother of Mine;" Marion Hawk gave a violin solo, accompanied by his brother, Leonard Hawk, and Mrs. Colleen Jones, the wife of Lieut. V. L. Jones of the Three Hundred Sixty-sixth division sang "My Home Is Over Jordan."

NOTED NEGRO REGIMENT WILL CELEBRATE HERE

350th Artillerymen to Assemble at Academy Next Wednesday Night.

FAMOUS BAND TO PLAY

Largest and Jazziest in the Army, It Won Honors All Over France.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC RECORD
MARCH 16, 1919

The big gun fighters of the 350th Field Artillery, remembered in Philadelphia as that great singing regiment which, on its parades, was always headed by the biggest and best band in the American Army, will enjoy a triumphant re-entry into Philadelphia next Wednesday, March 19, when a local celebration will mark the termination of the life of the regiment, which bears the title of "The Wreckers of Metz."

The high points of the celebration will be two monster concerts at the Academy of Music, held to perpetuate the name of the regiment by sending its famous band on its tour, and many of its members come from Philadelphia and because it trained at Camp Dix, the regiment has enjoyed a feeling that Philadelphia was practically its home. And so on its final day the regiment will celebrate in Philadelphia. And it will be a big day for Philadelphia's colored fighters.

Colonel Walter E. Prosser, speaking of the speed record of the regiment, stated yesterday: "Among artillerymen we are known as the speed maniacs by reason of the fact that we fired the French 75's faster than they had ever been fired before by any unit in any army. My men reached the speed of firing 34 shells per minute. The best previous record claimed was 20 shots per minute. These speed boys during the campaign against Metz alone fired 60,000 shells into the German lines."

Famous Black Devil Band.

For its music the regiment became famous overnight in Europe. Its monster band was the jazz sensation of Europe. Lieutenant J. Tim Brymn, leader of the band, is the famous colored composer of "Please Go 'Way and Let Me Sleep," "My Zulu Babe," "La Rumba," and a hundred other famous song hits. He has just written another number which should win popular favor, particularly in Philadelphia, its title being "The Philadelphia Blues."

General Fred T. Austin, bent upon organizing the finest band in the army, located the best colored artists and then personally induced them to enlist in the service. That the General's ambition was achieved is borne out by the fact that the Black Devil Band of the 350th Field Artillery enjoys the honor of being the only colored band to be requested to appear before President Wilson and General Pershing in France. The President characterized the music of the band as being irresistible. Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, the world famous contralto, is the godmother and chief sponsor of the band and calls it a "military symphony."

Though Wednesday will mark the termination of the life of the regiment, it will mark the birth of the perpetual life of its famous band, which will leave Philadelphia Thursday next on its world tour.

"Ninety-Day Professors And Young West Pointers" Replaced Negro Officers

The Daily Ohio
2-22-19

(Associated Negro Press.)

New Bedford, Mass.—At a National Association of Colored People meeting here Capt. J. O. Pryor, formerly of Sixth Mass., and later the 372nd regiment, stated that Negro soldiers were discriminated against in favor of white soldiers in many instances in France, by American army officers. He told how Negro officers were relieved of their commands and replaced by "90 day professors and young West Pointers."

LIEUT. BAXTER SCRUGGS ... HOME

The Kansas City Star
4-12-19

Lieut. Baxter Scruggs with the A. E. F. in France recently returned to the States. He was with the heavy artillery and helped to direct the big shots that started the Huns back across the border of Belgium and France.

His speech to the student body and faculty was one of merit. Besides being an artilleryman he is an orator. His was not only one of the most logical speeches heard at Pearl for some months but it was also the most eloquent.

Among many other valuable things he mentioned the hospitality of the French. Lieut. Scruggs is a former graduate of Pearl and was attending Fisk University when the United States entered the war and he was among the first to voluntarily offer his services to his country.

He was in command of a platoon in the famous 92 Division which saw some of the hardest fighting of the war. Amon the most interesting things he mentioned was the fact that "210 out of 250 men under him when he sailed for France were unable to write their own names. When these same men returned from overseas a few weeks ago they were all able to sign their names to receive their monthly pay like men. This first condition was due to the lack of attention given to education in many of the states. The second condition resulted from the attention given these unfortunate men by Lieut. Scruggs and other associate officers.

The visit of Lieut Scruggs, the silver tongued soldier boy orator will be long remembered.

COLUMBIA BOYS TELL OF 92D DIVISION IN FRANCE

The Kansas City Star
4-12-19

Lieutenant Estil Y. Sarawn, assistant surgeon of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Infantry, and Lieutenant Julian C. Banks of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Fifth Infantry have returned to their homes in Columbia from overseas. Both of these officers belonged to the famous Nine-Second Division. Lieutenant Banks was with a machine gun company. Both officers are Negroes.

Both of these men were in active service on the St. Die and Marbache sectors, Argonne offensive and in the attacks directed toward Corney during the early part of November.

Lieutenant Strawn brings back many stories of the fighting in France and a large collection of souvenirs of the American, French and German armies. Among those American are a gas mask and helmet, canteen, complete mess kit, field shoes, trench boots and hardtack.

He has a French helmet, canteen, bugle, offensive grenade, several shells, some books written in French and apair of sabots or wooden shoes, which were worn by a French child. The German articles consist of an officer's helmet, a trench helmet, a trench knife, bayonet, canteen, pieces biscuit, coffee and cakes for breakfast under the heaviest of shell fire. After the shore were plenty of cigars and cigarettes, they say.

Worked Rapidly With Wounded.

Several men worked together to bring the wounded off the field. Only a few seconds being required to get a man on a litter and, in not more than five minutes, where the carrying distance was too great, the man had his wounds well dressed and was smoking a cirgarette.

Lieutenant Strawn is a son of Arthur Strawn of Columbia and a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and Freedmen's Hospital. Before the war he practiced surgery at St. Joseph. His brother, Alec Strawn, also of Columbia was to have entered an officers' training school when the armistice was signed. His father and another brother were breeding thoroughbred horses for the Government when the war came to a close.

Lieutenant Banks is a brother-in-law of Lieutenant Strawn. He is a graduate of Booker Washington Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. He has also been an instructor at Western University, Quindaro, Kas., and for three years he taught in the Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City.

CAPT. MIDDLETON ADDRESSES MEDICOS AND BUSI. LEAGUE

The South Atlantic Medical Society was addressed Thursday night of last week by Capt. C. C. Middleton, his address being of an exceptionally interesting character to the medicos as it bore directly on the part played in the war by the medical men. Aside from the very valuable information which the members of the society gained, relative to the treatment of the wounded in field and base hospitals, several very interesting war relics gotten by him on the battlefield were exhibited by Capt. Middleton. It was Capt. Middleton's first appearance before the society since his return to the city from Europe and the occasion was a home welcome. Capt. Middleton was commissioned a first lieutenant at the beginning of the war and he received his captaincy while serving with the 349th Field Artillery in the Argonne Forest last fall. The affair was held at the office of Dr. Geo. W. Smith, West Broad street. Light refreshments were served.

Capt. Middleton also addressed the Negro Business League on Wednesday night at its head quarters, 458 West Broad street. Musician Paul J. Steele also told of his experiences with the American army in France during the latter months of the war.

Dr. Middleton has resumed practice here, his office being located at the southeast corner of East Broad and Bolton streets.

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COLORED SOLDIERS SAY NEGROES FOUGHT MORE BRAVELY UNDER OWN OFFICERS THAN UNDER WHITE MEN

ROCHESTER N Y HERALD
MARCH 24 1919

That the war has been of real benefit to the negro—in his training and his knowledge of what he has done and may become—was the conviction of every colored soldier who spoke last night at A. M. E. Zion Church in Favor Street. Of the nine that spoke, none was sure that the colored man had received entirely fair treatment from the white officers in France, and one or two were rather outspoken.

Lieutenant Edward D. Jones, son of Rev. E. D. W. Jones, pastor of the church, who was with the machine gun company of the 367th, said:

"The war has been of great worth to the negro. We have compared the treatment accorded the negro in France with that received in America, and the lessons we have received have been many. In France the negroes are treated with the greatest respect. Many of them become prosperous business men, on the same footing as white French citizens."

The little Favor Street church sent 104 men to the colors. The service flag given the place of honor bears one gold star. Most of the men that spoke last night belonged to the 369th Regiment, 92d Division, although there were also members of the 365th and 367th Regiments. Lieutenant Jones is the only colored man from this city to receive the French Croix de Guerre. He was decorated by the French for bravery in action.

"Negro Always a Fighter."

The greatest emphasis was placed by the colored fighters on the fact that the men that fought under colored officers did the best work. The knowledge that an unspoken prejudice existed between the white officer and his colored command was a deterrent, both to discipline and efficiency, Lieutenant Jones intimated.

"The negro always has been a fighter," said the lieutenant. "Our colored officers were put on trial in some of the hottest battles, and the records they made won for them and their commands the highest commendation from General Pershing. When General Pershing reviewed the 365th and 367 at Le Main, he said they were as well trained as any other National Army Division.

"Regardless of what you may hear, the colored soldier will soldier under colored officers as well, or better, than the rest."

Lieutenant Jones told of the German propaganda dropped on his division by the Germans in the Vosges Mountains. The leaflets told them, in English print, that in Germany the negroes were treated as gentlemen. The colored troops were invited to desert the cause of the "democracy that had made them the tools of the rich and the rapacious" and join the ranks of the Germans.

"Notwithstanding the appeal of the language," said Lieutenant Jones, "the esprit de corps of our troops held them loyal. The American negro cannot be the same, however, after his journey to Europe. The joy of being treated like a man has been too great. Now we can look the American white man in the eye with the consciousness that we, too, have an object before us. We can demand the justice granted the negro in France."

Collection of Relics.

Other soldiers who told of their experiences were Sergeant Willis and Privates Linwood Taylor, Elmer Jackson, Lee, Price, West, Mitchell and Frederick Robinson. Their division, the 92d, was composed entirely of colored men. Lieutenant Jones has brought back an interesting collection of relics, among them a valuable Lueger automatic pistol, firing 22 shots. Rev. Mr. Jones introduced each soldier, and recalled the day when his son and some of the others went away. Then, he said, they sang "He Leadeth Me," in honor of Professor Joseph H. Gilmore of the University of Rochester, author of the famous hymn, who died shortly before the leave taking from the colored boys.

They sang "He Leadeth Me" again last night, with Rev. Mr. Jones leading his flock under the likeness of Lincoln. Mrs. Walter Durham sang.

The meeting was not without humor, for the soldiers who took the platform were natural humorists, consciously or unconsciously. Private Lee told about himself and his sergeant starting out, and a shell whistling. Lee ducked as he spoke, and told his audience:

"I said, 'sergeant, watchout!'" and his audience roared appreciatively.

Private Taylor was unreservedly joyous over his return to the bosom of his friends.

"I'm mighty glad to get back," he said. "I sure did think I never would!"

Of tales of the personal bravery of the speakers, there were none, although every one emphasized the service rendered by the colored troops. They were modest individually but not of race.

SPOKANE WASH CHRONICLE
JANUARY 13, 1919

COLORED OFFICER WOUNDED IN WAR

Lieutenant Landon Jackson, colored with the 368th Infantry in France, is reported to have been severely wounded. Lieutenant Jackson has been in the army for 23 years, and at one time was stationed at Fort Wright. His wife, Mrs. Frances Jackson, resides at 8319 Chandler street.

"I have had no further word concerning my husband's injury," said Mrs. Jackson today, "than that conveyed in the government telegram I received last week. Beyond his having been severely wounded I have no knowledge. I have had no letter since the signing of the armistice."

First Lieutenant James E. Scott of Savannah, Ga., who was graduated from Hampton Institute in 1911 and who has commanded the Headquarters Company of the 367th Regiment (the original "Buffaloes"), 92nd Division, recently spoke these ringing words to the Hampton workers and students. Lt. Scott was introduced to the large audience by Dr. George Phenix, Vice Principal of Hampton, and was received with enthusiastic applause. Lt. Scott said:

Lieut. E. A. Morris, A. B.

The following extracts from a letter received by Mr. W. H. Morris from Lieut. E. A. Morris will be of interest to the many friends of Lieutenant Morris:

"Metz, Germany.—Dear Henry: You will be interested to know that I am at the above place. I am well at present, and doing well. I am kept busy all the time. Have been acting Zone Major of six French towns, and am acting Zone Major of Strausburg, Germany, at this time. The Boche came near getting me but I beat them doing it. Will tell you all about when I return. Spent only two weeks in Italy. Was rushed on to the Argonne woods, where the last decisive battle was fought. Love to all the boys and friends. I hope to be home soon. "E. A. Morris."

DEATH SENTENCE FOR NEGRO OFFICERS COMMUTED

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—Four commissioned officers were tried in France for violation of article 75 of the war code. The men are Captain Daniel Smith, First Lieuts. Horace Robert Crawford, Robert W. Cheer and Second Lieut. Robert E. Johnson. The sentence of the court was death by musketry. The verdict, however, was not unamimous, one-third of the number disagreeing. It was finally decided to recommend commutation of the sentence to ten and five years' imprisonment to certain of the officers. The men are attached the 3rd Battalion, Company 368th Infantry.

Lieut. E. A. Morris Makes Brilliant Record in Europe

"Chip of the Old Block", reflects great credit upon the race. Was at the Battle of Argonne. Had close call but still holds his line.

Very little here of late has been said about Lieut. E. A. Morris, A. B., for the simple reason that we have not been able to keep in close touch with him. But there is no doubt that he has been "fighting in the shade." Lieutenant Morris is the eldest child of Dr. E. C. Morris, President of the Arkansas Baptist State Convention, and President of the National Baptist Convention. Lieutenant Morris entered the army as a volunteer, after the Officers' Training Camp was opened to colored officers in Des Moines, Iowa, in Camp Dodge. He graduated from the Officers' Training course there, and was soon called to go overseas. What he has done since reaching Europe would be hard even for him to tell, for he has had some fighting to do that was worth while. He has had some close calls, but he is now on his way back to his native heath, Helena, Arkansas. A clipping from a private letter will give some idea as to what he has had to go through while in service.

Of Mobile, Ala., the son of Mr. C. W. Allen, the Undertaker of the firm of Johnson and Allen Undertaking Co. Lieut. Allen was with the 366th Infantry having graduated from the Training Camp at Camp Dodge after which he went across and while "over there saw active service in the trenches on the Western Front." He was with the 92d Division that gave such a splendid account of itself in the Argonne Forest. Lieut. Allen was visiting his parents in Mobile last week but has gone this week to the camp where he will either be mustered out or be in regular service. It is not known whether he will re-enter the army or whether he wil go into the business world connecting himself with the firm of which his father is one of the members. Lieut. Allen was a student in the schools of Nashville before offering his services in the world-wide war for democracy.

DES MOINES IA. NEWS
APRIL 1, 1919

Core No More

Plans for the Iowa Business Congress will be discussed at a meeting of Des Moines jobbers at the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night.

Plans for a summer school at Clear Lake for secretarial men will be made at the quarterly conference of the Iowa Secretarial Bureau, April 3-4. Ralph Faxon will attend.

Lieutenant A. J. Booker, Negro physician of Des Moines, was the honor guest of the Carnation Club at Maple Street Baptist Church Monday evening. Lieutenant Booker saw service in France and will talk on overseas experiences.

Dennis E. Armstrong filed application in District Court to quiet the title to 80 acres of Polk-co land. Armstrong claims that he has occupied the land for 20 years.

City Council Monday approved the purchase of a 25 horse power tractor the cost to be not over [illegible]

LIEUT. LEON STEWART.

Lieutenant Stewart, formerly of the 365th Infantry, 92nd Division, will make his future home in St. Louis, and expects to enter the tailoring business in the West End district just as soon as he can find a location. Lieut. Stewart was married to Miss Dorothy Horton, daughter of Madam Evelyn Horton, in February, 1917. He spent 6 years in the 9th Cavalry and 4 years in the 24th Inf., and was a sergeant when he went to Camp Dodge to the officers' Training School. He was mentioned in orders from division headquarters for bravery in attacks at Bois Frehaut on November 10 and 11. He is residing at 4188 West Belle

Capt. C. H. Corbett returned to Hartshorne, Okla., from France and addressed a most enthusiastic audience in that city. His subject was "The Negro's Part in the World War and the Part the War Has Played on the World's Civilization." The address was inspiring and appreciated by the vast crowd that attended. He immediately returned to Little Rock, where he was discharged from service.

CAPTAIN ALLEN DIES OF PNEUMONIA IN FRANCE

Word has been received in New York of the death of Captain Allen of the Machine Gun Company, 365th Infantry, who recently died in France of pneumonia. Only a short time ago the daily papers told of General Pershing awarding Captain Allen a Distinguished Service Cross for exceptional gallantry under fire.

Omaha Colored Officer Describes Last 15 Minutes of War's Fighting

OMAHA NEW HERALD
MARCH 2, 1919

First Lieutenant Edward Turner in Battle Near Metz; Battalion Saved by Announcement of Armistice.

"Some of our men had never seen a soldier and did not know what military life was in any form. In fact it was a crowd of scared men; but after seven months of intensive training we had this scared crowd of farmers and miners formed into a creditable military machine, as yet untried," says Lieutenant Turner.

Men From Alabama.

"These men, colored selects from Alabama, were organized at Camp Dodge, November 1, 1917. All line officers were colored. Leaving Camp Dodge June 1, 1918, they landed at St. Nazaire, a typical old French town, as Lieutenant Turner describes it, June 28. They left July 4 for an intermediate camp, and there received further instruction.

"Our men being much larger than the French, it was natural that they should be crowded in the French compartment cars," says the lieutenant. "It was the same way with the box cars. Our men were too large for them. They rode to Bon Les Bain and then marched to Lenaide department of the Vosges, and there took five weeks of intensive training. The French inhabitants took deep interest in us, and proceeded to make it very pleasant for us during our spare time, which was not very much. We went to the advanced zone in trucks. That was another tiresome ride; we generally would walk farther than we rode; we would rather march than ride on the French railroads, the Paris and Orleans express being an exception.

"We relieved the Sixth infantry in the Vosges mountains. It had just taken Frappelle and turned over the trenches to us red hot—under fire.

"It was the longest fifteen minutes I ever knew," says First Lieutenant Edward Turner, Three Hundred and Sixty-sixth infantry, Ninety-second division, colored, speaking of the last fight in the war.

"We had made a forced march into the Argonne forest, and with no food for forty-eight hours. We were so tired that we lay on the wet ground and slept like babes, with no cover over us but the sky. Our troops went ahead and made very rapid progress through the forest, walking over the bodies of fallen comrades—but such is war.

"After the Argonne offensive we went into the Marbache—that part about seventeen miles from Metz. We were the shock troops on November 10 and 11, and sustained many casualties.

Germans Knew Positions.

"About 10:30, the morning of November 11, a fog dropped over the wood through which we were going. We went out of action except for our firing from our right flank which was nearest the Germans. We could not see, and our men were ordered to scatter.

"The Germans kept firing. They knew where we were. We were losing men right along. I was expecting every minute to get mine. We could not have lived through, for our whole battalion would have been wiped out in two hours more of that fighting.

The Germans were firing on us from a village with their big guns in the street and their machine guns at the river bank, and shrapnel, gas shells and bullets were showering us heavily. They were taking advantage of Americans since we never fired on a village because of the women and children there.

"Metz was also firing on us with its long range guns. Before the fog lifted, a runner from headquarters made his way to us, and finding the major, gave the word that truce was signed and we should cease firing.

"A little after 11 o'clock the fog lifted and it was as pretty a day as you could see."

The messenger got a D. S. C. Lieutenant Turner went on into the village whence the Germans had been firing on them, and saw their guns in the streets.

Battalion Cited.

The whole battalion of the Three Hundred and Sixty-sixth was cited for gallantry.

"I got my baptism of gas there," says Lieutenant Turner, who carries a wound chevron. We had to fight every night, but after the first night's scare the men shaped up like veterans, and gave a good account of themselves.

"We had ten or twelve men in our organization, two in my company, who received the Distinguished Service Cross. They showed beyond a reasonable doubt, that shell fire had no effect upon the American colored soldier, and that he, with his officer, would go just as far and stand just as much as his white brother, and without a murmur. Discipline was splendid."

Lieutenant Turner, who was a lieutenant in the Omaha fire department colored company, and is going back to that place, was the first officer of the regiment to come over with Colonel Hayward, and had charge of 102 wounded soldiers.

322nd Labor Battalion, A. E. F. writes to his former employer, Ed. C. Taylor, manager of the Gay-Teague Hotel, that he is enjoying life, but hopes to be able to return to the States by early summer.

"Joe" was for seven years chief porter at the Gay-Teague, and is well known to the traveling public.

Col. Charles Young Will Speak Tonight To Atlanta Negroes

Colonel Charles Young, the highest ranking officer of the race in the United States army, arrived in the city Monday afternoon. He was met at the station by a reception committee. He will deliver the address of the day at Big Bethel A. M. E. church this evening in honor of the colored officers and privates of Atlanta who lost their lives on the battlefields of France. Full arrangements have been made for the meeting this evening and from the requests that have already come in for space, the church will not be able to hold the large crowd.

A number of the leaders of the race here will take part on the program which will be one of the best of the year. There is a large number of regulars in the city who at one time were in the same regiment with Colonel Young, and they will attend in his honor. Two hundred members of the uniform rank of the Knights of Pythias will attend in a body. Dr. R. H. Singleton will call the meeting to order and preside for the evening; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, vice president of Gammon Theological seminary, will introduce the speaker of the evening. Dr. P. James Bryant will make the appeal in the interest of the memorial, and Captain A. T. Walden will speak of the record of the officers who were killed: Lieutenants Rush, Canady and Carter Brown.

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
MARCH 9, 1919

HONOR NEGRO OFFICER

Class in Program Today at St. Paul's A. M. E. Church.

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Sunday school will hold special exercises this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the auditorium of the church to honor Lieut. Rufus B. Jackson of the Three Hundred Seventieth infantry, who has just been discharged from the army.

Lieutenant Jackson, who is the son of Sergt. John Jackson, retired, and Mrs. Jackson, 940 East Thirteenth street, was for several years a member of the Sunday school.

DR. HOWARD THOMPSON,

Who is visiting his sister, Mrs. J. Thompson Ferguson of Demonbreum street. Dr. Thompson has only recently been honorably discharged from the United States Army, serving as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the 92nd Division.

MONTGOMERY NEGRO WRITES FROM FRANCE

Private Joseph W. Frederick, of the

First Negro Army Officer to Command Regiment and Post

Lieut.-Col. Benj. O. Davis is Ranking Officer at Camp Stotsenberg, Manila, P.I. Also Commanding 9th Cavalry

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Manila, P. I.—The Ninth Cavalry, U. S. A., is in command of Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, the highest ranking Negro officer in active service, and Col. Davis is also the commandant at Camp Stotsenberg, the most important military post in the Philippine Islands.

At the close of the war, the Ninth Cavalry was commanded by a major, of the regiment, temporarily raised to the War Department returned him to his regular rank, and this left Lt. Col. Davis as the highest ranking officer of the regiment.

Troops stationed at Camp Stossenberg comprise, in addition to the Ninth Cavalry, several battalions of Filipino scouts, all officered by white men. Although the former commanding officer of the Ninth is now serving as a major under the colored lieutenant colonel, there is no friction or dissatisfaction reported.

Capt. Daniel W. Crawford, M. R. C., of the 325th Signal Battalion, with the American Expeditionary Forces, arrived in the city from Camp Mead, Md., and is the guest of local relatives and friends. Prior to entering the service, Capt. Crawford was among the leading local physicians, enjoying a lucrative practice in the county. He manifested his patriotism by responding to the call of the country for men to serve in the medical corps, and since having entered the service more than a year ago, he has seen real service with the forces overseas and rendered professional service to many of the brave colored fighters who were engaged in the biggest battles.

Town Council Extends Thanks

One of the local young men who was a member of the company with which Dr. Crawford was associated referred to a letter of thanks extended by one of the city councils of a French city and this caused a query [illegible] the captain who modestly told of having checked an epidemic of influenza that made him dear to the entire citizenship of the French city and he is the proud possessor of the letter which bears the seal of the city council.

Capt. Crawford will remain here several days longer before returning to the Maryland camp.

WHY NEGROES FAILED IN ARGONNE OFFENSIVE

Washington, November 7.—Failure of the 368th negro infantry regiment to function properly in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which led to the predicament of the famous "Lost Battalion," was due mainly to the fact that the negro unit received unauthorized orders to withdraw, according to a special report made to Secretary Baker by an officer of the inspector general's staff.

Careful investigation has failed to find the origin of the mysterious orders. No such instructions were sent from American headquarters, the report, which was made public today, said. Company officers had been warned that "no withdrawal order, not in writing and signed by the battalion commander should be obeyed."

The investigation was ordered by Mr. Baker in order that he might secure all the facts regarding the participation of the 368th infantry in the action, in view of the severe criticism of the regiment's failure to hold. Allegations were made the secretary said, that the morale of the regiment had been broken by race discrimination, that the white officers fell short of their duty, and that the troops were not properly equipped.

With the exception of the criticism relating to equipment, all the charges were unwarranted, the inspector's report said. Lack of signalling equipment, the report added grew out of the fact that the regiment was serving under the French and it was assumed that the equipment would be drawn from French stores.

"The circumstances disclosed by the detailed story of the situation," the report continued, "do not justify many of the highly colored accounts which have been given of the behavior of the troops in this action, and they afford no basis at all for the general assumption with regard to the action of colored troops in this battle or elsewhere in France. On the contrary, it is to be noted that many colored officers, and particularly three in the very battalion here under discussion, were decorated with distinguished service crosses for heroism under fire."

OMAHA NEB NEWS
MARCH 16, 1919

NEGROES ADMITTED TO HIGH COURT PRACTICE

John E. Negly and H. J. Pinkett, colored, both of whom were lieutenants in the army, have been admitted to practice before the supreme court, according to word received here. It is said Pinkett is the first colored man to be admitted from Nebraska courts.

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Colored Soldiers and Officers

The Afro American,

A "Crime and a Disgrace"

11-7-19

Harvey's Weekly, white, Launches rabid Attack on Conduct of colored troops in France.

Claiming that the Negro officers in the last war were "inefficient", that Negro soldiers "cannot face a grilling fire" and is fitted only for "staff ranches", where he will be far from the range of the artillery", a leading editoral in last week's issue of Harvey's Weekly, white, calls upon Congress to pass legislation training Negroes only for auxiliary service and not for combat forces.

editoral says the commissioning colored officers by Secretary Baker beginning of the war was "crime", and adds" we are quite sure will never be repeated, so we are not particularly disturbed on that account" Secretary Baker is said to have been influenced by the colored vote in his home state.

The Ninety-Second Division, which the editoral says was the only colored division in France, when ordered to advance in the Argonne region, according to Harvey's Weekly "refused to obey orders, but in several instances, white field officers forced small groups of them forward. As a result of this action, thirty-one Negro company officers were immediately removed for cowardice and inefficiency. Five of them were tried for cowardice and it is understood they were sentenced to be shot."

The following official report of the white officer commanding the First Battalion is cited as proof that colored soldiers are unfit for military service:

"I have worked night and day to the best of my ability since the time took over the battalion on the 29th of July, and I have conscientiously tried to make a real battalion. I am utterly discouraged at the results. Not a single Negro officer has shown any desire to get at close quarters with the Germans. It is my sincere opinion that only with white officers in command of every platoon can any sort of an organization be made, and I am equally of the opinion that the colored troops will never be of any fighting value. I should dread to have to advance under really heavy fire with the expectation of having a colored battalion even under white officers follow me. The fighting spirit does not exist among the men; they are rank cowards: there is no other word for it.

"After this disgrace, the division was withdrawn from the Argonne and assigned to a quiet sector in the Moselle, where it remained until the armistice was signed."

Sergt. Webb Tells of 809th Pioneer Infantry in France

The Afro Am 11-7-19

Company Clerk Sergeant James P. Webb, Co. F, 811 Pioneer Infantry, now stationed in Angers, France writes the following letter to the Afro-American, telling of the treatment of the colored soldiers in France. 3-14-

Sergeant Webb is a native of New Jersey, but attended school at Morgan College before going overseas and si well known to many Baltimoreans. 3-14-19

The first camp reached after our arrival overseas, was the American Rest Camp Knetty Ash, Liverpool England on Oct. 31, 1918. The attitude of the soldiers there and the accommodation of the Y. M. C. A. were excellent. We left for Winchester, England on Nov. 1, arrived 12:00 A. M. Nov. 2, and marched to Winall Down Camp finding the same spirit toward the welfare of soldiers. We left this camp for South Hampton, and there aboard the ship for over the English Channel to Le. Havre, France. Here it was also encouraging to the boys from the general sentiment of the camp. On Nov. 5th, the same day we arrived special order came out to leave 3:30 A. M. Nov. 6 for a four day trip by rail to Camp Covington, Marseille, France, located in the Southern part of France. Our Regiment was split up at Le Havre, therefore, part of the second Battalion Companies E. F. & G. and a detached service of Headquarters and Medical Departments entrained to Camp Covington, Marseille, France. Here at Camp Covington where we were stationed three months the general camp sentiment, and accommodation were far below our expectations.

After sailing across the great Atlantic, we felt that the sacrifice of time, and the venturing of our lives was indeed for a worthy cause; where prejudice and segregation would be abolished, and the true principles of manhood, would leap together as a unit in securing a World Democracy. But on the first day in Camp Covington, we were segregated in the Y. M. C. A. devided off in a tent, it was hard to think that we were soldiers bound by the same restriction of laws, ruled under the same Government, cladded with the same uniform, and emblem, as the whites, which represents one of the strongest nations of the world; yet we are segregated and looked upon as being inferior. On several occasions have I known boys to go down to "Y" tent for writing paper, and would be turned away as having none on hand while on the white boys' counter paper was kept. After the first month or six weeks a "Y" for the white and one for the colored was built. Orders came out that the colored boys would not be allowed to visit the white "Y" and that was carried out. Under the direction of one of our officers and the musical inclined of our colored boys a play was gotten up and on the night it was rendered at the colored "Y" from authority the white boys were asked over and reserved seats held for them while our boys were compelled to take the back seats, until all could see that trouble was brewing.

My appeal is for that which we claim to have been fighting for, to establish a true and everlasting Democracy. When I speak of Democracy I have no reference to that spurious, blustering, self sufficient spirit, which derides God and authority on one hand, and crushes the weak and helpless on the other; the Democratic Spirit in which I am speaking of is that which upholds the Doctrine of Human Rights, which demand Honor to all men, which recognizes manhood in all conditions, which uses the state as a means, and an agency for the unlimited progress of humanity. I do not mean to speak against the foundation of the Y. M. C. A. for I do believe and know that it is for a just and a worthy cause, but there are some men working for the "Y" who are rotten to the core. Why not give every man what is due him? It matters not the color of the skin, whether red, white or black, nor the quality of the hair, nor the thickness of the lips, nor the shape of the head, it is the genuine stuff within that makes a man.

At Camp Covington, one of the colored soldiers who had spent his time at the front, also had won several honors, was on a pass in town and met a lieutenant. The lieutenant with harsh words said "you did not salute me properly," and remarked "I have more trouble with one Negro than I have with a whole regiment of whites." The soldier answered "Sir, that's just what the Germans told me on the Western Front."

The attitude of the French people toward the colored boys could not be better. They treated all American soldiers alike. All places of enjoyment were open to the colored as well as the white, in some of the finest hotels some of our boys would go, and our own American officers and soldiers come in and ask the question, "What are you doing in here?" and make all kinds of remarks because we were treated as men by the broad hearted Frenchmen. There are some of our officers and soldiers (white) who are very encouraging to our boys, friendly, sympathetic in their dealings, and admits that we are all of one great chain. While there are some who have made statements under my hearing, as classifying the colored soldier boys as being no more than a lost dog in their estimation. In this great nation of ours the black man is a link, and a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, by this black man she stands or falls.

We are now stationed in Angers, France, the sentiment of the officers and soldiers seem to be better to some extent.

May the day soon come that the white man will acknowledge that the black man is his brother, and that True Democracy cannot be established, where prejudice, segregation, and unfair dealing toward humanity exists.

STILL SERGEANT HUNT

Wishing to correct a statement of last week, I beg to state that as yet I am Sergeant Hunt. The truth of the matter is that I had qualified for training school and had also taken a course in artillery technique in France. The war's ending put an end to my career, unless I wished to re-enlist, which I have not as yet done. Regretting that such a rumor should have become current, I am, still

"SARG."

REQUEST FOR CANNON FILED

Thru Senator Jos. I. France, the War Department made the following reply to the request that captured cannon be sent to Baltimore and set up as a permanent memorial to the bravery and valor of the Baltimore soldiers overseas.

"I regert exceedingly to say that I can not at present be of any assistance to you in this matter, because as yet no captured material of any kind has been placed at the disposal of the Ordnance Department. I shall be only too happy, however, to have your request placed in the file for future attention when and if authority is given the Ordnance Department to distribute war relics.

"Respectfully,
W. S. PIERCE
Brig. Gen. Ord. Dept. U.S.A.
Assistant Chief of Ordnance"

LT. LOVE STILL IN FRANCE.

809th Pioneer Infantry,
A. P. O. 767, France
February 22, 1919.

To the Editor:

It was my good fortune during the most of the time I have spent in the American Army, to be with many of my old friends and home-boys. In my former regiment, the 368th Infantry, there were many officers and enlisted men who were from Baltimore and the association with these men helped to lesson the hardships or at least to make them more easily endured. When on the long dreary marches sometimes during cold rain, I began to feel depressed I had my friends there with me and we would begin to talk of home and friends back there and thus for the time being, forget the present in which we were and live in the happy past. In the long days of waiting in small almost completely demolished and depopulated villages, we cheered each other up with tales of home and jokes which brought the "light of other days around us."

I shared with the men and officers of the 368th their sorrows and their joys; their hardships and their pleasures; their triumphs were my triumphs. Many indeed have been the exploits I've witnessed in which Baltimore boys have displayed great courage and fine leadership. I must refrain from speaking in particular of any officer or man, because I did not, could not, see what was done by all and to mention that which I personally saw would do injustice to those men and officers who played their parts well but whose actions did not come under my immediate observation.

I suppose the men of the 92nd Division are for the most part all back home now. You have received your boys with open arms. You loaned them freely to the Country and they gave their best freely. Yo do well to fete them and lionize them. Nothing is too good for them. I have seen with what courage they have faced their dangers; with what fortitude they have borne sufferings; with what enthusiasm they have grasped the opportunity to be of service.

It was not my good fortune to come back with them. I was called away for further duty with this regiment. I would liked to have been there when they arrived to tell some of the things some of the men and officers will be too modest to tell. But it will be my opportunity some day. In this regiment we have no idea when we will be sailing.

Greeting to my Home Town and all my friends,

Cordially yours,
E. A. LOVE,
Chaplain, U. S. A.

Editor's Note,

Chaplain Love is also School Officer for the camp and has organized the school system with the following courses in full sway with from ten to thirty-six men in each course: Algebra, Arithmetic, Geography, American History, French History, Bible Study (the Historical Books of the Old Testament), Civics, Commercial Law, Shorthand and Typewriting, English Composition, Advanced English (a course in Literature), and Motor Mechanics. The teachers for all of these classes are drawn from the enlisted personnel of the 809th Pioneer Infantry. Also there is a class for illiterates which has an enrollment of forty.

Sergt. W. B., Ross, Co. A 811 Infantry, A. E. F., Nantes, France writes to Miss Ella M. Thomas, of 1129 Etting St. that things are really nice over there but any soldier would rather be at home. He is teaching school in one of the Y. M. C. A. Huts and is doing well. "We are now in the fifth largest city in France, Nantes and it is very beautiful."

CHICAGO ILL. TRIBUNE
JANUARY 2, 1919

NEGROES AS OFFICERS.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We appreciate the fact that you have copied as "Editorial of the Day" the citation for gallantry of a regiment of colored troopers known as the Three Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry. The Philadelphia Bulletin puts it, "American colored troops have done their whole duty in this war. This country should not be less willing than France to give full acknowledgment of their services."

Is it an unwritten law that no colored soldier is to be promoted above the rank

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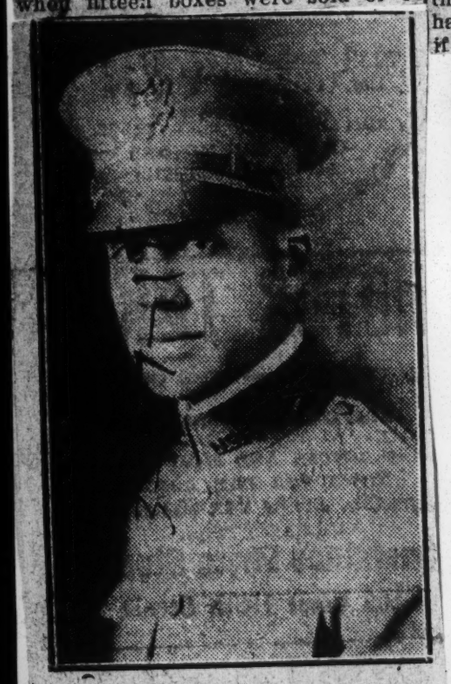
captain? Where is that justice, fairness and democracy for which you say Americans fought? Yes, "full acknowledgment," and everything else worth while let the colored trooper share.

ARTHUR G. SADLER.

"Smiling Marie" Wayne and Her N. A. M. A. Orchestra Will Again Be on Hand to Furnish the Dance Music That Made All New York Happy at the Last Affair—Detachment of the 351st Coming to Town to See Their Brothers in Arms in Action.

All signs point to another record breaking house at Manhattan Casino when the much talked about "Buffaloes" meet the far famed "Hell Fighters" in the return game on April 3. Had the affair been announced when fifteen boxes were sold or reserved, and we are again taking this medium of advising all concerned not to wait until the last minute to secure boxes. In the last game an unprecedented rush came a few days before the game and many were disappointed on the eve of the battle in not being able to secure the reservations which are so handy at a basketball game.

The contest on the night of April 3 will be the closing one in basketball in Greater New York and New Jersey, and the sentiment attached to the affair alone should carry its appeal to the lovers of clean sport. To make way and give our soldier boys who so nobly did their bit on the other side this chance is no more than we expected, and as this will be the biggest event in athletics within the next few weeks, we feel safe in predicting an unusual outpouring of the social younger set. A detachment of the 351st Infantry is coming all the way from Maryland to be on hand for the big tussle, and with "Smiling Marie" Wayne and her augmented orchestra of the New Amsterdam Musical Association on hand to furnish the music for the occasion a really big night is in store for all who attend. All New York spoke of the playing of Miss Wayne's Orchestra at the last game between the "Hell Fighters" and "Buffaloes," and we dare assert that the "Smiling One" is coming to Manhattan Casino prepared to duplicate if not surpass her previous efforts.



LIEUT. GEORGE (EDDIE) BROWN,

Leader of the Dashing "Buffaloes" Who Meet the "Hell Fighters" at Manhattan Casino Next Week.

LIEUT. A. JACK THOMAS
Former Bandmaster of the Famous 368th Infantry, who is now engaged in organizing a band at the Y. M. C. A. Lieut. Thomas is also giving instruction in music at Howard University.

Expect To Be "Over There" Before Many Weeks

New York Age

MEN WELL EQUIPPED

Virginians Royally Entertain Officers of the Camp.

PROMOTIONS BEING MADE

Guardsmen at Camp from Ohio, Washington, D. C., Massachusetts, Connecticut and Tennessee—Y. M. C. A. Accommodates More Than 2,000 Men Every Day.

1-26-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Newport News, Va.—Camp Stuart is alive with Ohio, Washington, D. C., Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Tennessee Negro National Guardsmen now in Federal service. The health of the men is splendid. They are thoroughly equipped and the feeling prevails here that it will not be very long before this fine body of Americans will get a chance to see active service in France.

Camp Stuart is one of the most healthful and best-equipped camps in the country. The barracks are well heated and lighted by electricity. They are provided with hot and cold baths and afford comfortable quarters for the men.

The Y. M. C. A. is the center of activity and is accommodating about 2,000 men daily.

The First Separate Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry, was relieved of the duty of guarding public utilities, railroad bridges, etc., in and about Washington, D. C., by one battalion of the 50th United States Infantry on Dec. 23.

After performing this most important duty at Washington for nearly a year the battalion, under command of the senior captain, entrained for Camp Stuart, to be assigned to the 372nd Regiment of Infantry preparatory to over sea's duty.

The commissioned personnel of the battalion follows:

Major James E. Walker; 1st Lieut. Raymond A. Jackson, adjutant; Capt. Sylvesterm H. Epps, commanding Co. B; Capt. Clarence C. H. Davis, commanding Co. A; Capt. Louis H. Patterson, commanding Co. C; 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Newman, commanding Co. D; 1st Lieut. Ulysses R. Browne; 1st Lieut. West A. Hamilton; 1st Lieut. Benjamin D. Boyd, 2nd Lieut. James E. Sanford, 2nd Lieut. Henry C. Ross, 2nd Lieut. Thomas J. Abrams, 2nd Lieut. Cornelius A. King, Capt. Albert Ridgely, Medical Corp.

Upon arrival at Camp Stuart the organization was reported to the commanding officer of the camp. Through the courtesy of Lieut. James E. Dungill, Adjutant of the Ninth Ohio Battalion, mess arrangements were made with that organization, which were highly appreciated by the officers of the First Separate Battalion. This temporary messing arrangement afforded the officers of this command an opportunity to meet the officers of the 9th Ohio Battalion who were found to be men of the "all wool" brand.

The citizens of Newport News as well as teachers and officers of Hampton Institute have most cordially entertained the officers at this camp.

As a reward for faithful and efficient services 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Newman has been recommended for promotion to the rank of captain; 2nd Lieut. James E. Sanford has been recommended for promotion to the rank of 1st Lieut., Sergt. Major John W. Freeman has been recommended for promotion to the rank of 2nd Lieut.

Officers of Ohio Battalion.

The Ninth Separate Battalion (Ohio) arrived at Camp Stuart December 10. The roster of officers follows:

Major John C. Fulton, commanding battalion; 1st Lieut. James E. Dungill, Battalion Adjutant; Capt. John R. Rudd, Co. A; Capt. Charles C. Caldwell, Co. B; Capt. Robert H. Mallory, Co. C; Capt. William R. Green, Co. D; 1st Lt. Benjamin F. Rudd, Co. A; 1st Lieut. Bernard C. Cox, Co. B; 1st Lieut. Geo. Ellis, Co. C; 1st Lieut. Clarence E. Brown, Co. D; 2nd Lieut. Thomas D. Walker, Co. A; 2nd Lieut. William Nichols, Co. B; 2nd Lieut. Albra Jackson, Co. C; 2nd Lieut. Wallace E. Stokes, Co. D; 2nd Lieut. Walter Williams, Co. A; 2nd Lieut. Robert C. Allen, Co. A; 2nd Lieut. Fred Roberts, Co. C.

The First Separate Company, Maryland Infantry, responded to the call of

incomplete

Among Our Soldiers

Lieut. Ellsworth A. Gamblee, a Cleveland boy, saw service with the 365th Infantry, heroes of the Argonne, Vosges and Toul sectors in France. He was discharged at Camp Sherman, having accompanied the contingent that went to Camp Zachary Taylor by way of Cincinnati. Lieut. Gamblee made a splendid record "Over There" with the 365th and was severely wounded and gassed during the Argonne struggle. His name appeared only a few weeks ago on the casualty list. He was regarded as one of the best officers in his unit by his superior officers and was in the thick of the fighting in the Argonne Forest when wounded. Before going to war he was physical instructor in one of the Cincinnati high schools. Lieut. Gamblee is visiting his mother, Mrs. Gamblee in South Norwood, Cincinnati, and may return with his brother, J. W. Wills, Jr., for a visit in his home city. * Captain Charles Ecton of Headquarters Company, 92nd Division, just from France, greatly surprised his sister, Mrs. Carrie Ecton Orton, E. 59th street, Sunday week by making her a two days' visit en route to Springfield, Ohio, his birthplace, to see his mother, Mrs. Mattie Ecton Hood. Captain Ecton has seen considerable active service and has only two more years to serve before retirement. After his visit with his mother he will report to Camp Meade for further orders. * Private Aliws Bowie, a hero of the Argonne, St. Mihiel and Soissons sectors, of the old Eighth Illinois, and who has been confined in the general military hospital, Fort Ontario, recovering from gas attacks, etc., was the dinner guest of Mrs. Grace Willis Thompson last week Wednesday as he passed through the city en route from

Lieut. Gamblee

incomplete

Lieutenant J. Tim Brymn, and his "Black Devil" band of "big gun fighters" of the 350th Field Artillery, A. E. F., will positively appear at the Trent theatre for two benefit performances Sunday afternoon and night.

All doubt of the famous band's appearance here disappeared yesterday when the meeting at the city hall decided in favor of the engagement.

This band, which set all France syncopating, was welcomed back from abroad on its first appearance by an audience which threatened to swell its way out of the great walls of the immense Academy of Music in Philadelphia. It was in fact one of the four biggest assemblages ever mustered into that big auditorium. One day only was allowed to Philadelphia on the busy tour of the band and as many admirers of the band were forced to remain without the building as were able to squeeze their way within.

The reception accorded the colored warriors was not only a tribute to the sterling fighting qualities and achievements of these dusky heroes, but it was at the same time a tribute to the American public, exemplifying as it did, the genuine, heartfelt appreciation for its heroes of whatever nationality, race, color, sect or creed.

Captain Carl Helm, officer in charge of the band's tour, stated yesterday in explanation of the band's appearance in Trenton Sunday that "the band has appeared in all of the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Liberty Loan and war saving drives on this side of the water and in some of the stiffest drives on the other and now that the men have completed their tour of duty for Uncle Sam they are setting forth on a tour of their own which promises to measure up to every drive we have participated in before.

"Lieutenant Brymn, our beloved leader, has been the most willing, charitable, painstaking worker for Uncle Sam that it has been my pleasure to encounter. Coming into the army at a great financial sacrifice he has made of his picked musicians, seventy soloists whsoe work is truly marvelous and the thought of allowing this great work to disappear just because we had accomplished a little bit like downing the kaiser was too much for that sterling musician and he persuaded General Austin and Colonel Prosser, our commanding officers, to permit him to undertake the permanent organization of the band.

"The government instruments which the men have been using must be relinquished to Uncle Sam. This makes it necessary for the men to purchase an entire new set of instruments. Coming out of the army one is not apt to be in such financial straits that expensive instruments are at once procured and so the band acceded to the most generous offer of its admirers in Trenton to play two benefit concerts on Sunday for the purpose of re-equipping it with instruments. Let Trenton rest assured that when it is in need of the greatest of all bands in any of its charities or public demonstrations, it will find Lieutenant Brymn and his famous "Black Devil" band at the head of any movement it launches.

A portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the fund for celebrating the homecoming of Trenton soldiers and sailors. There will be reserved seats at both performances, and the sale is now being held at the box office.

Soldiers - 1919
Officers

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Committee Of Former Negro Officers Enters Protest To Secretary Baker Against Slanderous Utterances Of Col. Grier U. S. A.

A Committee of young Colored men representing the League for Democracy waited on Secretary Newton D. Baker June 10th to demand that Col. Allen J. Greer, Chief of Staff of the 92nd Division be disciplined for insult to the Colored race in his letter to Senator McKellar. For thirty minutes our cause was eloquently pleaded by Lieut. O. E. McKaine, National Field Secretary of the League an dby other spokesmen.

Secretary Baker's attitude was decidedly friendly to the Committee and to the welfare of the Negro race as a whole. He suggested rather than disciplining a foolish southern officer whose incapability of dealing justly with Negro soldiers was proven beyond doubt, and whose appointment to the 92nd Division was a distinct distinct mistake; to use every energy in bringing to the attention of the Secretary of War every deed of valor and every virtue of the Negro officers and soldiers. His only prejudice, he said, was to learn as many affirmative facts about Negro soldiers as he could that he might have sufficient evidence for Congress when he urged the proper representation of Negro soldiers and officers in the Regular Army. He promised to publish his favorable opinion of our troops in order to counteract any prejudical influence which might result from Greer's letter. He also stated that he would take the matter of disciplining Gree under advisement.

The members of the Committee were:

Liuet. O. E. McKAINE, 367th Infantry, National Field Secretary of Leage for Democracy.

Lieut. J. H. N. WARING, 367th Infantry, President of Washington Chapter League for Democracy.

Lieut. W. H. AIEKN, 370th Infantry, Secretary Washington Chapter of League for Democracy.

J. FINLEY WILSON, Editor Washington Eagle.

Capt. T. M. Dent, 368th Infantry.

Capt. West Hamilton, 372nd Infantry.

Lieut. Frank Coleman, 368th Infantry, Board of Directors League for Democracy.

Lieut. Arthur Curtis, 368th Infantry, Treasurer League for Democracy.

Mr. Haley Douglas.

Mr. William J. Faulkner.

All persons who have definite information of distinguished service of Negro troops and who are interested in the welfare of the race are requested to send the same to Lieut. O. E. McKaine, League for Democracy, 2305 Seventh Ave., New York City.

A. E. F. OFFICERS GET WELCOME BY NEW FIFTEENTH

4-17-19

Splendid Banquet to Returned Overseas Officers at Music School Featured by Wildly Cheered Announcement of Col. Fillmore's Appointment

New York, April 15.—The feature of the splendid banquet given to the local colored officers of the American Expeditionary Force at the Music School Settlement was the announcement, amid the wildest scenes of rejoicing and cheering, by Colonel William J. Schieffelin in the course of his speech that Capt. Chas. W. Fillmore had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the new Fifteenth. In addition to the forceful and feeling addresses of both Major Joseph Ward, First Lieutenant Osceola E. McKaine, the two invited guests of honor, Major Wm. H. Jackson, who acted as toastmaster, Captains John M. Williams and John E. Nail spoke with telling effect. The invited guests were:

Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fillmore, Captain Napoleon B. Marshall, First Lieutenants J. Tim Brimm, Homer Butler, Frank R. Chisholm, James Reese Europe, R. R. Johnson, George Lacey, Archibald MacLee, Edward Rudd, Second Lieutenants E. E. Thompson, Allen Atkins, Ira L. Aldridge, Edward Brown, Victor Daly, Oswald Desverney, Robert Fearing, Lemonette V. Gonzales, John W. Harris, Robrt Hernandez, Chauncey Hooper, Irving Howe, Frank Jenkins, Reginald Miller, Lincoln Reed, Eugene Rhodes, Noble Sissle, Frederick Slade, Otto Stedman and J. Randolph Wallthal.

Special guests, Major Jos. Ward and First Lieutenant Osceola E. McKaine.

The hosts were the officers of the 15th Regiment Infantry, N. Y. Guard, Col. William J. Scieffelin, Major William H. Jackson, Captain Adj. Lawrence V. Meehan, Captains William H. Brooks, John M. Williams, John E. Nail, Virgil H. Parks, Frederick H. Cooper, George W. Harris; First Lieutenants T. O. Johnson, Edward L. Richards, Luke F. Craig, James P. Williams, Luther Evans, Leo Fitz Nearon, Thomas H. Karney, Edmund H. Burke, William F. Trottman, R. R. Johnson; Second Lieutenants Sterling E. Dance, Frederick Simpson, J. Rosamond Johnson, Richard C. MacPherson, Roy F. Morse, Robert L. Banks, Elwood A. Jackson, Stanley Miles and Lee A. Pollard.

NEGROES DISQUALIFIED BY NATURE.

A Board of Officers appointed by paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 34, Headquarters, Camp Meade, Maryland, February 6, 1919, to investigate and make recommendations relative to the fitness of a colored officer, who had been in service overseas, for admission into the Regular Army made the following recommendation:

"The Board, therefore, recommends that he be NOT examined for appointment in the Regular Army.

"Reason—Unqualified by reason of qualities inherent in the Negro race. An opinion of the Board based on the testimony of five white officers serving with the 368th Infantry, Negroes are deficient in moral fibre and force of character rendering them unfit as officers and leaders of men."

The subjoined letter is self-explanatory.

Detroit, Michigan, April 18, 1919.

The Honorable Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: The Commission on After-War Problems of the African Methodist Episcopal Church deeply deplores the necessity of calling your attention to the enclosed copy of the "Proceedings of a Board of Officers," the contents of which, except the withholding of the name of the applicant, are self-explanatory.

While we confess to an overwhelming sense of chagrin, we are nevertheless mindful of the fact that the Nation, all things considered, has just passed through the most trying period in its history. This makes apparent the possibilities of errors, irregularities, indiscretions and over-stepping of authority by officials in their individual capacity or in group relationship. We have now and then heard it stated on the part of non-officials that Negro officers holding commissions would not be admitted into the Regular Army. We were not prepared, however, to note the use of such inexcusable, unjustifiable and reprehensible language as is found in the enclosed copy setting forth the "recommendations" of the Board.

In the name of the Negro youth who so recently made the supreme sacrifice that the world might be made safe for Democracy; in the name of our heroic dead who fell in the shock of battle along the trail of the Nation's bloody combats from Bunker Hill to Carrizal, we challenge the statement that Negroes "by reason of qualities inherent in the Negro race" are rendered "unfit as officers and leaders of men."

If it is the fixed policy of the Government to act upon the theory that Negroes are lacking in "inherent qualities" to fit them for officers in the Regular Army, we would greatly appreciate a plain statement to that effect.

With sentiments of high regard,
Sincerely yours,
Chairman of Commission.

C. S. SMITH,

THE COURT MARTIALED

Until all the details of the court martial of the four officers of Company I, 368th Infantry are given to the public, judgment must be reserved.

Aside from the news officially confirmed, that the men are under indictment and awaiting punishment, little has reached the public ear.

The charge against the men is violation of the 75th article of war, which means showing "the white feather" in the face of the enemy. More plainly speaking the charge is cowardice.

In the face of the fine showing made by other regiments of the 92nd Division, it comes as a distinct shock to realize what the dismissal and disgrace of I Company will mean. The only thing that lightens the burden is the knowledge that the Court disagreed and the case now awaits the review of President Wilson.

PASSING THE BUCK TO COLORED OFFICERS.

Our own boys of the 372nd, who have recently mustered out recently from Camp Meade are rather puzzled over the circumstances that caused the removal of their colored officers.

From the time they embarked at Newport News for France March 30, 1918 until September 18, 1918, they were under the command of their own officers, including Lt. Ryan, Captain Pryor and others. Then suddenly on the eve of the great offensive, which began September 26th, white officers took the places of the colored.

The General Staff of the A. E. F. like the War Department gives orders without stating any reason therefore, so that until now the colored officers in command of the 372nd have no idea of the reasons for their removal.

The white officers, who supplanted them paid dearly for the change. One of the 372nd reports that of the white officers, who led the regiment over the top the first time, at least 30 of them were shot, an unusual casualty list considering the number of privates killed and wounded. Evidently the German sharpshooters were able to pick out the pale faces of the officers from their darker men.

At the beginning of the war, the War Department commissioned colored officers for colored troops only after irresistible public opinion had been stirred up. The army itself has never become converted to the principle of colored officers for colored troops. The principle that the Army believes in is, that colored troops make best fighters when commanded by whites. Rather than have this cherished dogma proved untrue higher army men saw to it that with one exception every single National Guard Regiment was relieved of its colored officers. Only the old Chicago 8th Illinois kept most of its colored officers, altho Colonel Dennison was removed and a white man given his place.

Officers of the 367th and 368th, pronounced fit after training in the Army Camps in this country, were given command of raw draft troops, sent into the front line, and then without maps, ammunition or practice in making raids, sent over the top into no man's land and ordered to bring home prisoners. These officers were jim crowed and otherwise humiliated before their men, it seems simply with the idea in view of making it appear that they were unfit to lead.

When the history of the war from the colored man's point of view is written, it will have to be said that the General Staff of the A. E. F. in 1918 directed its energies toward limiting the usefulness of colored officers as commanders, thereby increasing friction and jeopardizing the morale of the colored troops, but that in spite of the lack of harmony and good feeling, wherever colored officers were given the full responsibility together with the needful equipment they proved beyond a doubt that the best and only leaders for colored soldiers are colored officers.

TYLER'S COURAGE

The story is told of a certain Auditor of the Navy who was called into the office of the Secretary of the Navy McAdoo some years ago, following a particularly biting article published in the Washington HERALD, white, condemning the practice of segregation in Government Departments.

Without giving the Secretary a chance to say a word or reproof, the auditor spoke up and said: "Mr. Secretary, you want my resignation, don't you, well here it is," and laid his already prepared resignation on the desk. Before Mr. McAdoo could recover, he added, "I made money in the newspaper business years ago, and I don't have to keep my mouth shut for fear of losing a Government job."

It is not recorded whether Mr. McAdoo made a fitting reply to the above, but it is recorded that Ralph W. Tyler turned his back on the Navy Department and a political job that he had held under two presidents.

When Mr. Tyler went abroad as the representative of the Creel Bureau of Public Information, it was known that he would report the things that he saw without fear or favor. Mr. Emmet Scott, more than any other man deserves the credit that such a correspondent was sent to observe conditions among colored troops on the Western front.

While in France writing for the Bureau of Public Information, and since returning to this country, Mr. Tyler has amazed his friends and aroused his enemies by exposes of discrimination against colored soldiers in Europe. Information that American Army officers officially petitioned the French Government to treat colored Americans as "inferior" came to the ears of this country thru the dispatches of Ralph Tyler to the Cleveland ADVOCATE ? of which paper he is associate editor. Still more recently have followed his articles pointed and informative, in which he defends the four officers of 368th accused of cowardice and condemned by court martial. Mr. Tyler charges white officers with failure to cooperate with colored officers under them, and in the face of the enemy, uselessly sacrificing both officers and men.

Ralph Tyler arrived in Paris on September 28th and visited colored soldiers for the period of less than three months. It is rather hard to see why the Creel Committee was in such a hurry to have him come back and leave all the soldiers in France, except that it did not approve of the articles he was writing home.

Maybe Mr. Tyler handed in his resignation to Mr. Creel like he did to Mr. McAdoo some years ago, and under the same conditions. This has not leaked out yet. However it is refreshing to come across men like Ralph Tyler now and then, who do not put on a muzzle when they accept a Government appointment.

Lieutenant Rodney D. Hardeway, son of Mr. J. J. Hardeway of Trinity Church, Houston, Tex., has recently been appointed City Editor of the Houston Observer.

A copy

HONORABLY DISCHARGED

With the honorable discharge of the four colored officers of the 368th Infantry, who were accused of cowardice in the Argonne offensive, the last leg of the enemies of the Negro officer was knocked out from under them.

Cracker officers among the whites who hated to serve along side of colored officers said the black officer could not lead men, and then in answer to this charge colored officers and men came home from France laden with medals. They said the colored officer was inefficient, and Theodore Roosevelt told the world, that had he been given the opportunity of raising a division to go to France, two regiments would have been colored, and both would have had colored officers, Colonel Charles Young among them. They said that colored officers were cowards, sneaked to the rear in the Argonne fighting and four of them were sentenced to death for retreating in the face of the enemy's fire, and Secretary Baker honorably discharged the four men, because he found that the fault was not theirs.

Only one more excuse is left the crackers now. The remaining reason they can give for keeping the colored officer from commanding colored troops is "social equality." When a white man loses an argument he usually says these fatal words, which for him are the trump card ready to be sprung on al and every occasion.

War Department Asking For Record Of Colored Officers

Lieutenant Emmet Brown is in receipt of the following letter from Major M. T. Dean, professor of science and military tactics at Howard University, Reserve Officers Training Corps Howard University, Unit No. 311.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11

1st Lieut. Emmet Brown,
St. Louis. Mo.
Dear Lieutenant:

Will you kindly get in touch with all the officers in your city and request that they furnish Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Room 144-146, War Department, with a photo and a summary of their military record. Do not delay the record on the photo if one is not immediately available. It is also desired that incidents of their service in France be fully noted in the record. I shall look to you to get a hold of the officers in St. Louis and have them without delay, send that record in.

Will be ready within ten days to send out the call for the affair to be held here. Am getting up the letters to go out now.

Sincerely yours,
MAJ. M. T. DEAN,
Professor, Military Science and Tactics. Howard University. Unit 311.

CAN THEY DISCREDIT OUR OFFICERS?

Dr. DuBois, the able editor of the Crisis, who is in France says, in the March number some things about the treatment of Afro-American soldiers, especially their officers, calculated to make us all better patriots, rather than vindictive rebels, by showing that we possess the real American spirit of Christian brotherhood and democracy rather than those of our white fellow-citizens, who claim a monoply and would deny us any reasonable share, of them. That is the correct attitude for us to take and to hold. Mr. Frederick Douglass took it when in the face of great personal indiginity and humiliation, he declared, "No man can degrade the spirit of Frederick Douglass." Dr. Booker Washington took it when he declared, "I will not allow any man to make me hate him."

"Several high white Southern officers of General Ballou's staff," Dr. DuBois says, blocked nearly everything that would help or encourage the black men," and there is hardly any photographic record of their work, as permission to make such photographs was repeatedly refused. The general purpose among white officers was and with great success, we gather from Dr. DuBois' article, and from other sources, to limit, as far as possible, the opportunities, and to minimize and disparage the achievements, of black officers. The French High command and the French people did much to spoil this malicious and unworthy program, by their fairness and generosity.

Dr. DuBois says "the word to acknowledge the Negro stevedore and fighting black private has gone forth, but the American army is going to return to America determined to disparage the black officer and eliminate him from the army despite his record." But they can't do it! The pendulum has swung too far to the right ever again to swing back to the left. All the Southern white officers in the army cannot work the miracle of it. Black officers for black soldiers is an accomplished fact. The World War made it so, and no force working in World Peace can unmake it. Southern white men block their own way to full development by striving to block the way of black men. Even so.

Soldiers - 1919
Officers

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DEATH SENTENCE OF FOUR OFFICERS IS NOW COMMUTED

The New York News
2-20-19

THOROUGH INVESTIGATION OF THE SEPTEMBER ENGAGEMENT OF 368TH INFANTRY IS DEMANDED BY TYLER

Colored Leaders Frequently Made the Goats for Inefficient White Officers, Declares War Correspondent as Result of General Orders

By Ralph W. Tyler.

Relative to the engagement last September, in which a part of the 368th (Colored) Infantry took part, and out of which grew charges of inefficiency and cowardice against certain Colored line officers, I stated not one of these men should be made to pay a penalty until every man, rank and file, in that engagement had been called and given his testimony. I am still of that opinion, even though the sentence of death against four officers has been, as announced last week, commuted to long terms of imprisonment. Colored officers never had a fifty-fifty break over in France, and now that hostilities are over, and the refusal to give them a fifty-fty break can be easily established by the citation of General Orders, they should not be made the goats for inefficient white officers.

Continuing the narration of the evidence I collected during my stay in France, I will herewith give the experience of a certain Colored line officer who was among those charged with "inefficiency" as a result of lack of proper instructions, and support from "higher ups." On September 24, while enroute to the Argonne Sector—that bloody sepulchre of so many brave men, the C. O. Co. H. requested that he be transferred to his company. On the 25th of September, commanding the 4th Platoon of that company, 368th Regiment, he took up a position. The platoon contained about 48 men, 16 of whom were "replacements" and five of these had never fired a rifle. The strong point to which this platoon had been assigned had been held by the enemy for over three years, and contained a "listening and observation" position about four hundred yards to the front of the (P. C.) platoon commander. Late in the afternoon of the 25th this Colored line officer was summoned to the P. C. and informed that he would go "over the top" the next morning at the "zero" hour. No plans were furnished this officer, no attack

COLORED OFFICER PRAISES FRENCH

The Birmingham
HAD HIS EARLY TRAINING IN BIRMINGHAM AND IS NOW A LIEUTENANT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY
Reporter
3-15-19

In The Birmingham News of Sunday March 9th, was published a very interesting article from a young colored soldier whose residence and early training was in Birmingham. A special reporter for the Birmingham News, Miss Bernice C. Smalley, made a trip to the hospital in New York City where Lieut. Frank Corbin was convalescing from an attack of pneumonia. His story is interesting and tells of the extravagance of the American man, as well as their many feats of daring endeavor as fighting men. Because the lieutenant is direct from Birmingham and had his early training at the Lane Grammar School, the Birmingham Reporter takes pleasure in reprinting the story for the benefit of its readers:

New York, March 8.—The first American troops to tak eover a sector on the St. Mihiel front were the Negroes of the Three Hundred and Seventeth Infantry, which sailed from New York last May as a part of the Ninety-second Division, according to Lieut. Frank Corbin, a Negro, of Birmingham, Ala., who landed from overseas a few days ago.

"I never got a scratch in battle," said Lieut. Corbin to a New York correspondent of the Birmingham News, who had located him in the Polyclinic Hospital, convalescing from pneumonia. "And then I had to get pneumonia just four days out from New York, but I was lucky anyway, and I wouldn't have missed being in this war for anything on earth.

"We went over in May and were trained in France at Grand Villiers by the French. We ceased being Americans and became a part of the Fifty-ninth Division of the French Army. Everything but our uniforms was taken from us, and we were given instead French helmets, equipment, machine guns, etc. We were sorry to leave our colonel, for he was mighty good to us, but say, miss, we did learn to love the French. They were wonderful and such fighters. Why as long as a French soldier has a breath of life in him, he uses it to fight. He don't know the meaning of give up.

"Well, we got along fine with them, and they were always ready to help us. Grand Villiers is one of the loveliest spots I ever saw.

"From there we were transferred to St. Mihiel and we saw some pretty stiff fighting. Then we went to Verdun. It was there one day that a French officer took me to the top of a hill near by, and from the summit we looked down upon thousands of little wooden crosses. He turned to me with tears running down his cheeks and said: 'There lie 30,000 brave French boys who gave their lives in defense of Verdun.'

"Do you know, miss, that after I fought and lived with the French troops and saw them suffer and die without murmur and learned what a wonderful people they were, I realized that France was a nation of high ideals and traditions of honor, and that they died gladly rather than give these things up. Then I know that Germany could never take France until every man, woman and child were killed. And even then, so strong is the love of his own soil in the heart of every Frenchman, I doubt if the soil of France would grow things for the Boches.

Prices Not Too High

"I have heard some complaints about over-charging in France, and I want to say from actual experience that, outside of a very few instances—and you will find merchants like that in all countries—the French treated the Americans royally, and did not overcharge them. Some people seem to forget that everything was of necessity high priced in France, because of the scarcity, and that the French people paid the same prices we did when they bought the same goods.

"We American soldiers spent money like water. One reason was because we never could quite get over the idea that when we were loaded down with a pocket full of francs that it represented that many dollars, and we bought things just like we did in America, if we could find them. I was in Paris once on a furlough, and I wanted some candy so bad that my mouth just watered. I priced a box, and the clerk said it was 40 francs, but I took it anyway, and she looked at me and sighed. After awhile I got to figuring and I found I had paid $8 for that box of candy. Well, you know at that time, candy in France was prohibitive in price to everybody, except American soldiers. We bought it because we happen to be the best paid soldiers in the world. But the French people themselves had forgotten what candy tasted like, because they couldn't afford to buy it at that price.

"When American officers went to Paris, on a furlough, they dined at the most expensive places and had a good time in general. I did myself. But the French officers never did those things. They went to the inexpensive restaurants and shows, and they told us where these places were, and advised us to save our money and go with them. But you know how Americans are. They will pay the price for what they want, if they've got it to pay.

Compliments Made

"I want to say that I never heard an American officer complain about the prices in Paris. He knew what he was doing, and he also felt that he was getting the worth of his money. And then, too, I know that we were all glad to spend it among the French people. Take it from me, that is the real feeling that exists among the officers and men in the American army, regardless of the pro-German propaganda being circulated in an effort to create bitter feeling between France and us.

"Well, from Verdun they sent me to the center of instruction at Julvecourt, as an instructor, and I never got back to the front again. Of course I liked the instruction and I got fond of my men, but all the same I would have

Incomplete

Booker-Person Nuptials

The Birmingham Age-Herald
3-14-19

Three Hundred Persons Witnessed the Ocassion

The wedding of Miss Carrie Isabel Booker and Lieut. H. A. Person was solemnized Thursday evening, April 24, 1919 at the home of the bride's parents,

Incomplete

madaire trench. About 12 o'clock noon its line broke and a retirement in some confusion was made. The line was re-established, but again broke at about 6 o'clock in the evening, and, with the exception of certain elements of the battalion, retired again to the position of the supporting company.

The allegations of race discrimination are based upon the assignment of staterooms, dining rooms and deck space on board the George Washington on the trip to France. In fact, the staterooms assigned to Colored officers were equal in character and location to those assigned to white officers of corresponding grades and were no more crowded than the latter. While by this arrangement white and Colored officers were given like accommodations, this separation was unnecessary.

The ground over which the 368th infantry advanced was extremely difficult. Originally it was largely a dense forest. This forest had been blasted away by four years of fighting, and the undergrowth which had grown up made it in many places a dense jungle. Throughout this jungle were masses of wire entanglements of all kinds and numerous trenches. The action in which the regiment was engaged developed at times intense shell, machine gun and rifle fire.

The regiment was not fully supplied with wire cutters, maps and signaling devices.

The general nature of the task of the 368th infantry was such that exact and definite orders as to objectives were practically impossible, and it had to be left to the judgment and initiative of unit commanders.

Unit Commanders Blameless

There is little ground for criticising the action of battalion commanders. Possible errors made by them were no greater than normal.

The charge that there was a lack of proper artillery support apparently grew out of the fact that there was no general artillery preparation for the advance of the 368th regiment, it having been the expectation of those in command that the advance of the forces in the east and west would

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cause the withdrawal of the enemy in front of the 368th. This apparently did not happen and the regiment therefore found more serious opposition than had been anticipated.

From the foregoing it is clear that the incident arose in the midst of the battle in which the 3d battalion was advancing under most unusual conditions, and where the judgment of officers untried in battle, however well trained, might easily err; and as to the withdrawals, there is strongly supported evidence that orders from some quarter were carried forward by runners directing the withdrawals, although the investigation showed that no such written order had been issued.

The circumstances disclosed by a detailed study of the situation do not justify many of the highly colored accounts which have been given of the behavior of the troops in this action, and they afford no basis at all for any of the general assumption with regard to the action of Colored troops in this battle or elsewhere in France.

White Newspapers Accused

These two withdrawals gave rise to a series of courts martial trials the result of which have not as yet received the final action of the President and therefore cannot be commented upon in this statement. A number of reports found their way into the newspapers of the country, based upon these withdrawals, which have been assumed to show general unreliability in battle on the part of the troops.

On the other hand, in some newspapers in this country, particularly those printed for circulation among Negroes, highly colored accusations have been made in regard to the treatment of this regiment from the time it left the United States, alleging generally (1) that its spirit and morale were broken by race discrimination (2) that its white field officers fell short of their duty in the field; (3) that the regiment was inadequately equipped with maps, wire cutters and signaling devices, and (4) that the withdrawals in question were effected under orders.

I directed the inspector general of the army to make a searching investigation into the whole situation covering all the allegations which have from time to time appeared in the press on the subject. I have before me the report of the inspector general.

COL. CHARLES YOUNG TO ADDRESS NEGROES

The Atlanta Constitution

The negroes of the city are making preparation for the reception of Charles Young, who will speak here at Big Bethel A. M. E. church next Tuesday evening in the behalf of the colored soldiers who lost their lives in the recent world war. Colonel Young is the highest ranking officer of color in the United States, having graduated at West Point Military academy some years ago. He was appointed by the United States government as organizer of the Liberian military constabulary. After spending a number of years in the African republic he returned to the regular army, where he has served for a number of years.

A number of leaders here have decided to put a memorial in the colored branch of the Y. M. C. A. in honor of the men of Atlanta who died in France.

Secretary Baker and General Pershing Stood for Giving Colored Officer Square Deal

The New York Age 3-25-19

BY LESTER A. WALTON

The 92nd Division made good. This is conceded by General Pershing. Whether his expectations were fully realized is another matter. The war was brought to a sudden termination before the entire division got into the thickest of the fray, and it was only a few days before the signing of the armistice that units under Command of General Ballou were given their baptism by fire in the front line trenches. The records show that the 92nd Division, as a whole, made the best of its opportunities.

It is surprising that the division performed so creditably in view of the many uncalled for handicaps encountered. Colored officers and men openly assert that the Germans in front of them did not cause as much concern as unfriendly Americans behind the lines. While it is true that some colored officers went about with a chip on their shoulder, it is likewise true that ample justification was given for carrying the chip.

Few Americans in civil life are cognizant of the pronounced opposition of regular army officers, West Point graduates in particular, to the plan to organize a division with all colored line officers. Few in private life are mindful of the friendly attitude Secretary Baker and General Pershing have evinced at all times toward giving the Negro a square deal in face of plots and counter-plots to retard the progress of the colored officer in the United States Army.

There are many West Pointers, Northerners and Southerners, who look with rank disfavor on the policy of commissioning other than graduates of West Point. They are not enthusiastic over recognizing the white American who has not come from the Nation's military school, and the idea of putting officer's stripes on a colored American is distinctly repugnant to them. These autocratic notions, un-American as they are, and absurd as they may seem, are nurtured and put into practice whenever regular army officers of this school of thought get the least opportunity.

Ballou's Intentions of Best.

The 92nd Division, therefore, came into being sponsored by Secretary Baker and General Pershing, but frowned upon by many West Pointers in a position to at least temporarily handicap the division by the red tape route. The appointment of General Ballou as division commander did not improve the situation. In justice to General Ballou it can be said that his intentions were of the best, but the inevitable result of those who try to please everybody is that they please nobody.

General Ballou, aware of the hostility of many regular army men to his division, flirted with success by following the line of least resistance. His method of ameliorating conditions impaired rather than enhanced the morale of his colored officers and men. His famous order, known as Bulletin No. 35, issued last March at Camp Funston, in which he set up the contention that a colored soldier is guilty of a greater wrong in doing anything, no matter how legally correct, that would provoke race animosity, is a case in point. Although General Ballou had brought suit against the theatre manager who had denied the colored sergeant admittance at the time Bulletin No. 35 was issued, his advice that colored soldiers should not insist on their legal rights was depressing to those who do not believe rights come to us on a silver platter.

When the 92nd Division was formed the War Department had consented to it having all colored line officers. Yet, despite this understanding, there were times when three hundred white officers—first and second lieutenants—were filling places to which colored men were rightly entitled. When the division recently returned from overseas there were approximately six hundred colored line officers and two hundred and fifty white line officers.

Why white first and second lieutenants should be brought to the division and made battalion adjutants when there were colored captains and lieutenants of experience to choose from, many of whom had seen years of service in the regular army, was always a bitter pill for self-respecting colored commissioned men to swallow.

Promotions Few and Far Between.

The records will undoubtedly show that there were less promotions made in the 92nd Division than in any division of the American Expeditionary Forces. Not that no vacancies existed or no recommendations were made. Long before the armistice was signed first lieutenants were serving as company commanders in many instances. It will be found, upon investigation, that recommendations for promotion made by regimental commanders were invariably disapproved.

The reason for this wholesale turning down of promotions in the division can be answered best by Col. Allen J. Greer, of Tennessee, chief of staff of the 92nd Division. All recommendations came to him and the responsibility of looking with favor or disfavor on a proposed promotion is said to have rested largely with him. General Headquarters at Chaumont cannot be blamed for the paucity of promotions.

Failure to promote officers in the infantry regiments of the division is glaringly evident. No promotions are said to have been made in the 365th and 367th. One was made in the 366th and one in the 368th. About ten colored men were advanced in the 317th Ammunition Train.

Regimental Commanders Lacked Aggressiveness.

Had friends been as insistent in their demands for fair play as were the enemies of colored officers to retard their progress, there would be a different tale to tell. The regimental commanders, it seems, were none too aggressive in pushing their claims with those possessing a penchant for disapproving recommendations. General Ballou, friendly and sincere, gave the impression of being powerless to overcome the prejudicial attitude of subordinates on his staff.

Securing recognition for the colored officers of the 92nd Division has been a fight every inch of the way. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, has rendered valuable service in thwarting the reactionaries who deprecate the idea of making the Negro a commissioned officer: but unless Secre-

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Soldiers—1919
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HAPPY 365TH HEROES HOME WITH HUN TROPHIES

WATERMAN REPUBLICAN
MARCH 13, 1919

John Johnson, wounded 365th hero, and Miss E. Smith. She is admiring the German helmet that he found on the battle fields of France. At the right of the picture is a happy group of men of the "Buffalo" regiment as they appeared when detraining at the station.

HOMER B. ROBERTS, FIRST OF RACE TO BE COMMISSIONED IN UNITED STATES SIGNAL CROPS, COMMANDED LIAISON UNIT IN FIERCEST BATTLE OF WAR.

The K.C. Times

Enlisting in the army as a private, after recruiting thirty other soldiers, and returning a first lieutenant is the war record of Homer B. Roberts, a Kansas City Negro, who commanded a unit of the signal corps during some of the biggest battles of the war. Lieutenant Roberts was with the 325th field signal battalion in the Argonne forest and other big drives by the American forces. 3-29-19.

Lieutenant Roberts was a resident of Kansas City several years before enlisting in the army. He was an employe of the Afro-Mexican Land Company and lived at 2453 Montgall avenue. Shortly after enlisting he was made a sergeant and sent to a signal training camp in the South. In April, 1918, he was commissioned and sent to France.

He was on field duty eight months and supervised the establishing of communication under heavy fire in numerous battles. He was educated prior to the war in electrical engineering, but found no opportunity to utilize the knowledge until sent to France. The men under iLeutenant Roberts were attached to the 92d division of Negro troops. He was the first Negro commissioned in the signal troops, and his organization the first Negro signal unit in the American army.

In the Argonne battle two men of his command were mentioned for bravery in installing signal lines under fire. On the second day of the drive his men became soldiers of combat and captured a strong army position without assistance from other units. The battalion had the distinction of serving as the liaison unit between the Americans and the Fifth French army in the Argonne.—Kansas City Post (Tuesday).

KANSAS CAPITAL
MARCH 24, 1919

TOPEKA NEGRO SOLDIERS GIVE THEIR EXPERIENCES AT MEETING IN AUDITORIUM

The Lincoln, Douglas and Washington club held an enthusiastic meeting Sunday afternoon in the city auditorium. Special music was furnished by Jackson's Twenty-third Regimental band and the Liberty quartet. Patriotic songs were sung by the audience, and several members of the Ninety-second division, who were present, were introduced.

The Rev. T. W. Bowers gave the history of the lives of the three martyrs—Lincoln, Douglas and Washington. Lieut. W. Herbert Jamison and Lieut. George Hamilton, both officers in the Ninety-second division, and Topeka boys, entertained the audience with stories of France and the part the colored soldiers took in the fight for democracy. Lieutenant Watkins, of St. Louis, also delivered a short spirited speech. Sergeant Lee, a Topeka boy, told how his infantry went over top in support of the Thirty-fifth division during the struggle. While other speakers appeared on the platform, yet it was clearly seen that the people wanted to hear from the soldiers and so the boys in khaki held the day.

About 3,000 persons attended the meeting.

Dr. J. L. Ransom is president and J. H. B. Taylor, secretary of the Lincoln, Douglas and Washington club.

CAPT. J. Q. TAYLOR VISITS THIS CITY

The Nashville Globe 4-4-19

SPENDS WEEK IN NASHVILLE VISITING FRIENDS

GRADUATE FROM MEHARRY—COMMISSIONED IN DES MOINES—SAW SERVICE IN FRANCE

Among the visitors in the city this week is Captain J. Q. Taylor who was with the famous 92nd Division that went across and that gave such a splendid account of itself "over there." Dr. Taylor was Consultor of diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat for the entire division. He was commissioned at Des Moines, but was almost immediate-y promoted to the captaincy and was among the first to leave for the Front in France. He saw active service in the trenches on the Western Front and it is said that he is going to give some detailed information about the fighting qualities of the members of his division and especially about the boys from Tenessee. Captain Taylor is a Meharry graduate of the class of 1911 and while in this city was one of the most popular students that attended the school during his four years, being active in churck work and prominent in society. He is accompanied by Mrs. Taylor who was formerly a Miss Alice Woodson, of the class of 1912, Fisk University, and their daughter who will be two years of age Saturday. They are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Russell, 1730 Jefferson street, where they will remain until Saturday of this week.

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THINKS CONDEMNED OFFICERS DID NOT GET A FAIR TRIAL

The Afro-American

Ralph Tyler Throws Additional Light Upon The Events Leading Up to the Action of the Court Martial.

2-23-19

Superior White Officers at Fault.

BY RALPH W. TYLER
In Cleveland Advocate.

It is reported that four colored officers with the overseas troops in France, charged with cowardice, were found guilty and sentenced to be executed. I know nothing of the evidence brought out in their trial, for courts-martial in France were star-chamber affairs. I do know, however, that the opinion prevailed among colored officers "over there" that a charge preferred against them constituted a finding of guilty in advance of trial, when laid before a "benzine" board composed of white officers.

I do not believe these officers should be sentenced to imprisonment until all the men, officers and privates who fought in that engagement which resulted in charges of cowardice being preferred against the four colored officers have had an opportunity to be heard.

The engagement at Vienne l' Chateau, September 26th, in which the Second Battalion of the 368th Infantry took part, and which resulted in charges of cowardice being preferred against some of the officers, constitutes the only blot on the escutcheon of our colored army in France, and until all the evidence obtainable has been secured, I shall be loath to believe it was a blot.

To start with this story, I might say, inferentially, if you please, that the 368th, which left Camp Meade last spring, buoyed up with high anticipations, loyalty and patriotism, encountered, according to statements made to me, sufficient discouragement to destroy the morale of any unit immediately they embarked on the ship that was to carry them to France to fight for "world democracy," for they were discriminated against at the start---restricted to certain decks and dining room privileges. Segregated on American ship while en route to help "make the world safe for democracy."

The 368th was the first unit of the 92nd Division to be thrown into an engagement, which was the one at Vienne l' Chateau. The function of the Second Battalion in this engagement was to establish a liaison between the Americans on the right and the French on the left. It was under the command of Maj. Max Elser, a white officer. As reported to me, the battalion went into that engagement ---attempted the perilous undertaking ---without having been provided artillery or machine gun support; without maps, without hand grenades, and insufficient ammunition. The major was nowhere to be found during the engagement. Two of the colored captains, after they had gone over the top and running into a nest of machine guns, turned back and asked for support, and got the Third Battalion. But they could not get in touch with their major, who had retired, immediately the engagement got hot, to the rear somewhere, thus preventing company commanders to connect with him to secure orders.

Unsupported, meeting with far superior numbers of the enemy, with insufficient ammunition, no artillery support and no grenades, the only thing for the men to do was to retreat or be annihilated. Some of them chose the former, not being able to get in touch with their commanding major, with the result that the major, after the failure of the effort, made wholesale charges against colored officers of cowardice and inefficiency, and the "benzine" board did the rest.

The Third Battalion, I was told, had taken almost three kilometers when it was cut off by the enemy and forced to stay in a German dugout.

The major who was in command, however, was, in a few days after this unfortunate attempt on the part of the two battalions to establish a liaison, was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel and later given command of a colored regiment. His reward was promotion; charges of cowardice and inefficiency was the reward of the colored officers.

It would seem that no efficient officer would send his command into an engagement totally unprepared, and if the emergency was so acute as to force him to do it, he would at least remain where it could get in touch with him, and would not charge cowardice and inefficiency if it failed.

Once a man's life is taken it can never be returned. For that reason every man prosecuted where death is the penalty, ought to have every possible opportunity to establish his innocence. The entire membership, rank and file, of the two battalions in that Vienne l' Chateau engagement should be given an opportunity to testify even if the trial is a star-chamber affair.

Now that the armistice has been signed, hostilities ceased, and these officers have been "tried and convicted" by a "benzine" board, and their fate hangs in the balance, I can be excused for giving the information I have gleaned. In next week's issue I will give further information conveyed to me about this unfortunate engagement which resulted in several officers being charged and tried and convicted of cowardice and inefficiency. Their lives and reputations are precious to them and their families. If actually guilty, and that without a scintilla of doubt, the race cannot complain if they be made to pay the penalty. But be sure they are guilty.

COLORED LIEUTENANTS REFUSE TO PARADE BEHIND PRIVATES

The Star-Journal
Sept 15 1919

There is another bitter complaint about the treatment of Lieutenants Browns and Bass, by a department foreman of the post-office Friday, May 9, when the 138th Infantry returned to St. Louis. It is stated that the post-office employes, at 18th street, were ordered to march from their building to the old office on Olive street, where they would greet the returning soldiers. All men who had seen service abroad were told to wear their uniforms. Accordingly Messrs Brown and Bass were the ranking officers, white or colored.

It is said that after they were given an honor position, between the national standard and the P. O. Service flag at the head of the column, by the Assistant Superintendent of Mails they were called to the rear by the Superintendent. Of course the lieutenants could not, according to military tactics, march behind privates so they left the line and did not parade. It is stated that Postmaster Selph was not in the city.

HIGHEST NEGRO OFFICER IS HERE

Major Patterson, Colored Judge Advocate in A. E. F., Is Back in Muskogee.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., DEMOCRAT
MAY 15, 1919

Major Adam E. Patterson, formerly a colored attorney of this city, who attained the highest position of any negro in the American Expeditionary Forces, returned to Muskogee Thursday and will deliver a public address at Convention hall tonight on his experiences in France.

Major Patterson served as judge advocate of the Ninety-second division from September 1, until he returned to the states in February. It was the highest post to which a negro attained in the expeditionary forces. His service in France brought him promotion from a captaincy to a major's commission.

The major was formerly an attorney at the Muskogee bar, but left here in 1914, going to Chicago. He trained at Des Moines, Iowa, and was commissioned a captain early in the war.

During his stay in France, he was in the Argonne, Metz and Vosges battles, but was not injured.

Before he left Muskogee, Major Patterson was one of the leading candidates for the position of registrar of the treasury, to which Houston B. Teehee, a full-blood Cherokee, was appointed.

Major Patterson has been discharged from the army and expects to re-enter the practice of law. He has not determined whether he will return to Muskogee or go elsewhere.

PRAISE FOR THE 317TH ENGINEERS.

The Star-Journal
Friday Feb 3 1919

Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, A. P. O. 766 Mobile. This regiment came overseas with trust imposed in it by the authorities. For more than a hundred years the corps of engineers has maintained a proud record of achievement, whether in peace or war, from the blazing sun of the tropics to the eternal ice and snow of the arctic regions, and at pleasure to the present as well as to the former commanding officers of the regiment to be able to say that your work has been in accordance with the best traditions of the Engineers service. The meritorious work of the 7th French Army in the Vosges at Frapelle, Lafontelle and other points in the St. Mihiel sector and as a corps regiment First American Army, from Sept. 26th 1918, to and after the close of the hostilities on Nov. 11 in Argonne Forest, Nueville, Chappy, Varennes, Tour de Paris, Abre De Crochet, Lancon, La Mort Homme, Bugueuay and Buzanay in the Ardennes, is deserving of the highest commendation. In returning to your homeland you should remember the many thousand of your fellow soldiers who played the game to the end and who are sleeping their last sleep in the soil of France. You owe it to them to carry on.

You are dishonoring their memory and smirching your own good record if you don't remember what you have done in the Argonne and the Ardennes and play the game to the finish.

LIEUT. COL. CASSIDY,
G. B. HOWARD,
First Lieut. Inf., U. S. A., Adjt.

CO. L. CLEARING CAMP

AT WESTFIELD, MASS., WITH COLORED SEPARATE CO., FROM CONN. — COLORED SOLDIERS CLEARING UP AND VISITORS DISAPPOINTED—CO. L ENTIRELY SEPARATED FROM ITS REGIMENT WITH WHITE SOLDIERS AND NOT SENT TILL FORMER COMRADES HAVE VACATED.

The Bardica
10-20-19

The unattached company of Colored troops that has been doing guard duty at the Watertown arsenal has been relieved by the 21st and 23d coast artillery companies of Portland Me. The Colored company has gone to Camp Bartlett, Westfield.

By J. Harry Hartley in Boston Globe)

Camp Bartlett, Westfield, Oct. 14.—Many thousands of visitors came here today, including a delegation from Hartford and New Haven, to visit the soldiers of the independent Colored company of Connecticut.

Many of the latter were considerably disappointed, as this morning a detail of 75 men was ordered to work on the clearing up of the property and they had little time to spend with their frineds.

This company, with Co. L, 6th Infantry, the only Colored company in Massachusetts, have been formed into a provisional Colored battalion with Maj. Walter C. Cooley of the 1st Vermont as commander and Lieut. George F. Seamon as adjutant. They are camped on the ground vacated by the 104th infantry in which is the 6th Mass. National Guard regiment to which Co. L belonged for 40 years.

SEGREGATION UNNECESSARY

The New York Age
Sept 11 1919

Secretary Baker Says White and Colored Officers Were Given Like Accommodations But Separation Was Unnecessary.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Washington, D. C.—The policy of segregating colored officers on board ships and discriminating against them on account of their color is condemned by Secretary Baker, who, in a statement given out for public perusal declares that "this separation was unnecessary and should not have been made."

In discussing the indignities to which colored officers were subjected on the George Washington the Secretary of War says;

"The allegations of race discrimination are based upon the assignment of staterooms, dining rooms and deck space on board the George Washington on the trip to France. In fact, the staterooms assigned to colored officers were equal in character and location to those assigned to white officers of corresponding grades and were no more crowded than the latter. The after dining room assigned to colored officers was equal in every respect to that assigned to white officers ,though somewhat smaller. Both dining rooms were located on the same deck, and the food served and service given in them were of the same quality. The principal reason for assigning colored officers to a separate dining room was the fact that its size lent itself well to the accommodation of the officers of a regiment. The after end of one deck overlooked a portion of a lower deck upn which band concerts were given. The space for spectators was divided between colored and white officers. While by this arrangement white and colored officers were given like accommodations, this separation was unnecessary and should not have been made."

CHAPLAIN SCOTT A VISITOR

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Lizzie M. Graves, president of the Comebabi Mining company, was in the city last week. * The tenth annual convention of the State Federation of Women's Clubs convened at Pasadena last week. * The Angelus theater, operated by Johnson and Williams, is playing to packed houses nightly. * Chaplain Scott of the French Cavalry, U. S. A., is in the city visiting his family. He held forth at the M. E. church Sunday; his many friends were glad to hear him. * Rev. J. T. Hill is better. * Rev. E. W. McKinchen is home after a pleasant sojourn at Santa Barbara. * The cotton fields of southern California will soon call for the pickers and ginners. * Instead of the usual bazaar of the Y. M. C. A., there will be a union rally Sunday, Aug. 13, at Roberts' new auditorium. * All nsws will be appreciated by C. A. Crain, 1392 Newton street. * James Ponder, Pullman porter, left for Atlanta. * A new enterprise has been organized here with J. H. Denny president, J. T. Ambrose secretary, S. H. Hoopgood treasurer, James Sykes and M. B. Starkes associate members.

Soldiers – 1919 366
Officers

Colored Soldiers Organize Grand Army of Americans; Have Been Incorporated

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Washington, D. C.—The Grand Army of Americans, an organization composed entirely of colored soldiers of all wars, has been incorporated by the filing of the certificate of incorporation in the recorders of deed office. The incorporators are Captain Samuel F. Sewell of the regular army, Lieutenant D. W. Jones Serena S. Ivy, aid to the provost marshal general, Lieutenant Thomas H. R. Clarke, of the Spanish-American War and William T. Ferguson.

The commander for the department of the District of Columbia, Captain Samuel F. Sewell and the organizer, Mr. Wm. T. Ferguson, have been invited to join another organization and supervise the affairs of its "colored branch," neither one has any intention of becoming a member of a jim crow organization, but are going ahead and perfecting plans for the extension of the Grand Army of Americans, in every city and state in the Union. The Grand Army of Americans is a soldier organization and all honorably discharged soldiers are eligible for membership.

COOK RECOMMENDED FOR SERVICE CROSS

(Special to The New York Age)

Paris, France.—It is reported that Col. P. L. Miles of the 371st Infantry has recommended that General Pershing award Prof. Cook, a Y. M. C. A. worker, a Distinguished War Cross for aiding wounded members of the regiment until gassed during the great Champagne offensive in September.

Prof. Cook went with the men to the front line trenches and rendered valuable aid. When gassed he carried on his person more than 150,000 francs, which boys in the regiment had given him to keep when they went "over the top." He was walked over for more than an hour before discovered.

The money was on him when he lost consciousness and taken by Regimental Sergeant Major White, who sent it to general headquarters at Chaumont. When Prof. Cook was discharged from the hospital and made inquiry about the money it was returned to him. Not a cent was missing.

Prof. Cook resides in Kansas City, Mo., where he is a teacher in the Lincoln High School. He is on a leave of absence.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
MARCH 16, 1919

PLAYED JAZZ IN FRANCE

Band of 350th Field Artillery to Give Two Concerts Here.

Lieutenant J. Tim Brymn, known as "Mr. Jazz Himself," will appear Wednesday at the Academy of Music for a matinee and night performance with his 70 "Black Devils" of the 350th Field Artillery Band. Brymn is the composer of "Please Go 'Way and Let Me Sleep," "Josephine, My Joe," "Good Morning, Carrie," "La Rumba" and 100 other songs, including his latest, "The Philadelphia Sunday Blues," which he has written in honor of the appearance of his company in this city.

The 350th Field Artillery Band is the only colored aggregation of musicians to appear before President Wilson and

LIEU. J. TIM BRYMN.

General Pershing by special request during the tour of the battle front by the country's Chief Executive on his visit to France prior to the opening of the peace conference.

To Brymn and his musicians "jazz" is second nature. No band in the military establishment of the United States overseas built up such a reputation as this one for cutting the corners in musical compositions. The band played in all parts of the Allied countries and immediately became the jazz sensation.

The forthcoming St. Louis concerts will be in the nature of a triumphant homecoming for the colored musicians who did as much as any other musical organization from this country to spread the gospel of jazz in Europe. The men played before hundreds of thousands of people accustomed to the purest of classic music and their rollicking work with their instruments always won applause. Their jazz appealed to ears attuned only to the best because it was so funny.

Lieutenant Brymn has a number of instrumental soloists with his band, but he expects also to present a singer to diversify his concerts. On his program are cornet and trombone solos, several varieties of "Blues," a battle scene called "Dash of the 350th F. A.," a march called "General Austin," and some other unique offerings.

Lieutenant Brown First To Return

Lieutenant Emmett Brown, first of the St. Louis officers to return home, tells of fierce fighting in France. Lieutenant Brown was attached to the famous 372nd Infantry when the regiment made its glorious fight in the Champaign sector, September 26. For this, the entire regiment was decorated with the Croix de Guerra and one palm leaf. In this offensive the 372nd lost 49 officers and more than 300 men. Brown was the only officer of six in his company who was not killed or injured. Four were killed outright, among whom were: Lieut. Tillman Harpole, a former St. Louis Sumner High student; and Lieut. Merriweather of Kansas City.

Immediately after this battle, Brown was transferred to the 317th Ammunition train of the 92nd Division. This unit contained a large portion of St. Louis boys, and during the offensive before Metz was commanded by Major M. T. Dean, Colored. J. Roger Inge was Sergeant Major of the Train. Lieutenant Brown will return to his former position in the St. Louis post office after a short rest.

BROOKLYN DAILY CITIZEN
JANUARY 30, 1919

BRAVE NEGRO SOLDIER.

Led His Comrades Against the Boche Though Gassed.

A Hampton graduate, First Lieut. Charles [illegible] Barclay ('95), an officer in the Colored National Guard of Connecticut for some time before the war, and in the winter of 1918 was a member of the 382nd Infantry stationed at Camp Stuart, Va., and scheduled for foreign service. Lieut. Barclay wrote from France, Nov. 1:

"My regiment was in the big drive which started at 11 p. m. on Sept. 25. We were then about two miles from the battle line, ready to go over the top. I shal never forget that night. The sky along the line was ablaze from the heavy artillery fire with which the Allies were driving the Boche out of the trenches. Our boys put up a brave fight and drove the enemy from Ripont to Monthois, capturing many prisoners, machine-guns and material. Our losses were small.

"It was a terrible fight combating the Huns' heavy artillery and machine-gun nests which they used to cover their retreat. The first day out my platoon shot down one enemy plane which would have done considerable damage to the troops whose flank we were protecting with machine-guns. During the attack, I was wounded in the foot and gassed, but continued on with my boys for five days, when, finally, I was ordered back to the rear. The following day the regiment was relieved."—Southern W[illegible]

Lieutenant Rodney D. Hardeway

Lieutenant Hardeway, formely Society Editor of The Houston Observer is back at his desk after having seen real fighting in No Mans' Land on more than one occasion. His future duties will not require the kind of going over the top that we have heard so much about, however, but as City Editor this training has indeed well fitted him to give to readers of The Observer the best in the shop.

The Lieutenant is a married man, having sent all the way to Texas for the apple of his eye to come to New York City where they were united in Holy wedlock just before sailing for Europe with his Regiment in the 92nd Division. See him for all advertisements, subscriptions and job printing.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

Mr. George Williams Horner, Registrar, who has just returned from Camp [illegible] was seen about the campus last week. .... Lieut. Benjamin Ammons former Commandant, was a visitor recently and gave us many interesting accounts of his experience in France. .... The Hon. Paul Jones was a Chapel visitor recently.... Lieut. Robert E. Anderson gave us a brief account of his Army Life in France which was very interesting to both faculty and students. .... A Campus social was given in the students on Monday afternoon from 4:00 to 5:00 o'clock. Everyone had a most enjoyable time.

MACBETH MAKES GOOD IN THE ARMY

Drafted in July He Returns To Baltimore a Second Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Gobert E. Macbeth, who with 110 other Baltimore boys, was drafted last July and sent to the Atlanta University Training Detachment as a "buck" private, is back in Baltimore on leave. Lt. Macbeth was the only one sent from the Atlanta Detachment to the Infantry Central Officers Training School, Camp Pike, Ark. There were 8,000 men in the school, 100 of whom were colored. After the signing of the Armistice the men were given the choice of continuing the course or an honorable discharge as privates. 500 whites and 27 colored men "stuck it out" and completed the course, receiving their commissions January 15th last. Lt. Macbeth ranked first in all of the twenty-five different military subjects and fifth in field tactics. He was the smallest and youngest man in the class. He is the product of the Colored High School and Teachers' Training School of Baltimore and taught school in this city 18 months. When drafted he was a clerk in the War Department, Washington, and had just completed his first year as a law student at Howard University.

Among those of his class at Camp Pike were old army men who had seen service for from two to twenty years in Cuba, Mexico and the Phillippines in the U. S. Army. This class of colored men enjoyed the distinction of being the smartest, most intellectual, best drilled and disciplined group of men in Camp Pike, as shown by the Official Records.

The course at Camp Pike was the most intensive and difficult of all war training camps, as it was planned to rush these men immediately on the firing line.

The course among other things emphasized, discipline in the extreme, self reliance, initiative, aggressiveness and a fundamental conception of team work, which is the basis of effective modern warfare.

Lieut. Macbeth, while on leave is residing with his father, Mr. Arthur L. Macbeth, 637 Pitcher St. Lt. Macbeth has been offered his former position in the War Department, when released from the service. Dr. Chester S. Macbeth, his brother, of Chicago is in the Army Medical Reserve Corps.

BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES
MARCH 16, 1919

NEGRO OFFICER TELLS STORY OF WAR TO U. L. CLUB

Lieut. Harold B. de Loiselle, a negro officer of the 106th Infantry, painted a vivid picture of the battles in which the 27th Division fought, at a smoker held last evening by the New Union League Club in the club house, on Kenmore place. The young officer wa sone of two men to receive the British war cross for gallantry under fire. As an intelligence officer, h ewas able to witness the battles fro man advanced viewpoint and he gave an intimate account of the capture of Mount Kemmel and the breaking through of the Hinden-

burg line.

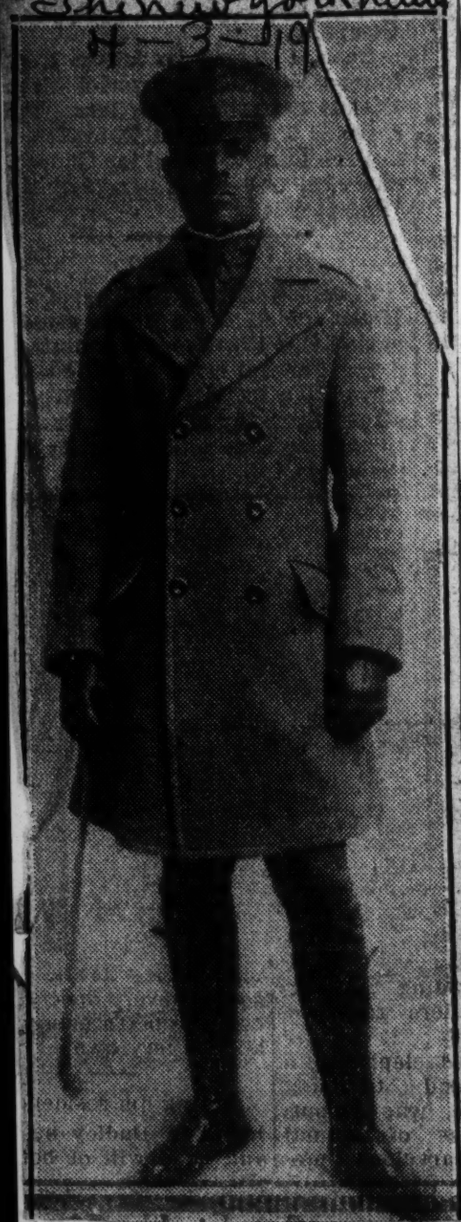
A fine vaudeville program was given under direction of Warren I. Lee. Over 300 were present.

"BUFFALO" BANDMASTER HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY WIDELY KNOWN MUSICIANS

New York Will Have Its First Opportunity of Hearing Thompson Since His Return April 9

Coming before the New York public with the stamp of approval of some of the world's leading musicians, Bandmaster E. E. Thompson of the 367th

The New York Herald 4-3-19



LIEUT. E. E. THOMPSON, Bandmaster of the 367th Infantry and One of the World's Leading Musicians.

Infantry (Buffaloes) should make an auspicious debut at Manhattan Casino on April 9. Walter Damroch in a signed statement said of Mr. Thompson: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend highly Lieut. E. E. Thompson, both as a musician and as bandmaster. At the request of Gen. Pershing I examined over two hundred bandmasters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, and Lieut. Thompson easily ranked among the first ten." Frank Damrosch, director of the Institute of Musical Art, says: "It gives me great pleasure in stating that Lieut. Edward Emmanuel Thompson, leader of the 367th Infantry, U. S. A., Band, is known to me as an excellent musician and thoroughly competent bandmaster. Lieut. Thompson was a student of the Institute of Musical Art for three years, from 1908 to 1911, during which period he proved himself to be an unusually intelligent, conscientious and faithful student. I do not hesitate to recommend him among the most competent bandmasters in this country." Recommended by such masters of the art, it is now up to our people to turn out and pay tribute to the unassuming and efficient musicians, and when he raises his baton to send his musicians away on a sea of music at Manhattan Casino on the night of April 9, we hope it will be before one of our most appreciative audiences. A few boxes for the affair are still left and can be had at the Martin Smith Music School, 139 West 136th street.

Dr. Smith Opens Office

Dr. Troy Smith, formerly resident physician of Provident Hospital, is now located at 3515 S. State street. Phone Douglas 8209. In the office of Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams. Chicagoans are fortunate in having such a capable member of the medical profession added to her list. Dr. Smith is an exemplification of "preparedness" having received the degree of bachelor of science and doctor of medicine at Indiana university and spent one year as resident physician in Provident hospital, together with post-graduate courses along special lines. So the service he offers Chicagoans is the best there is in the line of his profession. Dr. Smith was commissioned first lieutenant of the medical reserve corps, is a member of the Chicago Medical society, the American Medical association, Illinois State Medical association, the Alpha chapter of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity and many other organizations. There is no question but what Dr. Smith will receive, as he richly deserves, a liberal share of patronage.

Dr. Smith

MAJOR JAS. R. WHITE AND LIEUT. J. L. LEACH AT PEORIA

The Peoria Star 4-14-19

Last week this school was favored with a visit from two army officers from over the seas, in the person of Major James R. White and Lieut. J. L. Leach. Both looked like typical soldiers and capable of taking care of themselves anywhere and in any company. Their remarks to the school, in which they related some of their army experiences in France were highly interesting. A vote of thanks was extended them. Lieut. Leach is a graduate of the High School and at the time of his call to the service of his country was serving as Medical Inspector of the city schools.

Capt. Spencer C. Dickerson Resumes His Practice

Chicago has too few specialists in the eye, ear, nose, and throat not to welcome home Dr. Spencer C. Dickerson, 3601 S. State street, who has just returned with the Rainbow Infantry, Chicago's pride. Dr. Dickerson performed so many difficult operations on the delicate organs of the head with such eminent success that the French and American medical chiefs not only commended him verbally, but voluntarily gave him written testimonials that are mute proofs of his skill. With the hundreds of army cases that came directly or indirectly under his care and observation, there were scores of the French citizens who also heard of his skill and came to him for treatment.

Capt. Dickerson

Dr. Dickerson is a graduate of Tillotson College, Austin, Tex.; of the University of Chicago, and Rush Medical school. He held the chair of science in Roger Williams University, lectured at Meharry Medical school on the physiology and anatomy of the central nervous system. For two years he was instructor of physiology at Rush Medical school, and spent one year as house physician at Freedman's hospital, Washington, D. C. He has taken post-graduate courses in several of the largest medical schools in the country, and offers the citizens of Chicago the latest and best methods of treating the eye, ear, nose and throat. Chicagoans bid him a hearty welcome and will demonstrate their welcome in a tangible way by filling his office as they did before he went to war, and recommending him to others who are in need of expert services. Dr. Dickerson is also a member of the staff of eye, ear, nose and throat specialists of Rush Medical College and of the medical department of the University of Chicago.

GALLANT NEGRO OFFICER TELLS OF HOT FIGHTING

CHEYENNE WYOMING STATE LEADER APRIL 11, 1919

LIEUT. JOHN E. LEONARD OF CHEYENNE CITED FOR BRAVERY IN CAPTURING FIRST GERMAN TAKEN BY HIS DIVISION.

Lieutenant John E. Leonard, a colored officer who was cited for capturing the first German prisoner taken by the Ninety-second division, was the principal speaker at an interesting meeting of the Colored People's Civic association which was held last night at the annex of the A. M. E. church. He related reminiscences of the war, refraining with becoming modesty from referring to his own conspicuously gallant service in the final campaign that crushed Prussianism.

H. C. Jefferson presided at the meeting. Samuel James illuminatingly discussed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States. Mrs. James Smith sang.

Lieut. Leonard enlisted March 6, 1899, and served in Troops D, H and G of the 9th cavalry in the Philippines. His service in the islands continued until 1917, when he returned to the States and enrolled at an officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 368th infantry in October, 1917, and went overseas in June, 1918. He participated in the battle of St. Die Vosges, the Meuse-Argonne offensive and the fighting in the Marbache sector. He was participating in the offensive operations of the Second army when the armistice was signed November 11th.

Lieut. Leonard arrived from overseas Feb. 15th and was discharged from the army at Camp Meade March 22nd. With his wife and two children he resides at 1014 West Nineteenth street.

N Y C EVE WORLD MAY 12, 1919

NEGROES SEEK HEAD OF ARMY COLONEL

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, May 11. — Negro editors in New York and Washington have started a movement to have Col. Allen J. Greer of the United States Army fired. They demand his dismissal from the service because of an alleged statement that the negroes under him in France ran.

The Crisis, of New York and the Eagle, of Washington, are after Col. Greer, who first won his honors in the Philippines.

It is asserted by these newspapers that Col. Greer, in a letter to Senator McKellar of Tennessee, said that the colored men in his command "failed in all their missions, laid down and sneaked to the rear."

The letter, they add, quotes a Major who said: "The men are rank cowards—there is no other word for it."

"They have, in fact, been dangerous to no one but themselves and women," Col. Greer is said to have written Senator McKellar.

Letters demanding Col. Greer's dismissal from the army have been sent to Secretary Baker.

Col. Greer is a native of Memphis, Tenn. He wears a Congressional medal for bravery displayed in the Philippine campaign. He is a Colonel of Infantry in the Regular Army.

LIEUTENANT FLIPPER TO AID SENATE COMMITTEE

(Special to The New York Age)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Lieut. Henry O. Flipper, formerly of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, arrived in Washington Friday, the 19th instant, to accept a position as interpreter and translator of the Mexican Investigating Committee of which Senator Albert B. Fall is chairman. Lieut. Flipper was the first colored graduate of West Point. After a service of five years in the 10th Cavalry, he was court-martialed and dismissed on flimsy trumpd-up charges. There is now pending a bill to restore him to the service.

Mr. Flipper was for a long time clerk of the court of Private Land Claims, in which he rendered valuable and efficient service to the government. Senator Fall is an old and faithful friend of Mr. Flipper and a firm believer in his honesty, integrity and manly qualities. He is an accomplished Spanish scholar, writing and speaking the language with accuracy and precision.

PROVIDENCE R. I. BULLETIN FEBRUARY 18, 1919

HEROISM OF NEGRO SOLDIERS TOLD BY U. S. ARMY OFFICER

Capt. J. H. Pryor Speaks in Trinity Auditorium.

Capt. J. Holman Pryor of the Three Hundred and Seventy-second United States Infantry, a negro regiment, told of the part played by our colored fighters in France before a large audience last night in Trinity Union M. E. Church auditorium. Capt. Pryor came here under the auspices of the Providence Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People.

Capt. Pryor commanded L Company, Sixth Massachusetts National Guard, in France from March, 1918, until last October, when he was discharged from the service. He told of the valiant fighting the Three Hundred and Seventy-second did while serving with French army divisions. He mentioned the work of Col. William Hayward's Fifteenth New York National Guard, but said that same spirit with which those men fought could be found among all the colored fighters. Capt. Pryor's regiment arrived in New York last Friday, will be transferred from Camp Upton to Devens to-morrow for demobilization.

During the evening the Lyric Musical Association entertained. J. F. Lopez, Dr. J. J. Robinson and Miss Roberta J. Dunbar, officers of the association, comprised the committee in charge of the meeting.

Capt. J. Edward Jones and Capt. West Hampton, just from France, addressed the Men's Club of St. Luke's P. E. Church Thursday evening and gave some valuable information touching the activities of the colored troops in France.

Soldiers—1919 367

Officers

The Colored American In War Work

The Daily Herald

Twelve Leading Schools Centers For Units Of Reserve Officers Training Corps And Military Instruction

4-23-19

Washington, D. C., April 23.—Following the demobilization of the Students' Army Training Corps shortly after the signing of the armistice, the War Department, to stimulate the patriotic spirit of young men in the colleges and schools of the land and fit them for efficient service in defense of the nation, formulated plans for the establishment of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Under this system the students of the various educational institutions who are able to meet the required standards, mentally, physically and temperamentally, are trained to become officers in the Amry, prepared to take their places in the active military service, should necessity arise. Watchful of the welfare of the colored young man and anxious that the colored schools of the country should be given a proper opportunity to share in this advance work of preparedness, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, took up the matter with the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department, in charge of the training and instruction branch of the War Plans Divisions, General Staff, with the result that twelve of the leading colored schools of the country have been selected as centers for the establishment of units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. In addition to having the schools enlisted under this advantageous banner, Dr. Scoitt was able to have a number of thoroughly competent colored army officers stationed at the schools to serve as instructors in military science and tactics.

R. O. T. C. Units and Their Military

Herewith is given a complete list of the schools selected up to April 1st, 1919, together with a roster of the officers designated as military instructors therein. All of the instruction for the present, is in infantry movements.

Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Major Milton T. Dean and First Lieutenant Campbell C. Johnson.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Captain Russell Smith, First Lieut. James C. Pinkston and Second Lieut. Harry J. Mack.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; First Lieut. Percival R. Piper.

Negro A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Second Lieut. Horace Wilder.

South Carolina A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C.; First Lieut. Samuel Hull.

Hampton A. and I. Institute, Hampton, Va.; First Lieut. Leonard L. McLeod.

Virginia N. and I. Institute, Petersburg, Va.; Second Lieut. Ernest C. Johnson.

Prarie View N. I. College, Prarie View, Texas; First Lieut. Walter A. Giles.

Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial School, Nashville, Tenn.; First Lieut. Grant Stuart.

West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, W. Va.; First Lieutenant John H. Purnell.

Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark.; First Lieutenant Elijah H. Goodwin.

Straight College, New Orleans, La. Captain Charles C. Cooper.

HIM AND HIS FAMOUS BAND IN CHICAGO.

4-13-19

Much added interest will be taken by Chicagoans in the appearance of Jim Europe's Band, at the auditorium theater, all the week of the 27th of April. Owing to the fact that added to the wonderful band will be the appearance of Lieut. Noble Sissle, who after receiving his commission in France from an army school, was assigned to the 8th Illinois Regiment for duty. Although Lieutenant Sissle was only with the organization during the last month of the war yet by his congenial disposition and faithfulness to his duties as a member of his colonel's staff he was soon able to form the good comradeship of all the officers and soldiers of this famous regiment.

LIEUT. NOBLE SISSLE.

Another added feature which will cause a great deal of joy to the folks of the "windy city" will be the singing of "The Melody Man," Creighton Thompson, a Chicago boy who has made good all through the east as well as the west.

Lieut. Jim Europe has an aggregation of singers and players that will put down such a barrage of music, mirth and melody that every Negro Chicagoan will be proud of the fact that he is of Ethiopian birth.

PEORIA JOURNAL MARCH 1, 1919

LIEUT. TISDELL, HERO OF BATTLES, BACK IN PEORIA

Lieut. Roy Tisdell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tisdell, 216 Pine street and gallant negro officer of Machine Gun company No. 370th Infantry, formerly old Co. K, arrived in Peoria from Chicago over the Rock Island at 1:45 o'clock last night.

With his face wreathed in that popular military smile and a Croix de Guerre pinned to his breast, the young negro hero today is being royally welcomed by hundreds of friends and relatives. Lieutenant Tisdell has seen nine months in the fiercest of fighting on the French front, and was one of the most popular "Black Devils" overseas.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT MARCH 16, 1919

NEGRO FIGHTERS BACK

Soldiers Who Were in Great Argonne Offensive Here for Discharge.

A detachment of seventy negroes, under command of a negro first lieutenant, Homer Roberts, arrived at Camp Travis for discharge Monday morning. They are members of the 325th Signal Battalion and have seen much active service, among the engagements being the long fight in the Argonne forest.

Forty-five wounded soldiers are expected to arrive at the Base Hospital, Camp Travis next week, according to a telegram received at the hospital Monday morning. These men were landed at Newport News and sent to Hampton, Va., from which station they were transfered to Camp Travis.

Five overseas patients arrived at the Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Monday: Private George W. Hudnell, Company A, 360th Infantry; Private W. M. Gibbs, unassigned; Private Uuss Carpenter, Company C, 530th Engineers; Private W. P. Hoban, unassigned, and Private R. A. Potter, Company C, 315th Engineers.

N Y C AMERICAN MARCH 24, 1919

Lieut. Europe Gives a Rousing Concert

LIEUTENANT JAMES REESE EUROPE and his Three Hundred and Sixty-ninth United States Infantry "Hell Fighters'" Band gave a concert at the Manhattan Opera House last night.

The event was the last of a series that introduced an original note into local musical history. The members of that extraordinary band, recently returned from the battlefields of France, played a programme that ranged from jazz to so-called "high brow," and from patriotic airs to negro spirituals.

Lieutenant Europe, Lieutenant Noble Sissle, Steve and Herbert Wright, drum specialists, the 'cellist, Leonard Jeter, and Felix Weir, with his violin, were accorded special applause.

A DELIGHTFUL BANQUET.

Lieut. John R. Fairley Royally Entertained by the South Side Do-Right Club and Uniform Rank of the B. L. I. P. U. of A.

PRIVATE SHAW READS ORIGINAL POEM.

Sun. 4-3-19.

One of the most pretentious as well as enjoyable banquets ever given in this city was that given in honor of the return of Lieut. John R. Fairley of the 92nd Division by the South Side "Do Right Club" of the Building Laborers' International Protective Union of America No. 1 at their elegant hall 1731 Lydia avenue, last Sunday evening at 6 p. m.

With Our Soldier Boys

Edward T. Banks, the "fighting" secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Dayton, Ohio, gave a most thrilling tale of his experiences on the battle fronts in France before large and appreciative audience at Triedstone Baptist Church last week Monday evening. Mr. Banks rendered most valiant service with the 92d Division, was gased five times and went "over the top" as many times. He spoke of the hospitality of the French people and praised in the highest terms the fighting qualities of our boys on the front. Mr. Banks will return the latter part of the month and lecture in the interest of St. James' A. M. E. Church. He was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Anderson, 2326 East 90th street. At the close of his lecture Mr. Banks displayed a rare collection of trophies which he collected "over there." * Lieutenant Noble Sissle, tenor soloist of the great 369th (old New York 15th) band, giving a series of concerts in Chicago this week is making a great hit with the Chicago audiences composed of all races. * Sergeant W. D. Jefferson, Camp Grant, visited his parents. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Jefferson, here last week. * The "Soldiers' Aides" entertained in grand style for the boys from overseas at Mrs. Louis Jackson's residence, 2265 East 49th street. * S. L. Toney, 325th Field Signal Battalion, has returned to the city, having been honorably discharged. He says that the 325th was the only signal battalion "over the top." Mr. Toney's native home is Avonia, Va. * Miss Bertha Smith received an interesting letter from Wesley Jackson of the 803d Pioneer Regiment in Monta-Chume, France, only six hours run from St. Nazairre. He is in fine health and hopes to be here very soon. * The

E. T. Banks

CHATTANOOGA TENN NEWS APRIL 12, 1919

NEGRO CAPTAIN NOW CARRIED AS A. W. O. L.

CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATING $2,100.

Would Give Men in France Checks Instead of Cash, It Is Alleged.

Appropriating to his own use his company fund of $1,820 and $250 belonging to men of his company is the charge made by military authorities at Fort Oglethorpe against Capt. Emmett White, colored, late of the 366th infantry, but now A. W. O. L., and carried on official reports as a deserter. Just how much more money he is alleged to have taken is not known, but it is stated that he borrowed considerably from men of his outfit, and also that bogus checks from Chicago are coming in to for headquarters by the dozens.

The money was taken while the 336th infantry was in France, is the charge. Authorities at the post said he would get the money from the quartermaster at the end of the month, the money being the monthly amount due the men of his company. Instead of paying the men cash he would give them checks on a bank in Chicago, all of which, it is said have been returned to Fort Oglethorpe with the information that no funds to his account were available and with the request that collections be made from Capt. White.

He was carried as a deserter the 8th of this month. He is said to live at Des Moines, Ia. The usual reward for the arrest of deserters is offered by the government.

One by one the sons of Meharry are returning from overseas. Lieut. R. T. Brown, Jr., M. D., of Birmingham, Ala., called to pay his respects as did Lieut. C. M. Gloster, M. D. Memphis, Tenn., and Lieut. Ben Saterfield. The school is glad to welcome their return.

ARMY OFFICERS' ORDER REVOKED

Colored Officers Qualified For Service in the Regular Army

Washington D., C. May 14—Emmet J. Scott announced this week that the finding of the Board of white officers at Camp Meade that colored officers be not examined for the regular army because they were unqualified by reason of qualities inherent in the Negro race", has been revoked.

The Chief of Staff has personally directed the Commanding General at Camp Meade to revoke the finding. He has also directed that in the matter of the colored officers being commissioned in the Army there is to be no exclusion on account of color.

CORPORAL JAMES M. EDWARDS WILL BE APPOINTED LIEUTENANT.

Dear Editor—Only a few words to inform you that Corporal James M. Edwards, who was in the Carrizal fight, will be appointed a second lieutenant soon. He is a native of Chattanooga, Tenn. Finishing high school there, he went to Ft. Riley, Kans., and graduated as veterinarian in 1912. He is 24 years old. Your truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

ILLINOIS FIGHTING OFFICER MADE COLONEL OF 8TH REGIMENT; TO MAKE AN EXTENDED TOUR

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago.—Otis B. Duncan, the hero of the 370th Infantry, who as lieutenant-colonel, had it said of him by his superior officer, Col. Roberts, "He didn't have sense enough to stop fighting," has been promoted. In an election of officers of the Eighth Regiment, Illinois National Guard, Duncan has been made colonel of the regiment.

The adjutant-general of Illinois has directed that the beautiful armory building be turned over to the management of Colonel Duncan, and he will proceed to rebuild the regiment from the best material in the old regiment and new recruits.

Colonel Duncan is a man of fine personality and is genuinely popular among his men. He is a forceful speaker and has a real message for the American people. He is about to make an extended lecture under the direction of Cary B. Lewis of the Chicago Defender.

CAPT. DUNJILL IN CITY

Capt. James Edwin Dunjill, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived in the city Monday from Camp Grant, having received his honorable discharge, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mitchell, 1515 Langley avenue, during the week. Capt. Dunjill rendered valiant service with the famous 370th (the old Illinois), and speaks in the highest praise of the splendid fighting qualities of our men under their own officers. Before going to France he was with the 372nd (the old Ninth Ohio), with which he made a splendid record. He leaves the latter part of the week to visit his family in California, several weeks after which he will return to Cleveland and resume his position as clerk and stenographer in the Court of Appeals. He is a native of Cleveland, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Dunjill of East 35th street.

Capt. Dunjill

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
JANUARY 29, 1919

LIEUT. DIGGS HOME SOON.

Elder W. Diggs, colored, formerly principal of school No. 63, now serving with the 368th Infantry in France as a first lieutenant, has written E. U. Graff, superintendent of schools, saying orders received by the 92d Division indicate the organization will be demobilized soon. He expects to be home about the middle of February. Lieut. Diggs said the 368th Infantry saw front line service from early in August until the armistice was signed. The organization was stationed on the front lines in the Vosges Mountains, bordering on Alsace, in the Argonne forest and in the drive on Luxemburg. He wrote that Eryl Armstrong, formerly a department teacher in School 17, is now a sergt in the 351st Field Artillery. His letter was written from Neuilly Le Vi France, Jan. 4.

DR. BROWN 1ST LIEUTENANT IN DENTAL CORPS

YOUNG BOSTON DENTIST WHO TOOK ARMY COURSE GETS APPOINTMENT

War Department.
Office of the Surgeon General.
Washington.

Dr. Wm. F. Brown.
Boston. August 4, 1917.

1. The Surgeon General directs me to inform you that at your recent examination for appointment in the Dental Reserve Corps of the Army, you were found qualified for such appointment. You have, therefore been recommended to the Adjutant General of the Army for commission as First Lieutenant of that Corps.

2. When you receive your commission, it is requested that you wire acceptance and forward oath by return mail.

R. B. MILLER
Major Medical Corps,

Drs. Brock Back on the Job

Drs. A. S. and T. C. Brock, the well known dentists, have reopened their offices at 1117 West Walnut street and are ready for new and old patrons.

The Brock Brothers, as they are popularly called, closed their offices at the call for man when was declared and laid their all on the altars of patriotism. Both served as lieutenants in the A. E. F. and served their country well, both in their profession as dentists and as purely military men. Their experiences gained in the dental work in the army will be of good service to their patrons.

Louisville welcomes these young men who so well represented her across the seas.

NEGRO OFFICER TO GET D. S. C.

Medal Presentation at Dodge to Lieutenant Rufus Jackson of the 370th.

A distinguished service cross is on its way to Camp Dodge for presentation to Lieut. Rufus B. Jackson of Des Moines, according to a letter from the adjutant general received this week. Lieut. Jackson, the letter said, served with the 370th Infantry overseas and was discharged from the service February 28th. An appropriate presentation ceremony at Camp Dodge is requested by the War Department.

The citation reads: "For extraordinary heroism near Farm La Follie, France, Sept. 28th. Having been ordered to use Stokes mortars in wiping out machine gun nests which had been resisting the advance of his company, Liept. Jackson made a personal reconnoissance to the enemy's lines to locate the nests. Accomplishing his purpose he returned and directed the firse silencing the guns."

Lieut. Bailey Transferred

First Lieutenant Clarence C. Bailey who formerly practiced in South aBltimore, has been transfered from the 368th Infantry, 92nd Division to Camp Hospital No. 85, Base Section No. 1, St. Nazaire, France, and will be duty there indefinitely, where colored soldiers of the Labor Battalions and Engineer Regiments are stationed. Lieut. Bailey was present in all the drives made by the 368th Infantry His work at the front was purely medical and his duty was to help treat the wounded and facilitate their transportation to "First Aid Station."

The soldiers of the 368th Infantry and of the 92nd Division have received much praise for their gallantry and courage. Many have received citations, distinguished service crosses and Croix de Guerres. Colored America has every rason to be proud of her soldiers who helped to make the world safe for democracy.

The Y. M. C. A. has done much along educational, religious and social lines to help our men. It is much appreciated by them and it encourages them to higher ideals.

LIEUT. BATES CITED FOR HONORS.

Lieut. Edward Bates arrived in the city Monday of last week, Lieutenant Bastes, who was a well known and popular physician here before the war, made a great reputation for bravery over there.

The News is informed that on one occasion he remained in charge of forty-two litters or injured while under terrific shell fire for one hour and a half. For this he has been cited for the Croix de Guerre and the Distinguished Service Cross granted by the U. S. Congress. Capt. Miller and others told The News man confidentially that Lieut. Bates did not know what fear was, and even in the hottest of fights Bates was always full of fun.

Lieutenant Richard Walker Visits Pearl.

Lieutenant Richard Walker, U. S. M. C., visited Pearl High last week. The graduates of Pearl High are generally loyal to their Alma Mater. They embrace every opportunity to visit the school and to encourage teachers and pupils in their work.

LIEUT. NOAH WILLIAMS.

Lieut. Noah Wellington Williams, Chaplain of the United States Army with the American Expeditionary Forces in France has returned to America. He worked among thousands of colored troops while in France and visited in every section of that country and in Rome, Italy which gave him a varied and wonderful experience that he is making good use of in his lecture on "The Dawn of Darkness."

Chaplain Williams is a minster of the A. M. E. church that needs no special introduction to the church. He was a member of the last General Conference. Aside from his experience in the present war he was a member of the 8th Illinois National Guards in the Spanish-American War and saw service for seven months in Cuba with that unit.

Until the meeting of the fall conferences at which time he expects to take up his work in the pastorate, he is offering his services to any of the ministers and churches that would like to have him either on a Sunday afternoon or week night address on "The Dawn of Darkness," or in a sermon at the regular hour of services on Sunday.

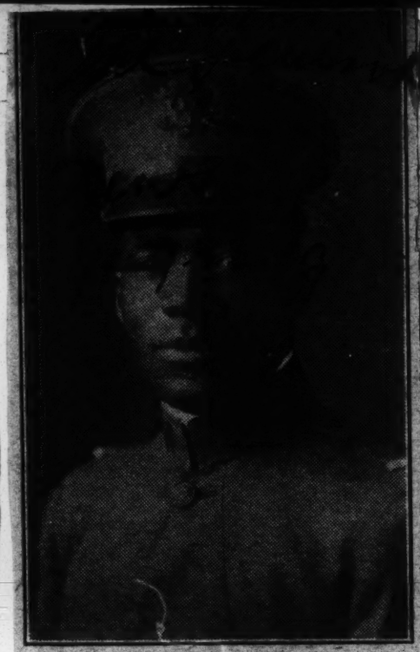
If you send for Chaplain Williams and have him an audience he will do the rest to the satisfaction of all who hear him.

He can be reached at 4063 W. Belle Place, St. Louis. Mo.

Soldiers — 1919
Officers 368

LT. ROBERT L. ALLEN

Who was the first colored officer to be decorated for galantry in the warld war.



DR. JOHN H. WILLIAMS

Who has been overseas has returned to the city, and the practice of his profession.

Practice limited to Surgery and to the Diseases of Women.

Office 715 W. Walnut St.

Phone City 3539.

LIEUT. E. W. DIGGS,

Who Recently Returned Home After Serving with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

CAPT J. Q. TAYLOR.

who achieved the greatest distinction of any Negro soldier coming from the West, enlisting as a private and being discharged with the rank of captain, all of which honors he won by merit and ability.

Two local officers of the Fighting 367th Regiment, who paraded in New York yesterday. 368

PROVIDENCE R. I. TRIBUNE FEBRUARY 18, 1919

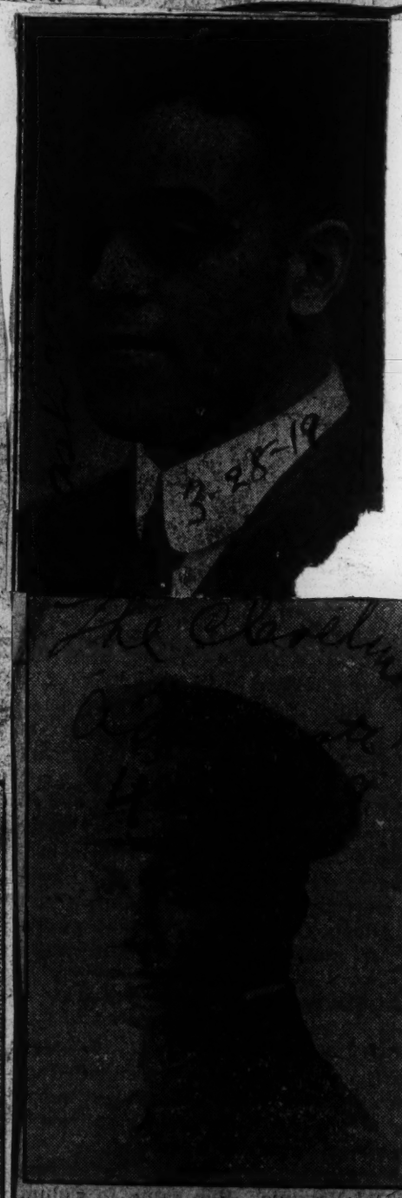
LIEUT. ELMER D. SAWYER

LIEUT. JAMES M. STOCKETT

The 367th Infantry Regiment (colored) reached New York yesterday on the transport Rotterdam, and will be mustered out at Camp Upton, instead of at Camp Meade, Maryland, as was at first thought.

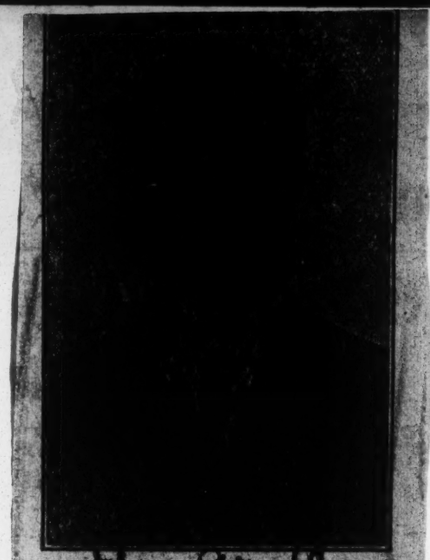
In this regiment are many Rhode Island colored men, including the three colored officers from this State, First Lieut. James M. Stockett, an attorney; Second Lieut. Elmer D. Sawyer, and Second Lieut. Townsend of Newport, who were commissioned at Des Moines after their appointment by Governor Beeckman.

The colored people are preparing to give the boys a big reception when they arrive.



CAPT CHARLES GARVIN.

LIEUT. HOMER B. ROBERTS



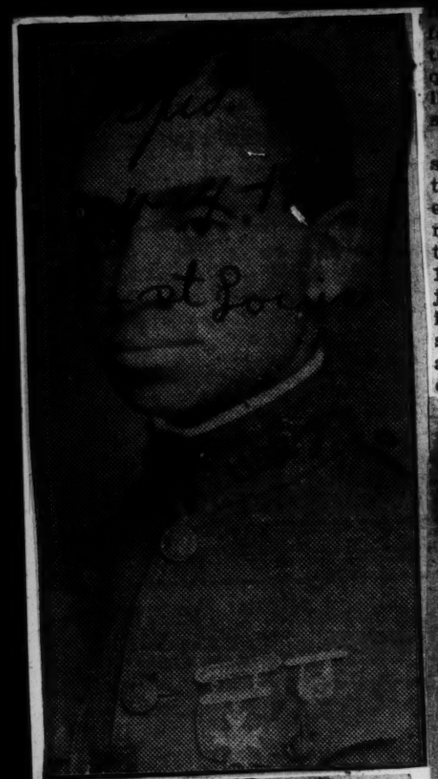
CAPT. DANIEL W. CRAWFORD

M. R. C. 325th Sig. Bn.

LIEUT. C. W. ALLEN.

Dr. Clarence C. Bailey, formerly First Lieutenant, Dental Corps, U. S. Army, recently honorably discharged after thirteen (13) months service in France, (serving the first six months with the 368th Infantry, 92nd Division (Buffalo Division) and the remaining seven months with Camp Hospital No. 85, B nes Section No. 1, St. Nazaire, France) has reopened his dental office at 336 W. Franklin street, between Fremont and Myrtle avenues, this city.

Dr. Bailey is a graduate of Howard University, class 1916 and formerly practiced in this city before entering the army.



Returns to Baltimore
Pa. Colored Infantry.

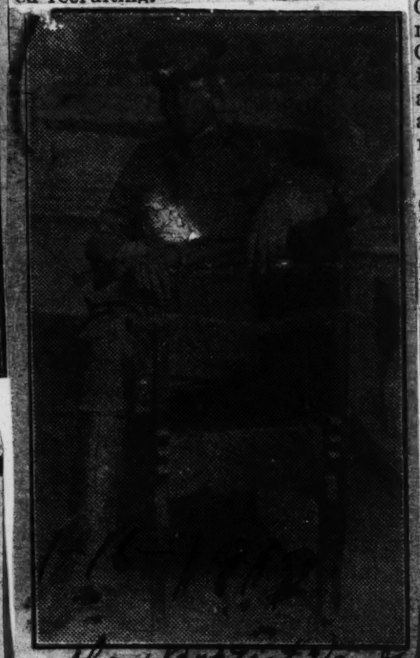
LEXINGTON KY HERALD
AUGUST 12, 1917

33 Negroes Are Needed for Army Medical Corps

The regular army recruiting station has sent out another call for negroes to enlist. Thirty-three negroes are to be taken from this territory for service in the medical corps, and are needed at once. It is not necessary that these men have medical train-

fair education will be taken. Little trouble is anticipated in filling this quota, as the eighteen called for similar service of a few weeks ago responded immediately.

Figures sent out to the recruiting stations from Washington headquarters show that 3,356 men have enlisted in Kentucky since April 1 for the regular army. The quota for Kentucky on the call was 4,578, leaving 1,222 still to come. The men who joined the guard regiments are not included in this total. Many of the states are already over the number assigned to them, but have not ceased recruiting.



SHOGLUND-PHOTO

CAPTAIN W. B. CAMPBELL OF TEXAS.

Austin, Texas.

One of the recent arrivals from overseas battlefields is Captain W. B. Campbell. Captain Campbell is the oldest son of the Reverend J. L. Campbell, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church of this city. Captain Campbell was born in Cameron, Milan County, Tex., January 1, 1890. Shortly after his birth, his parents moved to Austin. He entered the public schools of this city and graduated from the Anderson High School in 1907; Prairie View, 1909; Shaw University of Raleigh, N. C., 1913 and took a special course in mathematics in the University of Chicago in 1914. After his preparation in this school, he returned to Austin and was elected by the School Board as head of the Mathematical department in the Anderson High School.

At the beginning of the war with Germany, he resigned his position as head of this department and entered the First Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. He was commissioned First Lieutenant, Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps. October 15, 1917 and assigned to duty at Camp Funston. November 1, 1917 from November 1, 1917 to December, 1917, he had duty with Company E. Infantry, Regiment 39 Division. December 1, 1917, he was transferred to 92 Divi- Ammunition Train. December 1, 1917 sion and assigned to Company E. 317 with Co. B. 317 Ammunition Train. May 6, 1918 he was assigned to duty May 6, 1918 he was detailed as instructor in the Fourth Officers' Training Camp at Ft. Dodge, Iowa in which position he served until his Division was ordered over seas, sailing June 5, 1918 from Hoboken, New Jersey for France. Captain Campbell with his division landed at Brest, France, June 27, 1918. From the time of his landing to August 23, 1918, he served as intelligence officer and Assistant Adjutant in 317 Ammunition Train. On September 28, 1918 he was placed in charge of Division Ammunition Dump at Ft. De Blaise, France, in which position he served in Meusse-Argonne Offensive. From September 30 to October, 4, he was assigned duty with the 38 A. C, (French). October 4 to November 3, 1918, Captain Campbell had charge of Division Amunition Dump at Ft. De Force. He was promoted to Captain and assigned to 317 Ammunition Train November 3, 1918. November 3 to November 19 he was made personnel adjustant 317 Ammunition Train for Marbache, Sector 10. November 18 to February 7, 1919. Adjutant in Horsed Battalion 317 Ammunition Train February 8, to March 18, 1919 personnel Adjutant, 317 Ammunition Train.

Captain Campbell has the distinction of being the only Texas Negro who was promoted to the position of Captain on the battlefield in France. At one time during active service, Captain Campbell was cut off from his company by the enemy for 36 hours

BLACK BUFFALO LIEUTENANT TELLS HOW 92ND COMMANDER TRIED TO JUNK RACE OFFICERS

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Indianapolis, Ind., March 26.—The unjust treatment of Maj. General Ballou, late of the 92nd Division, was given an airing at the Y. M. C. A. here by Lieut. J. H. N. Waring of the 367th Infantry. He said that the people of America do not know yet what the colored officers had to stand from their superior white officers in France, and yet, in spite of the very obvious unfairness, the colored officers gained the respect of their men and held it.

Lieut. Waring said further: "Gen. Ballou, who was appointed to command upon the petition of colored officers, should have been fair, but he was not. As soon as he got to France he tried to get every colored officer out of the division, and would have succeeded had not the matter come to the atention of Gen. Pershing. Ballou wanted to replace us with white officers."

The Negro Officer.

N Y C POST
APRIL 16, 1919

To the Editor of The Evening Post:

Sir: Col. Charles Young, United States Army, retired, in his letter to you, published in your issue of April , regarding the editorial published in *National Service with the International Military Digest*, entitled "The Negro Officer," misrepresents what we said.

The editorial was not published, as stated by Col. Young, in the *International Military Digest* (published at West Point, N. Y.), but was published in the combined magazine known as *National Service with the International Military Digest*, published in New York. As stated in the magazine, the *Digest* is edited at West Point and the remainder of the magazine (including the editorials) is edited and the whole is published in New York, at 9 East Fortieth Street.

The editorial in question did not say what is implied by Col. Young, but did say:

"That the American negro was a good fighter when well led was always well known. But good leading heretofore meant white officers.

"Much is now being written and said in praise of the negro officers. While not wishing to detract in any way from the praise and gratitude due to our negro regiments, officers and men, in the interest of the military service and of the negro himself, we must say that we are not yet satisfied by any reports that have come to our attention that negroes led by negro officers are fit to take their place against white troops in modern warfare.

"That exceptional negroes have done well as officers may be true, but we believe that it will be found that these are not negroes, but chiefly mulattoes.

"That an officer must be an educated and a highly mentally disciplined man the present war has demonstrated. Witness the failure of the divisional officers' training camps for the training of men selected from the ranks. The necessary number of suitable candidates could not be obtained because a sufficient number of educated and mentally disciplined men were not to be found in the ranks.

"The pure-blooded negro has not yet developed the capacity for the high degree of education and mental discipline necessary to the officer, and is not to be judged by the performance of exceptional individuals, chiefly mulattoes.

"Thomas, in his 'American Negro,' points out that whether a man is fundamentally a negro or a white man does not depend upon the color of his skin, but up his mental characteristics. The mulatto may be as black as the ace of spades and have white mental characteristics. On the other hand he may have white skin and thoroughly negroid characteristics.

"That exceptional mulattoes might make good officers may be true, but that is not to say that negroes in general are capable of being officers."

Tompkins McIlvaine,
Managing Editor.

New York, April 12.

DES MOINES IA REGISTER
MARCH 4, 1919

NEGRO OFFICER RETURNS

Lieutenant Jackson First Colored Iowa Officer Back From France.

Lieut. Lucas B. Jackson, colored, formerly a student at East High school and Iowa State university, who has been serving with the Three Hundred Seventieth infantry in France, returned to the city yesterday and is visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson, 912 East Thirteenth street.

Lieutenant Jackson is the first Iowa Negro officer to return from overseas.

His father is a retired sergeant from the old Twenty-fourth infantry, after thirty years service.

Soldiers — 1919 368
Officers.

Probably Malicious Attempt Was Made To Discredit Colored Troops

The Daily Herald 11-8-19

Investigation Discloses No Proof Of Inability; Commends Record Of Negro Soldiers

Washington, Nov. 8.—The alleged failure of the 368th (Negro) Infantry Regiment to function properly in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, which led to the predicament of the famous "lost battalion," was due mainly to the fact that the Negro unit received unauthorized orders to withdraw, according to a special report made to Secretary Baker by an officer of the Inspector-General's staff.

Careful investigation has failed to reveal the origin of the mysterious orders. No such instructions were sent out from american headquarters according to the report which was made public late yesterday. Company officers had been warned that "no withdrawal order not in writing and signed by the battalion commander should be obeyed."

The investigation was ordered by Secretary Baker in order that he might secure all the facts regarding the participation of the Three Hundred and Sixty-eighth Infantry in the action, in view of the severe criticism of the regiment's failure to hold. Allegations were made, the Secretary said, that the morale of the regiment had been broken by discrimination; that the white officers fell short of their duty, and that the troops were not properly equipped.

Lack of signaling equipment, the report added, grew out of the fact that the regiment was serving under the French and it was assumed that the equipment would be drawn from French stores.

"The circumstances disclosed by the detailed story of the situation," the report continued, "do not justify many of the highly colored accounts which have been given of the behavior of the troops in this action, and they afford no basis at all for the general assumption with regard to the action of colored troops in this battle or elsewhere in France. On the contrary, it is to be noted that many colored officers, and particularly three in the very batallion here under discussion, were decorated with Distinguished Service Crosses for heroism under fire."

Dr. Bates Opens Office In Pythian Building

News

Resumes Practice After Wide and Varied Medical Experience In Army.

11-7-19

Will Specialize In Venereal Diseases.

Dr. Ed. W. Bates, until very recently Lieut. E. W. Bates, has opened offices in the Pythian Building and is settling down to the hum drum of civilian life after two years in the U. S. A. and A. E. F.

Dr. Bates joined the army at the very first opportunity after war was declared. He reported to the Medical Corps at Des Moines, Ia., and from the very first made good. He was among the first Colored troops to go to France and although connected with the Medical Corps

Lieut. Bates was cited for bravery

DR. ED. W. BATES.

on a number of occasions. That is to say he was cited for bravery in a purely military sense for deeds of valor, but ihs duties as physician were even more arduous and heroic and valuable although less spectacular than those of the soldier only.

Dr. Bates returns home a more valuable citizen and physician because of the very wide and varied experiences he received in the army. Not in any one school nor all the schools could he have secured the training and the experience he received both on the battlefields and hospitals of France and the hospitals of America.

For the last six months Dr. Bates has been stationed in the Medical Depart of Camp Taylor, where he had valuable experience in giving serums for the prevention of "the flu," pneumonia and typhoid fever. He also administered thousands of shots of 606 for syphilis.

Dr. Bates has decided to limit his practice to venereal diseases and Serum Theraphy. His unlimited experiences in the Medical Department of the Army eminently fit him for such specialization.

CAPT. SIMPSON TO SPEAK AT QUINN CHAPEL TOMORROW

News

Captain J. Simpson of Co. M, 368 Infantry of the 360 Division of the U. S. A., will speak at Quinn Chapel tomorrow night at 8 p. m.

Captain Simpson is a Louisville product, being the son of Prof. J. E. Simpson. The public is cordially invited.

One of Condemned Officers Makes Public Statement; Defends Conduct

The Cleveland Advocate

Editor's Note—It will be remembered that four Colored officers were courtmartialed for cowardice under fire and sentenced to be shot—this sentence however was afterward commuted to imprisonment. War corresponed Ralph W. Tyler in an article published in this paper defended these officials and urged an investigation. The following statement from Lieut. Chers(one of the condemned men, as published in the Baltimore Commonwealth, should be of timely interest.

2-24-19

"On September, 15th, 1918, about 5 p. m., our major, Benjamin F. Norris, called us together and told us that a drive would begin on the morrow, the greatest in history, extending from the North Sea to Metz. He told us that we would move out that night at 10 o'clock.

"He said, 'This is a platoon leader's war and in many instances you will have to act on your own initiative and make your own dispositions.'

"Our captain said, 'Sir major, have you a plan of attack?' The major replied, 'No, I know nothing about it, I am going to the regimental headquarters to find out about it.'

"We were dismissed after the major told us to give the men ammunition, and what they should carry by way of equipment and what precautions to be observed.

"We gave our men rifle ammunition, one hand grenade each, as per direction of the major, relative to precautions, etc., then moved out at 10 p. m. in support.

"We were in support all that night of September 27th, all day and night. On the morning of the 28th of September, my captain came to me and said: 'This company goes in attack this morning at 7:30, form your platoon and follow Lieut. Johnson at 150 yards.'

"I formed my platoon. I then went to my captain and said: 'Sir, I want to know where the enemy is? What is our objective? Where is our support and who is on our flanks?' He, the captain, answered: 'Don't you suppose if I had that information, I would have given it to you? Move out at once. All I know is you're in 'No Man's Land' and the enemy is out there somewhere.'

"I moved out in a westerly direction until I gained contact with Lieut. Johnson, at which time I noticed Lieut. Dent of Company M, on Lieut. Johnson's left. When we reached the road, we moved north until we had nearly reached the south side of the Moro valley. Just before reaching that point, Lieut. Dent said to me: 'If Co. I,' which was my company, 'would protect my right flank, I could move on. But I cannot move forward with my right flank exposed.' Lieut. Johnson was on Lieut. Dent's right flank and I was in support of Lieut. Johnson, but to save the good name of Co. I, I said to Lieut. Dent, 'I will go and protect your right flank.' He said, 'all right; if you will I can move on.' I did so, and as we reached the valley, we were fired on by the enemy. We all got down, had a little battle which lasted about ten minutes. Then we moved on across the valley. At that time an order come up from the rear by relay (verbally) to halt. We did so. In about twenty minutes' time an order came to advance. We did so until about 11:30 a. m. We encountered the enemey; the engagement lasted about fifteen minutes. Then we advanced again. About 12:30 p. m. we encountered the enemy again. During that time I received machine gun fire from each flank and from my front, also shells were falling on my right flank. I held the line until an order came up to withdraw. When I received the order, I held where I was and sent word to my rifleman sergeant to find out where Co. M was. He did so and sent me word that Co. M had moved by the left flank.

"As I was receiving machine gun fire from my right flank and already received an order to withdraw, I thought the order must be authentic. I then gave the order, 'To the rear.' I moved back about 200 yards, sent the wounded men to the rear. While I was doing that an order came for all officers to report to the battalion commander. I did so.

MAJOR DEAN RETAINED BY WAR DEPARTMENT

New York Age 11-15-19

(Special to The New York Age.)

Washington, D. C.—Major Milton T. Dean, who, during the world war, served as major of the 317th Ammunition train of the 92nd Division, has been retained by the War Department and assigned as instructor of military science at Howard University.

Major Dean was one of the three colored majors serving overseas, and was nominated to be made a lieutenant colonel. The recommendation was disapproved, however. He is a graduate of Exeter and served for many years as regimental sergeant major of the 24th Infantry.

CITY WELCOMES 800 WAR-WORN NEGRO TROOPS

South Side Out En Masse to Hail Veterans of St. Die and the Argonne

The 365th infantry, Chicago's negro draft soldiers, came home today.

They were accorded as hilariously enthusiastic a reception as the "Old Eighth"—the former national guard unit—which returned a fortnight ago to the wildest welcoming that the city ever witnessed.

Chicago's black belt was literally deserted of residents as the 365th pulled into the Illinois Central station at 8:30 and marched to the Coliseum for breakfast and the reception which had been prepared for them.

There were two reception committees—an official reception committee appointed by the mayor and city council, composed of George W. Dixon, Dr. Martin M. Ritter and W. N. Pelouze, and the reception committee of the negroes of the city.

Travis Heads Negro Committee

Actually the latter committee composed every negro in the city, but officially the following men were members of it: Charles B. Travis, secretary of local board No. 4 through which every member of the regiment passed; Maj. A. W. Ford, A. H. Roberts, Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Alderman R. R. Jackson, Edward H. Wright, Rev. A. J. Carey, Will Cleaves, W. M. Cowan, Col. John R. Marshall, Morris Lewis, R. E. Moore, Rube Foster, R. H. Hunter and William A. Buckner.

The 365th regiment was a part of the Ninety-second—Buffalo—division, and began fighting in September at St. Die. From there they moved to the Argonne forest, where they saw their hardest fighting, losing more men than any other unit in the Buffalo division. After the Argonne they moved to the Marboche sector, where they were fighting Nov. 10 and 11, when the armistice was signed.

Only Band to See Action

The regimental band of the 365th infantry, commanded by Lieut. Arthur T. Steward, is the only band of the division which saw action in the front line trenches and in no man's land. The members acted as stretcher bearers throughout the Argonne ehgagement.

The portion of the regiment returning today contained 800 men and was commanded by two white officers, Maj. Warner A. Ross, and Maj. W. G. Johnson. Negro officers among the returning troops included: Regimental Adjutant Lieutenant Andrew D. Johnson, 430 East Forty-eighth place; Lieut. J. E. Pritchard, 3719 Forest avenue; Lieut. D. J. Brooks, St. Lawrence avenue; Lieut. Charles Dawson, 3151 Calumet avenue; Lieut. William J. Powell, 65 East Thirty-sixth street, and Lieut. William Dawson, 3759 South Wabash avenue.

Secretary E. L. Snyder of the Y. M. C. A., formerly secretary of the Wabash avenue (negro) Y. M. C. A., who accompanied the 365th throughout the time they were in France and in action, also returned.

Band Man Brings "Lueger" Gun

Max Shaw of the band had the most peculiar of the souvenirs brought back. It is a German "Lueger" gun—an automatic pistol with the features of a machine gun, capable of firing fifty shots, which are contained in a cylinder at the base, on a belt similar to a machine gun belt. He took it from the body of a German whom he killed, while acting as a stretcher-bearer, he says.

Miss Ethel Jones, 6125 Michigan avenue, was the first woman in the Coliseum. She knew most of the members of the band and those she didn't know didn't make any difference. She lined them all up—forty-nine of them, and one officer—and gave them their first reward—a huge, resounding kiss.

The Red Cross, Salvation army and "home folks" had provided an early morning repast the like of which the boys have been dreaming of for months. After breakfact the crowds were turned loose and the welcoming was begun. Frantically the thousands who jammed into the great building rushed about in an attempt to locate loved ones.

Throngs of Relatives Storm Building

The Coliseum became packed with the soldiers and their friends, and thousands more waited in the snow outside the big structure, hoping against hope that someone would come out to make room for someone on the outside to get in.

The cheers and the shouting which continued in one huge monotone that could be heard for a dozen blocks grew and increased from minute to minute. It was a repetition of the reception which Chicago's negroes gave to their sons of the 270th (old Eighth) infantry when they returned from the blood and mud of battle some weeks ago.

Parade Through Loop

It was an open house affair all through the morning as far as the capacity of the Coliseum would permit. At noon another repast was prepared for the soldiers which had been the subject of much planning and expense.

After the dinner the soldiers paraded through the loop streets to show the nother city just what the army and the war and the discipline has effected in these men who, a year ago, were taken out of the city's life by the draft, and made a factor in the nation's big fighting machine.

General Wood Reviews

The staff of Maj. Gen. Wood, city officials, and prominent persons of the city were in the reviewing stand at Art Institute. A jackie band helped out with the music and the early morning demonstrations gave evidence that the welcoming of the negroes down Chicago's streets would not be meager.

Several members of the old First National guard infantry were included in casual companies returning Sunday to the United States aboard the transport Buford. They are men who were invalided home after having gone repeatedly over the top with colonial troops.

The Stevens

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Word has been received here announcing the promotion of Lieut. Russell D. Swayne of this city, to a captaincy. Lieut. Swayne went to France with the 92nd Division as dental surgeon. He did not return, however, with his division, being transferred to the 327th Labor Battalion, with which he is now serving in France. 19

C. M. E. CHAPLAINS WILL NOT PAY NOTES

The Christian Index

This letter from Dr. E. O. Watson, Secretary of the War Work Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South is self-explanatory:

"Dear Brother Snowden:

"A letter from you under date of February 6th to Dr. Boaz, Secretary Board of Church Extension, enclosing a check for $150 has been forwarded to this office. Evidently you were under a misapprehension as to the source from which your help came. It came from the War Work Cimmission of our Church the funds being handled through Mr. Preston, as our agent. 3—1—19

I am pleased to say to you that a recent meeting of our Executive Committee authorized me at my discretion to cancel the notes of the Chaplains of the C. M. E. Church given for money furnished them by our Commission. I am therefore returning your check and with it your cancelled notes for $150. I shall be glad to keep in touch with you and your work. Would be glad to have a report from you concerning what is being accomplished by you as a Chaplain in the Development Battalion of the 156th Depot Brigade at Camp Jackson. It is the desire of our Commission to keep in sympathetic touch with all Chaplains. I have not the address of George C. Parker and Needham M. Means. If you can supply this I will appreciate it.

"E. O. WATSON, Sec."

Capt. Smith Exonerated

Camp Grant, Ill., March 21.—The court-martial of Capt. James Smith of the 370th Infantry, formerly the old Eighth, who lately arrived from overseas, was held during the past week. It was charged that Capt. Smith had violated some of the articles of war, and for that reason was subject to court-martial. Fortunate for Capt. Smith, some intervening Providence relieved him of the severe responsibility which would have come as a result of his court-martial. Attorney B. F. Moseley, Chicago, Ill., was the lawyer for Capt. Smith, and Senator-elect Medill McCormick used his influence in behalf of Capt. Smith's exoneration.

3-21-19

Dr. E. E. Welker, First Lieut. Regiment Sergeane of 366th Infantry, 92nd Divsion, better known as the Buffalo Division, has just returned to Nashville on his way to Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky., where he will be demobilized. He arrived in New York, February 28th, but did not reach Nashville where his family is now residing until Saturday night, March 15th. Leuit. Welker has seen active service in the front line trenches, and was at the following siectors: St. Die Sector Vosges, Aug. 23, 1918 to Sept. 20, 1918; Meuse-Argonne Offensive in reserve 1st army corps between 26th and 30th of September, 1918; Marbache Sector, 9th of Oct. to 11th of Nov., 1918; Offensive Operations 2nd Army 10th to 11th, Nov. 1918. Captain Welker was officially recommended for the promotion to the grade of Captain for efficient service. He was recommend for the position of Major in the reserve corps, and it is expected that he will be here and will be entertained with the other returned soldiers during Nashville's great demonstration. Dr. Welker stated to friends while here that he will resume his practice in Nashville as soon as he is demobilized.

DES MOINES, IA. NEWS
AUGUST 2, 1917

100 NEGOES ARRIVE HER FOR FT. MEDICAL SCH

More than 100 negro soldiers all parts of the United States arrived at Fort Des Moines and rolled in the medical school e lished at the fort.

There will probably be 250 enrolled in this school besides th doctors who will do the instructi

The stables at Fort Des Moines being remodeled for the me school.

APPOINTED MILITARY INSTRUCTOR

Wilberforce, O., Nov. 19.—Lieut. Col. John E. Green, by order of the President, has been relieved of active duty with the Military Intelligence Bureau, and assigned as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University. 11—21—19

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MAJ. JAS. R. WHITE
Of Chicago, Ill., who was in the city

MAJ. WHITE VISITS PARENTS.

Maj. James R. White, of Chicago Ill., spent several days in the city last week visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. White. This is Maj. White's first visit to his parents since his return from France. While here he visited old friends, schools and many public institutions. On Thursday night his parents gave a reception for him at the residence of his brother and sister in law, Mr. and Mrs. George White of 1105, 18th Avenue North, at which time Maj. White recited for the benefit of the many friends gathered to do him honor the many deeds of valor performed by the Negro boys on the battlefields of France.

Maj. White was born and reared in Nashville, getting his early training at Fisk University. After finishing from the college department of this school, he took up his professional work at Meharry. From here he went to Chicago where he again entered school. Fnishing from one of the reputable schools of that city, he took up his profession, practising until his regiment, the old Eighth Illinois, was called into active service. His first actual service was seen at Houston, when his regiment was sent to the borders during the Mexican uprising. Their next service was overseas. His regiment was the only one that had every officer a Negro. They fought with the French Army and were in most of the great drives, coming out conquerors, giving to the American Negro a record for bravery that will be long remembered. The medical history of the regiment was interesting as told by Maj. White, only one officer having been killed while in the service, and less than one hundred men dying from wounds. Maj. White was one of the very few American medical officers who received the famous and much coveted and prized French decoration, the croix de guerre.

Soldiers – 1919
Officers

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PEACE STRENGTH OF 509,000 MEN FOR U. S. ARMY

the Constitution

Chief of Staff March Issues Orders Carrying Into the Peace-Time Establishment the "One Army" Organization.

3-30-19

82D DIVISION PLACED ON ROLL OF HONOR

With 13 Other Divisions It Will Be Perpetuated in Permanent Establishment for Brilliant War Work—New 82d Base at Camp Gordon.

Washington, March 29.—Orders made public today by General March, chief-of-staff, provide for the organization of the regular army at a peace strength of 509,000 officers and men, under plans that are a radical departure from the pre-war establishment. The effect is to carry into the peace-time establishment the "one army" organization which absorbed regulars, national guard and national army during the war into the army of the United States.

This is accomplished by perpetuating in the permanent establishment the numerical designations, names, special insignia, war histories and traditions and, where possible, the commissioned personnel of the divisions, regiments and other units which have particularly brilliant war records. This project is furthered by assigning to each of the fourteen regualr divisions to be organized, the number and approximately the same home area as one of the war divisions. The new division, in each case, will be recruited exclusively from that area, which is an adoption of the system long employed in continental armies.

Rainbow Becomes Cavalry.

A feature of the plan is the assignment of the Forty-second division, which will succeed the famous Rainbow division of war time, to become the cavalry division of the new army. It will be recruited from all parts of the country, as will be the seven regular divisions retained, and which are now part of the army of occupation. Each of the seven regular divisions now in France also is assigned to a home camp as a permanent base, and will be sent to that camp when withdrawn from Europe.

Pending further legislation, the plans being followed call for the organization of one field army of five corps. The First and Second corps are now composed of the First to Seventh divisions, now overseas, and the others will be formed at home when the new divisions have been created. The peace strength basis of an infantry division, to which these units will be recruited, is 16,883 officers and men. The Forty-second, the cavalry division, will have a peace strength of 15,978.

One project still under discussion in connection with the localization of the divisions is that of offering to officers of the war-time divisions commissions in the new regular units. This would enable the war department to take into the regular service some general officers of national guard origin, it is understood, to command substantially the same units they commanded in France. In the case of the New York division to be located at Camp Upton, it is regarded as probable Major General John F. O'Ryan, who commanded the 27th division, will be offered command of the new regular division to carry that designation.

New Designations of Army.

The following list shows the new designations of the army and the war time divisions from which they were taken in order to preserve traditions. Except in the case of assignment of regular regiments, merely the number and other insignia of the units is retained, the personnel to be supplied later by recruitment. The recruiting area of each division also is shown, the first seven to be nation-wide in composition:

First division (Camp Pike, Arkansas,) unchanged as now organized.

Second division (Camp Dodge, Iowa,) in 4th brigade, 8th and 49th regiments substituted for the 5th and 6th marine regiments.

Third division (Camp Lee, Virginia) unchanged.

Fourth division (Camp Kearney, Cal.) unchanged.

Fifth division (Panama) unchanged.

Sixth division (Honolulu) unchanged.

Seventh division (Philippine islands, Alaska and Mexican border) unchanged, except for additional infantry brigade attached. This is to be the 783d brigade, negro, formerly of the 92d division, negro, and will be composed of the 24th and 25th regular regiments and the 350th machine gun battalion of the 92d.

Twenty-sixth division (Camp Devens, Mass., recruitment area, New England). Retained: 51st Infantry brigade, 101st and 104th infantry regiments, 101st, 102d and 103d Artillery regiments; 101st and 102d Machine Gun battalions; 101st headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion; ammunition train. From 76th division: 152d infantry and 151st Artillery brigades; 303d M. G. battalion; 301st supply and ammunition trains; 76th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 13th and 36th infantry regiments; 27th (Camp Upton, area New York), retained; 53d Infantry brigade; 105th infantry; 105th and 106th artillery; 104th, 105th and 106th M. G. battalions; 102d train headquarters military police, Engineers Field Signal battalion, ammunition train. From 77th division: 154th infantry and 152d Artillery brigades; 307th infantry and 304th artillery; 302d supply and sanitary trains and 77th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 22d and 42d infantry.

28th Based at Camp Dix.

Twenty-eighth division (Camp Dix, N. J. Area Pennsylvania). Retained: 55th Infantry brigade; 109th artillery, 107th, 108th M. G. 109th trillery, 107th, 108th M. G. battalion; 103d train headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 78th division: 158th infantry and 154th Artillery brigades; 307th trillery, 309th M. G. battalion; 303d supply train, 304th sanitary train and 78th cavalary. Regulars assigned: 27th and 50th infantry.

Twenty-ninth division (Camp Meade, Md. Area Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and Virginia and District of Columbia). Retained: 57th cavalry.

Infantry brigade; 11th and 112th artillery; 110th, 111th M. G. battalions; 104th train headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 79th division: 160th infantry and 155th Artillery brigade; 320th infantry and 310th artillery; 312th M. G. battalion; 305th supply and sanitary trains. Regulars assigned 12th, 17th and 63d infantry; 11th

Thirtieth division (Camp Jackson S. C. Area North and South Carolina). Retained: 59th and 60th infantry brigades; 117th infantry; 113th, 114th and 115th artillery; 113th, 114th and 115th machine gun battalions; 105th train headquarters engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 90th division: 165th artillery brigade. From 88th division: 313th supply and sanitary trains. From 87th division: 87th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 29th, 46th and 48th infantry.

Thirty-second division (Camp Custer, Mich.) Area Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Michigan: Retained: 68th infantry and 59th artillery brigades; 128th infantry, 120th and 121st artillery regiments; 119th, 120th and 121st machine gun battalions; 107th train headquarters, military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 85th division: 328th artillery and 39th infantry. From 34th division: 109th supply and ammunition trains and 34th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 10th and 62d infantry.

33d Based at Camp Grant.

Thirty-third division (Camp Grant Ills., area Iowa, Nebraska). Retained: 65th infantry brigade 130th and 132d infantry; 122d, 123d and 124th artilley; 122d, 123d and 124th machine gun battalions; 108th train headquarters, military police engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 86th division: 172d infantry and 161st artillery brigades; 311th supply and sanitary trains; 86th cavalry. Regulars assigned: 14th and 57th infantry.

Thirty-sixth division (Camp Travis, Texas: Area Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma): Retained: 71st infantry brigade; 133d artillery regiment; 131st and 132d machine gun battalions; 111th to train headquarters military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 87st division: 174th infantry brigade 335th artillery. From 90th division 345th machine gun battalion. From 39th division: 114th supply and sanitary trains; 64th artillery brigade Regulars assigned; 3rd, 12th, 35th and 37th infantry: 4th artillery, 5th regiment engineers, 10th cavalry.

Thirty-seventh division (Camp Sherman, Ohio, area West Virginia and Ohio) retained; 73d and 74th infantry brigades; 148th infantry 135th and 136th artillery; 134th 135th and 136th Machine Gun battalions; 112th train headquarters, military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 83d division, 158th Artillery brigade; 332d infantry, 308th supply and sanitary trains and 83d cavalry. Regulars assigned, 21st and 40th infantry, 82d artillery.

Eighty-first division (Camp Taylor, Ky; area, Indiana and Kentucky), retained: 161st infantry brigade, 322d infantry, 316th, 317th and 318th Machine Gun battalions, 306th train headquarters, military police, field signal battalion, engineers and ammunition train. From the 84th division: 168th infantry brigade. From 38th division, 63d artillery brigade, 151st infantry, 113th supply and sanitary trains and 38th cavalry. Regulars assigned, Fifth and 42d infantry, Second and 81st and 82d artillery.

82d Based at Camp Gordon.

Eighty-second Division: (Camp Gordon, Georgia; area, Georgia, Florida and Alabama), 163d infantry brigade, 326th infantry, 319th, 320th and 321st artillery, 319th, 320th and 321st Machine Gun battalions; 307th train headquarters, military police engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 31st division: 61st infantry brigade, 56th artillery brigade, 106th supply and sanitary trains and 31st cavalry Regulars assigned, 31st, 33d and 45th infantry.

Eighty-ninth division (Camp Funston, Kansas; area, Missouri, Colorado, Kansas), retained: 177th infantry brigade, 340th and 341st Machine Gun battalions, 134th train headquarters, military police, engineers, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 35th division 70th infantry brigade, 60th artillery brigade, 130th Machine Gun battalion, 110th supply and sanitary trains and 35th cavalry. Regulars assigned, Second, 20th, 32d and 41st regiments infantry, First, Ninth and 14th artillery.

Ninty-first division (Camp Lewis Washington), Area Pacific and Rocky Mountain states: Retained 181st infantry brigade; 347th and 348th artillery; 346th and 347th machine gun battalions; 316th train headquarters, military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 40th division: 160th infantry; 65th artillery brigade and 143d artillery; 145th machine gun battalion. From 41st division; 82d infantry brigade; 116th supply train; 41st cavalry. From 42d division: 117th sanitary train.

Forty-second division cavalry, southern department area, all states: Retained: 83d and 84th cavalry (infantry) brigades; 149th, 150th and 151st machine gun squadrons (battalions); 149th artillery (horse); 117th train headquarters, military police, field signal battalion and ammunition train. From 90th division: 343d machine gun squadron (battalion), 315th supply and sanitary trains. Regulars assigned: 1st, 5th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 4th, 14th and 16th cavalry; 8th engineers.

Why Some Divisions Are Absent.

In explanation of the absence of designations of a number of famous divisions, including the 77th and 80th, from the proposed reorganization list, it was said at the war department that the plan was based upon regional representations and therefore it was necessary to abandon one of the two divisions representing each section over-[illegible]

[illegible] though in some instances both might have brilliant records.

The decision to raise a special foreign service volunteer replacement force of 50,000 men, General March said today, was based on the discovery made by Secretary Baker and himself on their recent tour of army camps that a large number of men were anxious to enlist in the army if guaranteed service abroad.

Colored Soldiers' Not Cowards

Star America

Secretary Baker Grants Honorable Discharge to Accused Men of 368th Infantry.

2-1-19

LIEUT. JOHNSON HOME

Star America

Friends Give Ovation to Local Officer Acquitted of Dastardly Charge.

11-25-19

The honorable discharge of the four colored officers of the 368th Infantry accused of cowardice in the Argonne fighting in France in September, 1917, is a full and complete answer to charges of white officers and Journals like Harvey's Weekly that colored officers were inefficient. The world will never know what colored officers had to go through to make good in France

Armed with an honorable discharge, Robert W. Cheers, who went to France as a lieutenant with the 368th Infantry, gladdened the hearts of many local friends by spending several days in the city last week. Cheers, Captain Daniel Smith, Lieut. Horace Crawford and 2nd Lieut. Robert E. Johnson, were among the officers of the regiment charged with cowardice. should the accused be found guilty by a court martial a crime for which death may be imposed.

Strong pressure was brought to bear with the War Department in favor of the men and the matter finally reached Secretary Baker, thus preventing their execution. Cheers arrived in this country months ago, but his final discharge was only secured two weeks ago.

The recent statement issued by Secretary Baker denying that the colored officers of the 368th Infantry showed cowardice, cleared many misapprehensions about the men, largely prevalent because of the prejudiced attitude of many southern white officers.

Robert E. Johnson, whose mother, Mrs. Board, lives at 1311 Division Street was discharged from the army some months ago.

During the stay of Lieutenant Cheers he received one continuous ovation from his friends, being all glad that, not only he had escaped death, but that he received an honorable discharge at Camp Upton, where he had been stationed for the past few months. Cheers, after a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cheers, of Centerville, will enter the theological course at Boston University. He is a graduate of Morgan College.

ROUSING WELCOME GIVEN SOLDIERS

The Nashville Globe
4-4-19

THOUSANDS GATHERED HERE FOR BIG DEMONSTRATION

COLONEL LUKE LEA HEADS BIG PARADE—114TH ARTILLERY—MEN OF 92ND DIVISION WITH RETURNED SOLDIERS

Thrilling scenes of patriotism as a result of Nashville's celebration of returned soldiers were witnessed throughout the day and far into the night last Monday. A welcome such as Nashville has never extended any people, any organization at any time was given to the returned soldiers, sailors and enlisted men of every station, whether they went across over there or whether they spent their time in some camp. Thousands thronged the streets. From every cross road, every village, every hamlet, every community and every city they came. There were representatives from practically every family. Traffic and business were suspended, homes were closed and all the city gave a welcome to the returning heroes. Col. Luke Lea was in command of the entire body of enlisted men. soldiers and sailors, and while the 115th artillery was the more recent arrival and would naturally claim the greater share of attention, they were but a part of the great host that Nashville was admiring, honoring and giving praise.

Various organizations among men and women vied with each other in making preparation for the momentous occasion. From Governor down to the humble citizen of lowly life and sparse means they were on the streets. Capital Boulevard was a solid mass of humanity, and the line of march from the time the soldier boys started to the end of the parade they were given one constant ovation. Then the service and the care that the soldier boys received was epoch-making in history. After the parade disbanded the soldiers and sailors, led principally by the 115 were taken by their Captains and Commanding Officers and were served a brilliant banquet. With the exception of the members of the 92nd Division and, the returned members of Company G. with their officers, they were feted, they were banqueted, they were served in the spacious dining room of the Y. M. C. A. colored men's branch, corner Cedar street and Fourth Ave., N.

Throughout the preparation of the entire occasion the two committees worked as one. The Committee of whites consisted of Mr. Percy Sharp, chairman, Messrs Boardman, W. B. Beard, C. S. Brown, Jno. Good, J. M. Overton, Matt Crockett, C. J. Evers, E. N. Foster, Frank Harris, while the colored committee was represented by the following: Rev. Preston Taylor, chairman, Messrs T. M. Broomfield, S. M. Strayhorn, A. J. Norris, J. H. Grant, H. A. Boyd, J. C. Napier, W. H. Odum, A. N. Johnson, B. J. Carr, P. H. Hill and the pastors of the various colored churches of the city. The soldier boys who wore the appearance of real veterans, seemed to take very calmly and soberly the great noise that was being made over them as but a recognition of the sacrifice that they were willing to pay, accepting this as from home folks.

The teeming thousands that came to Nashville from other parts of the state simply augmented the great overflow on the streets for the occasion. Col Luke Lea, who was the former U. S. Senator, was in command of the entire parade, while First Lieut. J. L. Leach was in command of the colored troops. Lieut. Herbert L. Allison was in command of the old Company G., Lieut. Grant Stewart, Lieut Meredith Ferguson from State Normal, were representing the reserved officers training corps. There were a number of commissioned officers who served with the 92nd Division in Nashville for the occasion, among which were First Lieut Doyle L. Smith, Lieut. Walter H. Smith of Chattanooga and a number of others. The line of march began at the Centennial Park where they were mobilized to Vanderbilt University, thence through the entrance around the campus to 21st Ave., S., thence N. on 21st to West End Ave, on West End Ave., to Broadway, on Broadway to 2nd Ave., on 2nd Ave., N. to the public square, circuling the square to 3rd Ave., N., south on 3rd Ave., N. to Church street, west on Church street to 4th Ave., N., on 4th Ave., to Union street, west on Union street to 5th Ave., South on 5th Ave to Church street, west on Church street to Capital Blvd., up the boulevard under the triumphantal arch, passing the reviewing stand to Cedar street, West on Cedar street to 7th Ave., on 7th Ave., to Church street, west on Church street to 8th Ave, south on 8th Ave., to Broadway where the parade disbanded. Perhaps the most extensive preparations that were ever made for an entertainment were made in the preparations for the return of these soldiers. The dinner to the colored members who participated in the parade included preparations for 450. These were served in the dining room, and the following menu was served:

MENU.

Assorted fruits and nuts, Dill Pickles Radishes, Celery. Cold Roast, Turkey, Cold Boiled Country Ham, Cranberry Sauce, Poata Salad, Rolls, Buttermilk, Hot Coffee, Apple Pie, Brick Ice Cream, Home Made Cakes, Cigars and Cigarettes.

There was about 150 of turkey and ham, 20 gal. of cream, 25 gal. milk, 20 gal. coffee, 75 cakes, 2 cases of apples, 1 case of oranges, 1 bu. nuts and other accessions. After the reception a picture was made in front of the "Y" Building of the men who had made it possible for the reception of the boys along with the officers and men in Khakhi.

White Officer Champions Cause

The Cincinnati Times
4-3-19

Tells of Important Part Race Soldiers Played

By Negro Press Association

Memphis, Tenn., April 2.—When white southern soldiers become indignant over the treatment accorded Negro soldiers, it is time for the whole world to sit up and take notice. Maj. W. E. Clark, white, guest of honor at a big luncheon of whites in one of the leading hotels, said this with reference to Negro soldiers:

"Any man in the United States Army, anywhere, if he did his duty, did as much to win the war as did the President when he signed the declaration to begin the conflict for freedom.

"When the men of the Buffalo Division marched away from the city," declared the Major, "the streets were lined with people, who cheered the fighting Negroes on their way to fight the Hun. They were willing that they make the sacrifice, they were willing that they should risk their lives for freedom. And they cheered, cheered.

"Today these men are returning. They are walking the streets of the city. And they are greeted not with cheers, but in silence. I protest as a southerner—as a southerner of entirely southern extraction—against this piece of injustice and inhumanity."

LIEUT. RICHARD JONES BANQUETTED—CITIZENS PAY TRIBUTE TO FORMER HEADS M. P.

The Nashville Banner
4-3-19

Lieut. Richard Jones who until recently was at the head of the Colored Military Police of this city, was tendered a banquet by a representative set of citizens who gathered at the Pythian Temple, headed by Dr. Lattimore and Mr I. Willis Cole. A number of citizens, including Rev. W. J. Walls, Dr. C. H. Parrish, A. E. Meyzeek, Dr. G. D. Smith, Lee L. Brown, Prof. W. B. Matthews, Lieuts. Bates, Hunter, McShan, Capt. Simpson, Lawson and Buford; also Messrs. W. S. Lovett, H. E. Hall ,Drs. G. H. Reid, Wm. Pickett P. M. Flack J A. C. Lattimore, I. Willis Cole. Prof. Meyzeek

recently when he went to Chicago to attend a fraternal meeting, representing som of the leading colleges of the United States, that he found Lt. Jones there representing the University of Illinois, that he was convinced that it was brains that had made Lieut. Jones such an efficient leader. The guest of honor responded to the many short addresses in his usual characteristic style. He was applauded with prolonged applause when he stated that at no time during his career in this city at the head of Military Police, had any action been questioned by his Superior officers. He paid a tribute to Kentucky and Kentuckians, stating that probably some day he would hang out his shingle in this city. A delightful and appetizing menu was served, and all went away feeling that the tributes and this gathering together had been worth while. Lieut. Jones left the following morning for his home in Cincinnati, where ere long you will hear of him as a candidate for the City Council.

Editor's Mail

The Chicago
4-18-19

Somewhere in France

Dear Editor: Even though the boys will soon kiss Miss France farewell and seek the smiles of the fair Miss Liberty once more, no doubt the folks on the lake would like a little news of the 370th.

The condition of the men is excellent, as Mr. Hindenburg and his cohorts will unquestionably testify. I am quite sure this gentleman found them a very healthy aggregation of young Americans. They drove, or assisted in the driving, of this worthy party as far as the law allowed them to.

Whatever Illinois expected of her soldiers, she will not be disappointed in the final accounting, and no regiment probably lived and died closer to the old traditions than the old Eighth. Those who have died in days gone by need never look down in shame upon their sons of today. Men of Illinois can still face death, in a just cause as Americans and soldiers should. They who remained behind, the near and dear, can look proudly over seas for their sons, brothers, husbands and sweethearts have been men. Some have died gloriously and they who have lived have lived not at honor's cost.

For deeds of unusual merit men like Col. Duncan, Capt. Patton, Capt. Sanders, Capt. Kraut, Capt. Allen, Capt. Hall, First Lieut. O. O. Browning, Second Lieut. Stanley Norvell, Second Lieut. Thomas Tisdell and Sergt. Jenkins have received the French cross of war, the Croix de Guerre, many other awards are expected as a result of recommendations. In this little note an attempt to relate the deeds of these men would be an injustice, as the proper details could not be given, and they deserve the efforts of a great pen. It is enough to say that the name of Duncan shall always mean much, especially to the young men of this outfit, to be worthy of such a leader, a great soldier and a gentleman, and that Capt. Patton, in all his numerous capacities, lived up to expectations. Browning and Tisdell are boys, boys with marble-game dust scarcely off their knuckles, yet who led with the courage and wisdom of veterans.

I will here beg that you pardon my infinite pride in my comrades and judge it just. Here's good luck and health. See you soon. Respectfully yours. PROCTOR.

LIEUT. MITCHEM HONORED

Lieut. James Edgar Mitchem, 3515 Prairie avenue, is home this week for a few days to see his folks. He enlisted in March, 1918, and went to Chillicothe, Ohio, to the engineers' depot. He was there two weeks and made a corporal. The Fifth Training school was opened at Camp Meade, Md., for artillery officers and he was sent there. Later he was transferred to Camp "Zach" Taylor, the centralized officers' training camp for artillery officers.

The Chicago

Lieut. Mitchem

Of the 5,000 men there, 60 were members of the Race who were in school and 30 of this number were graduated. The first eight of the first ten were our men and Lieut. Mitchem stood among those at the head. After graduation he was sent south for two weeks and then to Fort Monroe and later he went "over the seas," where he made a fine record. He is now at Camp Grant and expects to be retained in the regular army. Lieut. Mitchem attended Fisk university. On Tuesday he was entertained by his friend. Bill Adams.

DES MOINES IA. NEWS
AUGUST 6, 1917

100 NEGRO MEDICAL MEN JOIN TRAINING CAMPS

One hundred negroes, medical recruits, will arrive at Ft. Des Moines early Sunday morning to take the training for the Officers Medical

Corps that will accompany the first negro draft army to France. They are from Ft. Thomas, Ky.

Soldiers—1919
Organization.

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Join The Finds-Wilson Post OF THE American Legion

The Louisville News 10-4-

Headquarters at Colored Soldiers' Club, 441 South 11th St. Composed of ex-service men, organized to "Inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community---to make right the master of might; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice; freedom and democracy."

Campaign for Membership Oct. 6th to 14th 10-14-19 **Membership Fee---$2 per year**

This is not a Political or Military organization

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
MAY 31, 1919

COLORED G. A. R. POSTS.

Local colored Grand Army posts held Memorial Day exercises at the National Cemetery at Loudon Park Saturday. Rev. Roy B. Mohr was the orator of the day. Similar exercises were repeated last night at their hall, Tessier and Orchard streets, Dr. Mohr speaking on the American soldier. He pictured the part played by the veterans in the Civil War and praised the valor of the colored soldier in the war against Germany.

KANSAS CITY MO POST
OCTOBER 13, 1919

K. C. K. NEGRO SOLDIERS WILL ORGANIZE CAMP

Former Negro soldiers of Kansas City, Kas., have started to organize a Negro camp of the American Legion. Chester Gaskins has been made temporary chairman of the organization committee, and C. B. Jenkins is temporary secretary. Fifteen hundred Negroes in Wyandotte county are eligible.

Soldiers — 1919 371
Organization.

Negro Delegates To St. Louis Caucus Of American Legion

The Daily Herald 5-16-19.

WEST VIRGINIA WHITE SOLDIERS REFUSE TO JOIN SOUTH IN DRAWING COLOR LINE

Mean And Vicious Exhibition Of Prejudice On The Part Of Delegates From The South

The following is a resume of the events transpiring at the St. Luois Caucus of The American Legion. Assuming that general news have already been told by the press, I am going to confine myself to those matters of interest to us as Negroes. As a matter of information, I might state that the American Legion is an organization composed of all men or women, who served with either Army, Navy or Marines during the recent war.

Upon leaving Baltimore for the Caucus in company with Mr. Harry Young, formerly sgt. 1st class M. R. C. and Mr. Willard Johnson, formerly 1st sgt. of Battery C, 351st. F. A., I was cor rned with what would be the probable treatment of Negroes at the said Caucus. Having in mind the unbearable injustices and embarrassments that the Negro soldier was forced to undergo in France, I feared a repetition. Our trip to St. Louis was in compan with 13 white delegates from Maryland, our treatment being very courteous. Upon arriving at St. Louis we were met by a committee who provided a very cordial guide to direct us to our quarters at the Y. M. C. A. We found there several other colored delegates from N. Y., Ohio, S. C., Ill., Col., and Mass.

The Headquarters of both the National body and the Maryland delegation were the Hotel Statler. This hotel as is robably known has a decided lily white policy, there being even no colored employees. The treatment of the colored delegates was without objection except in one instance. A colored delegate had occasion to go to one of the upper floors. He was taken up without objection. Upon entering the elevator to descend, the elevator girl told him that he would have to walk. He sought the manager and remarked on the inconsistency of the first girl taking him up and the second refusing to take him down. The manager replied that the second girl obeyed orders.

After the usual courtesies we decided to have a little get together, at which time we heard the Southen delegates had organized and were advocating very strongly a separate Legion for Negroes or their total exclusion. Relative to this, the experience of the W. Va. was very gratifying. The meeting of Southern delegations was called by states, hence W. Va. was invited. The whole delegation including two colored delegates attended. Upon the colored men's entry a restlessness among the white delegates was observed. All discussion suddenly ceased. One of the whites moved that all persons present, not invited, should be excluded. This motion was carried. Evervone then looked for the colored men to go. Some one then suggested that this meeting was only for white Southern delegates. The chairman of the W. Va. then asked the list of those invited read. W. Va. name of course was called. The chairman of the W. Va. then said that W. Va. withdrew from the meeting, so that all the delegates of that state, white and colored, left the meeting.

As the result of our get together we decided that as far as our respective states was concerned we had nothing to fear as we had their positions which were decidedly in our favor. But we felt that the question of the colored men in the extreme Southern states was of vital interest not only to the thousands of colored men of that section who had participated in the war, but also of a most material interest to ourselves, as the lack of the number of delegates to the National Convention, that the colored men would be entitled to, would place us in a hopeless minority. Hence we sought Col. Roosevelt. We were told by the Col. that it was his desire and intention that the Negroes of all sections should be represented in exact proportion to their numbers. He stated that he realized the Southerners' activity in attempting to deprive the colored men of a fair and impartial representation in the Legion, as did he also realize the colored representatives desire that there be no discrimination whatever. However he stated that to bring the color question up on the floor of the Caucus would precipitate a bitter sectional controversy, which every one was desirous of avoiding. Were were quite willing to promise that we would not bring it up as we were anxious that the Legion and it's principles apply to all men alike regardless of color. We received from Caol. Rossevelt the promise that he would see the Southern delegates and get from them guarantees as to the treatment of the colored men of the South. This was done. Whether or not these were given in good faith remains to be seen. However every thing that was done at the St. Louis Caucus was temporary. That is, it was decided that it would be unfair to the men still overseas to form any permanent organization before their return. Hence had a fight been made on the floor of the Caucus, the victory would have only been temporary for it woud come up again in November when the first convention of the permanent organization is held. As stands now, we have until November to discover whether the promises and guarantees given by the South are bona-fide and if they are not we will have a much stronger case to present to the convention. We have already been promised the support of the Western state in any issue affecting us. We of course have no doubt of the support of our own states.

A colored delegate from N. C. attended the Caucus with proper credentials. The N. C. delegation refused to recognize him. However upon the direction of Col. Wood, secretary of the Caucus he sst with the N. C. delegation and voted with them.

At the close of the Caucus we again got the positive promise of Col. Roosevelt that we would be treated fairly and Capt. Osborne of the New York delegation told me that Col. Rossevelt would withdraw before he permitted any discrimination. I would like to state that as far as the Maryland delegation was concerned, our treatment could not have been better. Maj. A. Finley French as chairman consulted the three colored men on all questions before casting Maryland's vote and at all times he had the fullest respect for our suggestions and wishes. He appointed your humble servant on the credentials committee, thus giving quite some protection to colored delegates whose credentials might be questioned.

Probably the most impressive scene of the of the convention was the one minute of silent prayer in memory of Col. Roosevelt's father, ex-pres. Roosevelt. The Cucus then adjourned to meet in Minneapolis in November.

AMERICAN LEGION HAS 100 POSTS IN STATE

Century Mark Reached With Issuance of Charter to Wyndmoor

PHILA PA NORTH AMERICAN
JULY 13, 1919

IN PHILADELPHIA

Pennsylvania now has 100 posts organized in the movement to establish the American Legion thruout the United States.

The 100th charter was issued yesterday by George F. Tyler, Pennsylvania state chairman, and C. Aertsen, Jr., state secretary, to Wyndmoor, in Philadelphia county. The post has a membership of thirty-nine and is headed by Frank Ramsey and C. H. Krumenaar, Jr.

Twenty-five charters, which are temporary, were issued during the week. Applications are now on hand from fifteen groups which desire to form posts.

Of the new charters granted during the week, eleven were for posts in Philadelphia county. The work of organizing the city and county is being carried forward by a county committee headed by George W. Carr, Romine Hassrick and Otto R. Heilisman.

The new Philadelphia posts, which bring the number in this city up to twenty-three, make the city's organization of the legion one of the strongest in number in the United States. There are nearly 100,000 persons in Philadelphia eligible for membership, and every effort is being made to enroll them.

The first colored post to be organized in the city already has a large membership. It has been issued temporary charter No. 97.

NEGROES FORM LEGION POST

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
JULY 18, 1919

Negro soldiers and sailors in Nashville Thursday night organized a post of the American Legion.

Officers elected were: President, Capt. J. L. Leach; Vice-President, Sergt. Douglas L. Robinson; Secretary, James B. McClure; Treasurer, Lieut. Herbert B. Allison.

Twenty-eight men then signed the petition for a charter and paid the fee.

A membership campaign is now on to get two hundred charter members and each of the twenty-eight men has pledged himself to bring ten more for the next meeting Thursday night.

Negro service men interested in the legion are urged to call Main 2313, or get in touch with the colored department of the War Camp Community Service here.

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
JUNE 11, 1919

At the first meeting of Pittsburg's A E F, an organization of Negro ex-service men, held Sunday at Arcade Hall, the working plans of the organization were

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plans to over 100 members. John L. Clark, formerly battalion sergeant major of the Three Hundred and Fifty-first Field Artillery, temporary chairman, has called another meeting for next Sunday at Arcade Hall at 2 o'clock, at which time officers will be elected.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
JULY 8, 1919

Colored Legion Members Appeal to National Body

Delegates of the three negro posts of the American Legion in Louisiana have appealed to the national executive committee of the legion, following refusal of the state convention to seat them at the Alexandria meeting last week.

The following open letter, signed by C. W. Brooks, 7327 Esther street, and Sherman Saxon, 2615 Erato street, delegates from the New Orleans post; A. A. Davis and John Andrews of the Alexandria post, and William Wallace and M. L. Wilson of the Shreveport post, has been sent to the national committee:

"We, the men whose names appear below, being delegated by our respective posts as representatives in the state convention of the American Legion, which convened in Alexandria, La., in the Hotel Bentley on the 3rd, 4th, 5th of July, 1919, presented ourselves with the proper credentials on the morning of July 3.

"We did apply for admission to the convention, but were flatly refused. We were given to know by Mr. T. S. Walmsley, temporary state chairman, who was also chairman of the committee appointed by the caucus which convened prior to the opening of the convention, that we, as colored men, would not be granted charters from the state organization. This information came to us 'like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.' No reason could be given by Mr. Walmsley for the refusal of admittance of our delegation other than that he finds the time inopportune for such action.

"We now await your advice, without which we are 'like unto a ship at sea without a rudder.' Please reply at once."

MEETING TO FORM COLORED POST

MORRISTOWN N J RECORD
SEPTEMBER 22, 1919

Major S. Chudleigh Hicks, chairman of the Morristown Post of the American Legion, will organize a colored post at a special meeting called for tomorrow evening at the A. M. E. Church, Spring street, at 8 o'clock.

There are about fifty local colored men who were in service, a great many of them being overseas with the crack 350th Field Artillery. These will be united in one Post, and the colored men from Morris Plains, Mendham, Whippany and other places in this vicinity will also be asked to join the Post.

NEGRO SERVICE MEN TO FORM LEGION POST HERE

ERIE PA DISPATCH
SEPTEMBER 7, 1919

With over 100 returned negro service men in the city, the organization committee of the American Legion, Post No. 11, is considering forming a Negro Service Men's club in conjunction with the club now existing at [illegible] and Parade streets. The matter probably will be taken up at the Tuesday meeting of the post.

LEGION ELECTS SHREVEPORTER TO HIGH OFFICE

W. M. Phillips Named Vice Commander—Edward P. Mills Is Alternative Delegate.

VETS ENTER POLITICS ON ISSUES, NOT CANDIDATES

Negro Question Is Forced to National Ruling When Delegates Are Barred.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
JULY 6, 1919

Special to The Times.

Alexandria, La., July 5.—The first state convention of the American Legion of Louisiana, which has been in session here since July 8, concluded its deliberations and adjourned today to hold its next session in New Iberia.

The following officers were chosen; T. S. Walmsley, of New Orleans, commander; W. M. Phillips, Shreveport, vice commander; G. H. H. Pratt, New Orleans, adjutant; R. Conrad Bauer, Alexandria, finance officer; Rev. J. W. Vaughan, New Orleans chaplain; Dr. E. S. Fulton, New Iberia, master-at-arms.

Resolutions were adopted urging upon the governor the need of immediate organization of at least one battalion of national guard troops. The following were chosen delegates to the national convention to be held at Minneapolis on its first anniversary of the signing of the armistice: T. S. Walmsley, New Orleans; R. F. White, Alexandria; W. M. Phillips, Shreveport; Wade Norman, Marksville. The following were chosen as alternates: F. B. Grevenberg, Jr., New Orleans; Edward P. Mills, Shreveport; C. L. Whitehead, Alexandria; P. Kenney, Morgan City.

Resolutions were adopted providing that immediate steps be taken to insure satisfactory employment for all members of the American Legion in Louisiana and to protect its members with regard to war risk insurance and the best methods of converting the policy to old line insurance if desired. A resolution was also adopted that the state organization of the American Legion go on record as taking a stand for or against any public question arising in the state, but not at any time to endorse any man or set of men for the advancement of his or their political ambition.

Immediate steps will be taken to organize the ex-service men of every parish. All that is necessary to get a charter, is to have fifteen persons in the service of the army, navy or marine corps or who have been honorably discharged since April 6, 1917, to write a letter to the state adjutant signing their names, and a charter will be granted. It was announced that interest in the organization is growing rapidly, and it is predicted that the membership in Louisiana will be at least fifteen thousand by the first anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

The negro delegations from New Orleans, Shreveport and Alexandria, to whom admission to the convention was refused, today gave out the following statement: "We, the men whose names appear below, being delegated by our respective posts as representatives in the state convention of the American Legion which convened in Alexandria on July 3, 4 and 5, presented ourselves with proper credentials of the morning of the morning of July 3. We did apply for admission to the convention, but were flatly refused. We were given to understand by T. S. Walmley, temporary state chairman, who was also chairman of the committee appointed by the caucus, which convened prior to the opening of the convention, that we, as colored men, would not be granted charters by the state organization.

"This information came to us like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. No reason could could be given by Mr. Walmsley for the refusal of admittance of our delegation other than that he finds the time inopportune for such action. We now await your advice, while we are liken unto a ship at sea without a rudder. Please reply at once.

"The above statement is addressed to the national executive committee of the American Legion and is signed by the following: C. W. Brooks, Sherman Saxon, New Orleans; P. A. Davis, John Andrews, Alexandria; Wm. Wallace, M. L. Wilson, Shreveport, La.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON POST RECEIVES CHARTER

BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE
DECEMBER 13, 1919

Booker T. Washington Post, No. 209, American Legion, recently formed by colored former service men, has received its charter from the national headquarters and will start its official life with a meeting next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 62 Harrison avenue, Jersey City. Ex-Sergeant C. Dion Jones is in possession of the charter, he being one of the organizers of the post.

The post's roster is open to men who served in the world war and was first projected at a meeting held in Jones' house, 30 Oak street, on Sun-

Undemocratic Provisions in Constitution of the Virginia Branch of Legion Resented

7-19-19

The New York Age

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

RICHMOND, VA.—Refusing to join the American Legion because of the undemocratic provisions incorporated in the constitution of the Virginia State organization, colored veterans of the world war residing in Richmond have formed what is to be known as the American Alliance.

It will be the aim of the alliance to elevate in every possible way the Negro, to see to it that its members qualify as voters and perform their duties as American citizens; also preserve the history of their participation in the world war.

The officers are: J. Milton Sampson, commander; S. Bradford Johnson, lieutenant commander; Melvin D. Walker, adjutant; James H. Shelton, historian; Robert J. Kenny, Jr., finance officer; Joseph L. Harris, chaplain; Robert T. Williams, sergeant-at-arms; Elsworth Storrs, chairman of executive committee; La Vigerie D. Page, chairman of Ways and Mean Committee; Frank E. Cephas, chairman of Political Committee.

The following statement has been given out by the alliance showing why the members could not affiliate with the Virginia branch of the American Legion:

"We feel the need of our identification with National interests such as the American Legion, represents. Especially do the following statements taken from the preamble of the National Constitution appeal to us: 'To make right the master of might * * * to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy, to sanctify and consecrate our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.' Certainly any veterans of the great war could heartily agree to that. On the strength of published creeds and statements of the principles for which the Legion stands, we applied for membership.

Want Negro to be Nonenity.

"But it is through the state organization that we must join, and an analytical reading of the Virginia State organization's constitution suggests that either the principles of the National body are lost in the state body or that colored soldiers are sincerely wanted in neither. Stripped of all verbiage the following provisions are the ones to which we have reference:

Officers of the state organization elected by whites. Executive committee elected by whites. Time and place of meeting to be fixed by whites. Delegates to National convention to be apportioned in "equitable" number between whites and blacks by executive committee. Constitution may be amended by two-third vote of whites.

"If these provisions are to hold we are to be members without suffrage, having no voice in the selection of officers or Executive Committee. Our weapon to use against such an injustice would be to carry the fight to the National body through instructed delegates. That brings us to apportionment of delegates. The word 'equitable' is very indefinite. Equitable in whose opinion that of the whites or of both sections?

"Again the apportionment is to be made by a committee in whose election and appointment the colored members have had no choice; under these circumstances it is easy to conceive that the committeemen will have little regard for the claims of the colored section which may run counter to the desire of the white section which appointed them. Without definite regulations and in the face of such provision as those of the Constitution, we could never be sure that an 'equitable' apportionment would give us any delegates at all. It would seem fair to give the colored section a delegate and alternate for each thousand membership according to Art. IV Sec. II of the National Constitution.

"Again, the state constitution may be amended by two-thirds vote of whites. We would be members without power to influence legislation. In this letter we are calling attention to provisions which are manifestly unfair to a prospective post, yet were that post to become affiliated it would be powerless to even make a motion for an amendment which might remedy conditions. It could only recommend. These considerations make plain that a colored post in Virginia with the present state Constitution would not be much more than a name.

"Therefore, while we thank the representatives of the American Legion of the State of Virginia for the personal courtesy which they have constantly shown us, and while we express again our desire to become part and parcel of so promising a movement as the American Legion on its avowed principles of justice, freedom and democracy, at the same time we must express regret that the provisions of the state constitution under which we would have to enter the Legion are so unjust and undemocratic, and we further go on record by stating that for the present we will not pay the price of our manhood to become members of the American Legion."

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The Negro And The American Legion

The Daily Herald
5-19-19

Lt. J. Stewart Davis Discusses The American Legion And The Reasons Why Negroes Should Join The Organization

At this time while the most influential organization of America is in the process of formation, I think it fitting that a fair discussion as to the advisability of the Negro's joining, be discussed. I feel that the only persons who would advise against the participation of our race, would be those who doubted that our treatment in the American Legion would be fair and impartial. Hence the question is what if anything have those at the head of the Legion, doen to guarantee the Negro fair treatment and what, if anything will the Negro gain from participotion in the Legion? In a previous issue of The Daily Herald I briefly outlined events effecting the Negro as they transpired at the St. Louis Caucus. In this discussin I shall give my reasons why I think that we will commit a grave error in not taking an active part in this organization. Having attended the Caucus at St. Louis, I feel that I have information of quite some value relative to the position in the Legion. Hence I shall be glad to give any information or to discuss with anyone interested, regardless of their views. I would also like to state that all persons who were in the service of the navy, army or marine corps, at any time during the United States participation in the recent war, are entitled to join. Provided, however that they have been honorably discharged. Also any person who servedany person who served with our allies is also entitled to join, provided he is a citizen of the United States.

I fully realize the bitterness that the Negro soldier feels because of mistreatment in France. No one can feel more strongly than I. I know that there was a well defined policy on the part of the other race to minimize our creditable efforts and prejudic the minds of those who wished to judge us fairly. As a result of the same I am certain that unless there is some organizedeffort on our part our cause will suffer greatly, especially in the years to come. It is one thing to rail at fate for it's unkindness to us, it is another thing to correct it. If nothing is done to correct this on our part, nothing will be done. We have an opportunity now at this very crucial moment when impressions and history are still in the making, to insist on our proper rating. We have been "invited" to join the most influential organization ever formed. With the son of ex-president Theodore Roosevelt as it's moving force, I have every reason to believe that the invitation is given in good faith and that our consequent treatment will leave nothing to be desired. And if our treatment is not impartial there is nothing that compels us to remain identified with the Legion.

5-19-19

As men who risked all in defense of this country, I know that you feel you should have a voice and influence in he country's regulation, that is, a voice that will be heard and an influence that will be felt. This can be done in but one way, organization. In my opinion, no organization is better from the ex-soldier's point of view than The American Legion, provided that we are treated fairly. To date the treatment of the Negro has been quite fair in this organization, until it becomes unfair, which I hope is impossible, let's get behind it and solicit it's support to cure the many ills we are forced to suffer.

Plans of the local units have not yet been perfected by the State Committee. As soon as are ready they will be published. In the meantime, any other information will be gladly given at my office, 118 E. Lexington St., opposite the Court House.

LEGION WILL HAVE MIXED CONVENTIONS

The New York Age
5-24-19

(Special to The New York Age)

St. Louis, Mo.—Twenty-five colored delegates were in attendance at the first session of the American Legion, held here last week. The color question was not permitted to be crop out on the floor of the convention, and no anti-Negro speeches materalized.

With the exception of delegates from Louisiana, the ex-soldiers and sailors from the South appeared as if they had been broadened by participation in the world war to make the world safe for democracy.

An understanding was reached to hold mixed conventions in all States. Louisiana excepted. Some of the Southern delegates agreed to this program upon being assured that the "social feature" would not enter. The colored delegates made it plain that they were not looking for "social equality."

The New York delegation, headed by Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt New Jersey, Connecticut and representatives from other Eastern States were opposed to the drawing of the color line whatsoever.

Lieut. O. E. McKaine and Lieut D. L. Reid, colored members of Theodore Roosevelt Post No. 1, were present. Other States represented by colored delegates were West Virginia, Illinois, Kansas, Colorado, Maryland Ohio, Missouri and Massachusetts One delegate from South Carolina and five from Louisiana were not seated.

BOSTON MASS TRAVELLER
MAY 14, 1919

LEGION DODGES NEGRO PROBLEM

Some careful steering by Lt-Col. Roosevelt and others was required to keep the "color line" from becoming an issue at the St. Louis caucus of the American Legion. Doubtless the matter will come up in the convention at Minneapolis. It could become a rock upon which to break up the legion, if enough delegates should desire thus to ruin the organization. But what a misfortune it would be if the same issue upon which the North and the South engaged in fratricidal strife in the sixties should wreck the association of world war veterans in 1919!

Every man who was good enough to fight in Uncle Sam's army, navy or marine corps is good enough to be a member of the American Legion. Otherwise the Legion is not the comprehensive body it claims to be.

It is almost inconceivable that the veterans of any state should attempt to exclude Negroes from membership. Yet some of the states, if left to their own devices, may find a way of doing this in effect, if not openly.

Separate posts for colored veterans will no doubt be desired by both colored men and white men, wherever the number of Negroes warrants such an arrangement. But any attempt to exclude colored soldiers from the American Legion would be a gross violation of justice. We do not believe it is likely to happen in an organization that has fought on the side of human brotherhood in the great war.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
SEPTEMBER 30, 1919

NEGROES FORM A LEGION POST

Organization Named in Honor of Wayne Miner, Killed in Action.

The first negro post of the American Legion was organized last night at the War Camp Community Club, Eighteenth and Vine streets. The post was named for Wayne Miner, the first Kansas City negro killed in action. There are approximately six hundred negro former service men in the city and all of them are urged to enroll in this post.

Another meeting will be held at the same address next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Officers elected last night were: Homer Roberts, post commander; I. H. Crutchfiel, vice-commander; William Edwards, adjutant; J. G. Driver, finance officer; William Anderson, chaplain; A. O. Mitchell, historian. Roberts also was elected delegate to the state convention.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
SEPTEMBER 3, 1919

LEAVE RACE QUESTION TO STATES IN AMERICAN LEGION

Mixed Membership to Be Matter of Local Regulation in Various Commonwealths.

That posts of the American Leegion may be composed of white men exclusively, or entirely of negro veterans, or part white and part colored, as the local post may determine, with the approval of the State organization, is the policy made clear by the organization yesterday.

The right of negroes to join the American Legion was clearly determined in the constitution drawn up at the first convention in St. Louis. It is generally recognized that all war veterans regardless of race or color are eligible. The problem arose whether to permit a mixed membership within the several States would be in accordance with the wishes of the members of the Legion, in such States.

Local posts composed exclusively of colored men may be under the one State organization, but if the State organization should so rule, a separate State organization for negroes with equal representation in the national body, shall be organized.

Pennsylvania has so far sanctioned the membership of colored posts in the State organization. There are two large posts for colored veterans in this

CRESCENT CITY WAR VETERANS MAKE BIG MOVE

The Chicago Defender
May 31st-19

New Orleans Former Soldiers First to Organize Post of American Legion

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 28.—New Orleans now has a post of the American Legion in Louisiana.

More than 400 former colored soldiers and sailors organized the New Orleans Post of the American Legion Friday night in the Temple Theater (colored). No name for the post was chosen. The post will take its name after the first Negro soldier from New Orleans to die on the battlefield. Previous announcement of the meeting was not made. The meeting was called by Lieut. Aaron B. Chatters, vice-president of the Soldiers and Sailors Alliance, a recently organized Negro service club, through its president, Mr. Walter Scott Chinn, Jr. The work of organizing was carried on entirely by the Negroes themselves. T. Semmes Walmsley (white), state chairman, was notified by a committee of the organization.

Tentative plans for the drafting the organization into the American Legion were agreed on and approved by Mr. T. S. Walmsley.

Negro Delegates Who Attended Caucus Of American Legion At St. Louis

The Daily Star 5-15-19

New York, May 13.—The following colored delegates attended the Caucus of the American Legion held at St. Louis, Mo., May 8th, 9th and 10th.

J. Steinard Davis, 118 E. Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

Willard Johnson, 526 W. Lanvale St., Baltimore, Md.

Harry W. Young 1100 Druid Hill avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Joseph T. Jackson, 365th Infantry, 456 Sentz St., Charleston, W. Va.

William D. Bly, 407 Kiowee St. Leavenworth, Kans.

Walter S. Cohen, Jr., 1923 Maringo St., New Orleans, La.

H. E. Brader, Jr., 237 Rampart St. New Orleans, La.

Elvin H. Jones, R.R. No. 1, Box 17 Napoleanville, La.

Serwan Saxon, 2615 Erato St., New Orleans, La.

Capt. C. E. Ferguson, Kanaway St. Charleston, W. Va.

C. C. Caldwell, 199 N. Champion Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Sgt. B. F. Maloney, 107 Rice St., Pueblo, Colo.

Capt. J. Halman Pryor, W. Newton Mass.

Charles G. Reid, 30 Vanderhost St. Charleston, S. C.

Capt. Howard Gilbert, 180 N. 21st St., Columbus, Ohio

Sgt. Major Jones, Ohio

Lieut. Dickerson, Chicago, Illinois

Lieut D. Lincoln Reid New York City

Lieut. O. E. McKaine, New York City

W. Silas Fearance, St. Louis, Mo.

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
AUGUST 5, 1919

COLORED VETERANS FORM LEGION POST

Colored veterans of the World War numbering about twenty gathered at Pythian Hall, 73 Kearney Avenue, last night, and formed what will probably be the nucleus of the first American Legion Post of colored men in the city. The actual formation of the post was not taken up last night, but another meeting will be called in the near future, when it is expected that a large number of men eligible for membership will attend. The meeting will be called by Samuel Jackson, who was appointed secretary of the temporary organization formed last night.

ST JOSEPH MO GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 11 1919

NEGROES FORM POST OF AMERICAN LEGION

The permanent organization of a negro post of the American Legion was perfected last night when the charter was received. The new post will be Theodore Roosevelt post, No. 51. Meetings will be held at 1123 North Third street, until permanent quarters are obtained. Fifty members are on the charter list and the officers expect to increase that number to one hundred in a short time.

The meeting last night was enthusiastic and much interest was shown in the election of officers. Kansas City was favored as the place for holding the state convention.

Following are the officers of the new post: Lucius T. Walker, commander; Walter Oldham, vice-commander; D. E. Martin, post adjutant; Alonzo Allen, finance officer; Dr. E. Y. Strawn, post historian, and Willis Williams, post chaplain.

Franklin Perry was appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions, and Ray Holt was appointed sergeant-at-arms.

Grand Army Chief Speaks In Cleveland

The Cleveland Advocate 7-19-19

The conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which met here this week, attracted a galaxy of noted men from all parts of the country. Among the number came Mr. Wm. D. Ferguson of Washington, D. C., organizer of the Grand Army of Americans—an organization of World War veterans. Mr. Ferguson addressed the conference Monday night at St. John's A. M. E. church, taking as his subject, "The Battlefields of France." During his address, which was vociferously applauded, the speaker told of the plans and purposes of the organization which he represented, closing as follows:

Strange America—this thought came to me while on my way here. Tonight, men are to tell of our soldiers in France. Isn't it strange that representatives of the most loyal Americans are to speak of many wrongs done us by comrades in arms of our native land and of many deeds of kindness by comrades of a foreign land? When we think of Colonel Young, who did NOT go, and the many hundreds of officers and soldiers who did go, and the pent-up feelings of these men, struggling in vain to burst forth in cries of denunciation, we marvel at the patience of our people. But patience is a virtue and thank God that is one virtue we possess which no man can deny. Suppose Colonel Young had been promoted to the rank of a general and given the command of the 92d Division and had been supported by this government as it should support its defenders—Cleveland would not be able to house the throng that would have been here to hear the story and the glory of our boys. But while we weep over the strange action of our government—let us pray. Let us pray that God may forgive it, for it knows not what it does. God moves in mysterious ways His wonders to perform. And who is here who doubts that patience and loyalty will some day—soon—will meet with its just reward? So—strange America—your loyal sons will not throw bombs; your loyal sons will not, when you are in distress, tie up your industries and threaten your national life for selfish purposes, but we assure you that when you are in peril you can count on us to go the limit in your defense. Give your favors—if you will—to those you have to buy. Inflict your wrongs upon those whom you know to be loyal, but as certain as night follows day there will come a time when you will weep for your folly.

Tillman Harpole Post American Legion

The undersigned desires to call the attention of all returned soldiers of St. Louis to the fact that a special meeting of the Tillman H. Harpole Post No. 57 of the American Legion, at Y. M. C. A. building, corner Pine and Ewing streets, on Friday, October 3rd, at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp.

All ex-service men are urgently requested to attend as something for their welfare will be discussed and acted upon. W. Silas Fearance, (acting) Commandant; Ambrose A. Page, (acting) Adjutant.

Still It's a Hobby; South's Control of Race

The Cleveland Advocate 7-19-19

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 26.—An American Legion post, composed of Colored soldiers of this war, was organized here last Saturday night. The Daily Item, referring to it said: "The Louisiana delegates (white) took the position that as an ex-service man the negro was entitled to recognition; that he would eventually organize, and that it was far better for the southern white men to organize the Negro under their direction, than to have him organized for political or other purposes by carpet-baggers from the North. This was the view taken by every southern state. As a result of this stand, the committee on constitution and by-laws incoorpated a clause makin the state supreme in all local matters."

Capitol Gets First Post of the American Legion

The Cleveland

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Lieut. James Reese Europe, Post No. 1, the first Colored post of veterans of the world war to be granted a charter in the American Legion, organized and elected officers at Irving's Hall. The post has at the present time nearly one hundred veterans enrolled.

The officers of the new post are as follows: Commander, Alexander Mann; Adjutant, Ernest B. Moxley; finance officer, Isaiah Johnson; chaplain, Robert Hayden; master-at-arms, W. F. Raddick. A membership committee, composed of Harry McKenzie, chairman; Robert L. Plummer, H. H. Brockenborough, Y. Queen and A. H. Talbert was appointed by the commander.

SPOKANE, Wash.—"The Grand Army of Americans" is the latest organization sprung, it includes colored soldiers and sailors. Rev. [illegible] C. Wilson, [illegible] minister of [illegible]

Col. Young Would Merge Grand Army Of America With Legion

St. Louis Star 5-16-19

By Associated Negro Press.

For the moral, social, economic, educational and political welfare of its members, a society is being formed at the National Capitol under the name of "The Grand Army of Americans," its membership to comprise the officers, soldiers and sailors of the World War, together with their sons and daughters.

No lines of distinction of Race or color are to be drawn and the ramifications are to reach the entire United States.

The opinion of Colonel Charles Young having been asked in regard to the project, the following is his statement:

"I deem the venture an important and commendable one, but would suggest (1st) that the provision that includes "the sons and daughters" of officers and soldiers and sailors would weaken the prestige of the organization. Let them form a separate organization if they wish. (2nd) The word "political" should be understood to shut out party politics of all kinds and to include only the higher political aspects of Americanization, safe and sound policy in our external and internal relations, and reverence for law and order in a common country only. It is a dangerous word in any constitution. (3rd) I submit that overtures should first be made towards merging such an organization with the American Legion now being organized by Lt. Colonel Roosevelt, if possible. By so doing, we all working to a common end, presenting a more solid front to the difficulties and problems of this new day, may be better able to reach the goal of our ideals. In this regard I believe the opinion of a majorty of American soldiery is now saying: 'It was not simply for white humanity and for white freedom that the United States threw her sword into the balance with the Allies, but for us all, irrespective of Race, color or condition. Let America be friendly and free.'

I counsel, for one, that a rapproachment with the larger organization be made if possible.

In the 70,000 dead in the fields of France, black blood freely and generously mingled itself with the white.

It is therefore unbelievable that surviving comrades should not honor these heroes by standing shoulder to shoulder for the principles for which they perished and for which the Almighty God has spared the living, both black and white."

But there is yet a determined group of whites, including several newspapers, all professing to be "without prejudice: and "the best friends of the Negro," who cling to the false theory and the musty, ancient belief that "this is a white man's country." The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, white daily, and the Macon (Ga.) Telegram, same, in recent editorials have sought to say that none but fools will say anything else, except this is a "white man's country" regardless of what we have done in whole or in part, in peace or in war. It is pery evident that much missionary work is yet to be done.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. CHAT
AUGUST 9, 1919

COLORED MEN FORM POST OF AMERICAN LEGION

All colored service men of Brooklyn have been invited by the George P. Davis Post of the American Legion to attend an organization meeting of the post this Monday evening in Tetonia Hall, Pershing avenue and Tompkins avenue for the purpose of receiving the charter granted the post by the National Headquarters and also to start a membership drive in Brooklyn.

Major John H. Clark of the 15th Infantry, the colored regiment which did such valiant work in France and which has received many decorations for bravery, will speak of the actions in which the regiment played an important part, and will also tell of the value to the men of an American Legion Post. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock and there will be entertainment and "smokes" for the men. All men who served in the World War, whether in the Army or Navy, are eligible to membership in this post, and a large attendance is expected.

To date this is the only colored post in Brooklyn, but the enthusiasm among the service men has been so great that other posts are expected to be formed. Charles D. Davis, 366 Ralph avenue, Brooklyn, who has organized the post, is especially anxious that all colored service men of Brooklyn affiliate with the post.

The post for colored service men in Manhattan also reports good progress. This is the William Floyd Garrison Post, one of the very first to be formed in New York State. D. Lincoln Reid, 205 West 137th street, New York, is the organizer of this post.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
AUGUST 18, 1919

Form Colored Post of Legion.

Further steps toward the organization in Camden of colored posts of the American Legion were taken at a meeting at the parish house of St. Augustine's Chapel, Ninth and Sycamore streets, yesterday afternoon. Addresses were made by Dr. H. C. Stratton, local organizer for colored work in Camden, and Lieutenant D. G. Hill, of Camden, who served with the 368th Infantry.

Soldiers. — 1919
Organization.
373

American Legion Drive Reports Come in Slowly

Score of 120 Posts in State Shows Gain of 1,910 in Membership Campaign.

PERTH AMBOY N J NEWS
SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

Post No. 25 Adds 150 to Roll

With but a score of the 120 posts in the state heard from this morning on the results of the American Legion membership drive that started yesterday, 1,910 new members were reported at state headquarters, 776 Broad street. Newark Post No. 25, the only one of the six posts in this city that made returns, reported 150 additions to the roster. The drive will continue through the week with the goal for the state 50,000 new members.

Among the biggest gains included in today's returns was one in New Brunswick of 750 former service men. Montclair reported 400 new members, Bloomfield 150, Perth Amboy 100, Trenton 300 and Dover 160. Twenty new posts notified headquarters that they were in process of organization.

One of the new posts in this city will be for colored men and is being organized by Archie Mason of 15 Hoyt street. Already more than enough names have been obtained to apply for a charter, but the lists are being held open until the post may be organized with 100 members to start. The name of this post has not yet been announced.

Question of Qualification.

There has been some question whether members of the Student Army Training Corps are eligible to membership in the legion. Thomas Goldingay, state secretary of the organization, said that these men and all others who held an honorable discharge from the army, navy or marine corps were qualified to become members.

Nurses, yeomanettes and telephone operators who served with the signal corps have started a movement in this city toward the formation of a post composed of women. It is expected that this post will apply for a charter before the end of the week.

Members of the posts in this city are working hard to be able to make a favorable report on the membership drive at a special meeting of Newark Post No. 25, to be held Thursday night in Musicians' Hall, 401 Plane street. Permanent officers of the post will be elected at the meeting and also delegates to the state convention to be held here October 11.

Perth Amboy Post Meets Tonight to Further Drive

NEWARK N J EVENING NEWS
SEPTEMBER 10, 1919

In response to many requests for the statement of the methods by which colored men eligible for the American Legion may be formed in-

to posts Louis E. Smith, secretary of Perth Amboy Post No. 46, New Jersey, was informed from national headquarters that in the constitution adopted at the St. Louis convention the right of negroes to join the legion was clearly recognized and the problem before the legion was to permit this membership within the several states in accordance with the wishes of the members of the legion in such states.

The statement further says that a local post may be composed exclusively of white men or exclusively of colored or both. Definite action will be taken up in regard to this and other points at the national convention in November.

Arrangements have been completed for the meeting tonight at which further plans for the membership drive will be outlined.

SOUTHERNERS OF AMRICAN LEGION WANT FULL POWER

The Montgomery Advertiser
10-2-19

Question of Admitting Negroes Injected Into Alabama Meeting

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 1.—In trying to arrive at a decision on the attitude to be assumed at the national convention by representatives from Southern States, many differences of opinion developed at the meeting of the executive officers of the American Legion held here today.

Some of the delegates held the view that ngroes should not be admitted to the Legion anywhere, and argued that the Southern States should withdraw in case negroes were accepted as mem-ebrs.

A more conservative element prevailed, however, and the meeting finally went on record as being unanimously of the opinion that southern representatives to the national convention should insist that "the chartering of posts, including location, formation, personnel and representation in each state should be left to the decision of the state itself," and that the southern States should remain affiliated with the American Legion only in case this plan is carried out.

Pennsy Ex-Soldiers Organize

The Cincinnati Enquirer
10-2-19

By Associated Negro Press

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 8.—The Crispus Attucks Post No. 30, of the American Legion was organized by some 200 Negroes ex-soldiers and sailors. This is the first post organized exclusively for the Negro service men and it is the intention of the officers to make this the only post of its kind in Allegheny county.

The meeting was called to order by E. R. McKinney, who was elected temporary chairman. The election of permanent officers followed and resulted in the unanimous selection of the following: Homer S. Brown, commander; Thomas E. Barton, vice-commander; D. C. Jefferson, adjutant; E. R. McKinney, treasurer; R. F. Jones, historian, and the Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, chaplain. The newly elected chaplain proferred the services of the parish activity house of the Church of the Holy Cross for a meeting place of the new organization.

BUFFALO N Y NEWS
SEPTEMBER 17, 1919

PLANES WILL OPEN LEGION'S CAMPAIGN

Circulars Urging Service Men to Join Will Be Dropped.

Two airplanes will fly over Buffalo tomorrow and bomb the city with literature urging discharged soldiers and sailors to join the American legion. The flight over the city will mark the official beginning of the campaign to obtain members for the various posts in this vicinity.

The flight will be made at noon, and Roderick G. Hatch, president of the advisory committee of the state and Harold Bodamer, district chairman, will be in the machines.

The posts in this vicinity and the chairmen are: Tuscania, Richard Dunwoodie, Central Y. M. C. A.; Lackawanna, Hamilton Cook, 216 Roland avenue, Lackawanna; Lorenzo Burrows, Parton Swift, Ellicott Square; Wiescienski, W. J. Szalasnz, 166 Miller avenue; Louis J. Boland, Douglas P. Walker, 134 Normal avenue; Milton J. Brounshidle, H. A. Brown, 2768 Delaware avenue, Kenmore; Boechat, R. M. De Witt, West Side Y. M. C. A.; Washington, C. B. Brigg, 68 Main street, Lancaster; Buffalo, J. T. Barnsdale, 25 Brayton street; Black Rock, Charles Barth, 710 Erie County bank building; 74th, D. J. Cadotte, 114 Normal avenue; Herbert Mackmer, James Holden, Collins; Williamsville, A. S. Morely, Williamsville; Springville, Charles Hoagland, East Concord; Navy league, Harry Evenden, 27 Hartman place, Depew; Richard Hutchinson, Depew; Tonawanda, J. W. Simpson, Tonawanda; Jesse Clinner (negro), 143 Clinton street.

NEW POST ORGANIZED

The Independent
10-1-19

Campaign for Members Now

The Second Post of the American Legion organized by young colored men has been perfected during the past week and is known as the Tom Powell Post No. 77. Lawyer Owens was one of the prime movers in the organization of this Post. The Tom Powell Post No. 77 for the time being will meet in conjunction wth the Tillman H. Harpole Post No. 57 at the Pine Stret Department, Y. M. C. A. every Wednesday night. A campaign for new members has been started by each of these Post and all ex-service men are cordially invited to join. The American Legion is a soldier's organization and it is up to the men of color to get in help make the Legion a power and derive the benefits that will naturally come thru organization. Let us get together and make these two Posts two of the largest in the State of Missouri by October 6th, the day of ahe State Convention at Jefferson City. An election of Officers in the Tom Powell Post will take place next Wednesday night. After the Post meeting all ex-service men are invited to a free dance and social at Pythian Hall under the auspices of the War Camp Community Club.

COLORED MEN IN NEW VETS' POST

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
AUGUST 4, 1919

Final Organization Meeting to Be Held To-Night.

All colored service men of the borough have been invited by the George P. Davis Post of the American Legion to attend an organization meeting of the post this evening in Teutonia Hall, Flushing and Tompkins avenues, for the purpose of receiving the charter granted the post by the National Headquarters, and also to start a membership drive in Brooklyn.

Major John H. Clark of the Fifteenth Infantry, the colored regiment which did such valiant work in France and which has received many decorations for bravery, will speak of the actions in which the regiment played an important part, and will also tell of the value to the men of an American Legion post. The meeting will start at 8 o'clock, and there will be entertainment and "smokes" for the men. All men who served in the World War, whether in the Army or Navy, are eligible to membership in this post, and a large attendance is expected.

To date this is the only colored post in Brooklyn, but the enthusiasm among the service men has been so great that other posts are expected to be formed. Charles D. Davis, of No. 366 Ralph avenue, who has organized the post, is especially anxious that all colored service men of Brooklyn affiliate with the post.

The post for colored service men in Manhattan also reports good progress. This is the William Floyd Garrison Post, one of the very first to be formed in New York State. D. Lincoln Reid, of No. 205 West 137th street, Manhattan, is the organizer of this post.

NEW POST OF THE AMERICAN LEGION IS ORGANIZED HERE

The Post-Dispatch
9-7-19

The second Post of the American Legion organized by young colored men in the city of St. Louis, was perfected recently and is known as the Tom Powell Post No. 77. Lawyer Owens was one of the prime movers in the organization of this Post. For the time being the Tom Powell Post No. 77 will meet in conjunction with the Tillman H. Harpole Post, No. 57 at the Pine St. Dept., Y. M. C. A. every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. A campaign for new members has been started by each of these Posts and all ex-service men are cordially invited to become affiliated with one of these organizations. The American Legion is a Soldiers' organization and it is up to the soldier of color to get in, help build up the organization and reap the just rewards that will naturally come through unity of purpose. Let us, as young men of the twentieth century, get together and make these two Posts two of the largest in the State of Missouri, by the time of the State Convention at Jefferson City, October 6th. An election of officers will take place in the Tom Powell Post on Wednesday night. After the Post meeting all ex-service men are invited to a free dance and social by the War Camp Community Club at Pythian Hall.

AMERICAN LEGION PUSHES DRIVE HERE

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 10, 1919

Although the nationwide campaign to increase the membership of the American Legion to 1,000,000 veterans of the world war will be started formally by all state branches and local posts in the country on next Monday and continue through the week, the Maryland branch already is working to do its part.

Membership in Maryland branch now is about 6,000, and officers of the branch expect that by the plans already operating that they will obtain their state quota of 13,004 within the prescribed time.

Local headquarters of the legion is in the Hoen Building, and in charge of Will Wayne; and executive committee meetings are held on Wednesdays at 4 P. M.

Maryland has established 47 posts to date. Four of these are women's posts—one each for yeomanettes and reconstruction aids and two for nurses. Five of the posts are of colored veterans.

Allegany County has the largest number of posts, eight, amoung counties to date; and three or four more posts probably will be organized in it.

It is believed that by the time of the Legion's Maryland convention, October 3, in The Emerson, Baltimore, that 60 posts will have been

...ed in ... Kansas and ... members are working hard in connection with this convention, too, because, among other reasons, each state's voting strength at the national convention in Minneapolis, November 10, 11 and 12, will be based upon its membership prior to October 10.

RACE QUESTION IS ARGUED AT LEGION'S MEET

11-22-19

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 18.—When the eligibility committee brought in its first report it caused a hot debate on the floor of the convention. This report gave the states the right to say who should be a member of the American Legion without appeal to the National Executive Committee.

On this suggestion for decision by the state boards, the convention split; demands were made from the floor that this section be amended to refer all doubtful cases to the National Executive Committee for decision. In hurried caucuses on the floor, delegates charged that the provision would permit discrimination by local boards against any men whom it objected on prejudicial grounds. With scores of delegates on their feet clamoring to be heard, a motion was carried to send the resolutions back to the committee for reconsideration.

When the committee again reported, the following report was given and adopted by the convention without a negative vote:

"Any person shall be eligible for membership in the American Legion who was regularly enlisted, drafted, inducted or commissioned, and who served on active duty in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States at some time during the period between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1919, both dates inclusive, or who, being a citizen of the United States, at the time of his entry therein, served on active duty in the naval, military or air forces of any of the governments associated with the United States during the great war; provided, that no person shall be entitled to membership: (A) who, being in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during said period, refused on conscientious, political, or other grounds, to subject himself to military discipline or unqualified service, or (B) who, being in such service, was separated therefrom under circumstances amounting to dishonorable discharge and has not subsequently been officially restored to an honorable status.

"Sec. 2. There shall be no form or class of membership except an active membership as hereinabove provided."

Bonus legislation by Congress was indorsed on the resolution presented by the committee on beneficial legislation, but it not requested. The resolution adopted after a long battle in the committee read as follows:

"WHEREAS, the question of readjustment of compensation or extra pay for service men and women is now pending before the Congress and before acting thereon the Congress has shown the disposition to await the voice of the convention on the subject.

"RESOLVED, that while the American Legion was not founded for the purpose of promoting legislation in its selfish interest, it recognizes that our government owes an obligation to all service men and women to relieve the financial disadvantages incident to their military service, an obligation second only to that of caring for the disabled and for the widows, orphans of those who gave their lives, and one already acknowledged by our allies. But the American Legion feels that it cannot ask for legislation in its selfish interest and leaves, with confidence, to the Congress the disposal of this obligation."

Cleveland was selected for the next national convention to be held at the new public hall September 27, 1920. Permanent national headquarters were established at Indianapolis, Ind. Franklin D'Olier was chosen national commander.

The Lemuel T. Boydston Post meets on the second and fourth Mondays of the month. Business of great importance will be discussed at the meeting Monday, November 24. All members are urged to be there and bring their buddies. The Legion established a women's auxiliary, restricted to mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Legion members. The Boydston Post will discuss the formation of an auxiliary.

COLORED WAR VETS TO TO FORM LEGION POST

HOBOKEN N J OBSERVER
AUGUST 4, 1919

All colored men of Hudson County, and Jersey City in particular, who have been in service have been invited to be present to-night at a meeting to be held in Pythian Hall, 73 Kearny avenue, Jersey City, for the purpose of forming a new post of the American Legion.

There are a large number of colored men in Hudson County and Jersey City particularly, that have taken an active part in the world war and it is the purpose of to-night's meeting to have the veterans organized into a post and later affiliate with the American Legion. Such posts are being organized all over the country.

A number of speakers, among will be Counselor Robert Cosgrove, will address the meeting. A large number of colored discharged service men are expected to be present at the meeting.

Name Legion Post in Honor of Lieut. Europe

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 10.—Ex-army service men of this city organized a chapter of the American Legion and named the same in honor of the late Lieut. James Reese Europe, famous leader of the 369th 15th New York Infantry Band, who was struck down in Boston, Mass., by a vagabond whom he had befriended. Jonas L. Jewett, an instructor in the Clark High School and who has seen service overseas, was unanimously elected its first president.

AMERICAN LEGION.

11-22-19

The Negroes were standing ... Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22. The American Legion, an organization representing the veterans ... fought in the great ...

...wheel of politics ... committee recommended that eligibility of members be left to the various states instead of to the National committee. It is plain to be seen that this attitude which the "bar-up" against the thousands of Colored veterans thru out the south who were valiant in the service of the country during the war. This subject was one of the many questions before the American Legion and was left for final decision from the Springfield meeting during the summer.

In practically every Southern state, there has been a determination to refuse charters of Colored posts which, of course, is in line with Southern policy, but out of harmony with the times and the true American spirit of justice and fair-play.

Prior to the convention a number of delegates were in conference in Chicago with Capt. Lewis E. Johnson, formerly of the 370th Infantry, and others. The men brought written statements stating that the American Legion was for Caucasians only.

Very naturally, the Colored veterans thru out the country in conjunction with the thousand splendid white veterans are greatly indignant at any camouflage effort to smear over the subject and keep out of the American Legion thousands or more who willingly left their homes and business and work, to go to France and fight for democracy, while thousands of white southerners used every means within and without the law to keep them out of the service. The records bear out the fact that the Colored people of the South as well as in many other sections of the country furnished more than their quota of service men.

This attitude will undoubtedly precipitate a fight to the finish by the younger citizens who are determined that justice shall prevail.

MANY RACE MEN AT AMERICAN LEGION

Cleveland Gazette

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 10.—The following Colored men are present at this convention of the American Legion:

C. Long, Omaha, Neb. Delegate.

C. M. Cain, Atlantic City, N. J. Delegate.

Walter S. Fearence, St. Louis, Mo. Delegate.

11-15-19

Dr. William Wallace, Shreveport, La. Alternate.

Mortimer M. Marshall, Detroit, Mich. Alternate.

I. A. Whitmore, Little Rock, Ark.

Frederick W. Perkins, Denver, Colo. Alternate.

Alex Maun, Washington, D. C. Delegate.

A. R. Treelen, Philadelphia, Pa. Delegate.

Ernest Rice McKinney, Pittsburgh, Pa. Delegate.

Charles C. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.

Thomas R. Davis, Little Rock, Ark.

Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, Md. Delegate.

Atty. O. Pryor, Massachusetts delegate.

T. R. Stewart, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Delegate.

James Richards, Chester, Pa. Delegate.

Harry J. Walker, Cleveland. Delegate.

Major Spingarn is with the New York delegation. Also Captain Filmore.

FORM ORGANIZATION FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

BIRMINGHAM ALA. AGE HERALD
SEPTEMBER 21, 1919

A state organization of the World War Comrades in Service has been organized by the negro veterans of the world war and Lieut. John W. Ovletree, a chaplain in the American expeditionary forces for 16 months, has been made commanding general. Capt. Genoe S. Washington of Company H, 367th infantry, Ninety-second division, commander of staff.

There are 5000 returned soldiers in this district, it is stated, and the purpose of this organization is to promote the interest of its members along social, educational, material and religious lines; to educate the masses by regular employment, clean living, obedience to law and order, the promotion of peace and good will, the support of the church and all organizations whose purposes are for the good of the state and community.

All honorably discharged negro soldiers are eligible for membership and a membership fee will be charged. The organization will encourage night schools for those who work during the day and in addition a woman's branch of the comrades will be organized. It will be known as the Counseil Joan d'Arc, and all wives, mothers, unmarried daughters and sisters will be admitted to this organization.

Join The Buffalo-Helmet Legion

Dallas Morning News

All Discharged Colored Soldiers Wanted To Fill Out and Send In at Once The Coupon Below

8-23-19

OBJECT

The Buffalo-Helmet Legion is your own fraternity of Colored American Veterans who served in the American or Allied Armies during the great war. It will help you.

373

1. To secure the $60.00 bonus and also to secure the $500.00 bonus, which action is now pending.

2. To secure the additional travel pay due you.

3. To secure complete military equipment to which you are entitled Free of Charge.

4. To get your War Medal called the VICCTORY BUTTON which the Government gives free of charge to all discharged soldiers.

5. To get the benefits of your War Risk Insurance.

6. To get a better job either in your home city or elsewhere in the United States.

7. In questions concerning allotments, back pay, Liberty Bonds or other claims.

The Buffalo-Helmet Legion will eventually be composed of nearly 300,000 former Colored soldiers and will be one of the greatest instruments toward securing for the colored man the enjoyment of those privileges of justice, freedom, and democracy for which we fought. A local Chapter will be formed in your city.

FILL OUT AND SEND NOW

.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

When filled out mail to Headquarters
The BUFFALO-HELMET LEGION
26 West 135th St. New York City

PLAN NEGRO LEGION

The Washington Post

(Associated Press)

JACKSON, Tenn., Sept. 18.—A negro post of the American Legion with 167 charter members was organized here today. It is believed to be one of the first negro posts of the legion organized in the South. Lieut. R. S. Leach, of Nashville, and J. R. Carter, president of Lane College, a Methodist school for negroes, were the chief speakers.

Soldiers — 1919
Organization

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The New York Age 5-24-19

SOLDIERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Among colored veterans of the great war two well defined movements have been started for the formation of national organizations. These two organizations are, "The Grand Army of Americans" with headquarters at Washington, and the "League for Democracy" with headquarters at New York.

The purpose of both of these bodies is to look out for the best interests of the men who were in the war and, in a general way, to work for the best interests of the entire race.

William T. Ferguson, Organizer of the Grand Army of Americans, in a letter to us, says:

> We are organized under the laws of the District of Columbia for the purpose of looking after the welfare of the soldiers and sailors who have fought for Uncle Sam in any war. Welfare means, everything possible for the uplift of these men and, incidentally, ourselves. We are going to organize Departments in every state where practicable. We are going to organize Camps in every state to co-operate with the Departments. * * * We are not going to join with any white organization to be tailenders. We have already had an invitation from the United Veterans of Dayton, Ohio, to become a "colored section." * * * Of course, if any organization of whites proposes anything that is for the benefit of all we will join in and help them. * * * Ours is a SOLDIER and SAILOR organization, and we bar no one on account of color, religion or otherwise.

The League for Democracy, in a circular issued from its headquarters, says that the objects and purposes of the League will be to:

> Keep alive the military spirit of the race; fight for colored officers in all the branches of the armed forces of the country; endeavor to have the achievements of colored men given a fair record in the histories; fight to remove the dead line which prevents the advancement of colored men in the military and naval service; open the doors of West Point and Annapolis to colored candidates; force the Red Cross to admit colored nurses; insist that the race be granted full rights to vote in the South; not to affiliate with any political group as a policy, but to support that group which offers and gives the fairest and squarest deal to the race; further economic activities and lend its resources to establish commercial and industrial enterprises among the race; establish a chain of business concerns in all towns of 10,000 or more colored inhabitants; maintain in all camps a free legal bureau, a free medical bureau, a free employment bureau and a club house; issue a publication. Membership in the League is limited to colored soldiers and naval men, the families of colored soldiers and naval men and those colored persons who have engaged in essential war work or work in some auxiliary or relief organization during the great war.

It is a good sign to see that our men who have taken part in the war intend to use the training in organization they have received in fighting for better conditions for themselves and the race. The lessons they have learned as soldiers will stand them in good stead in the civil struggle which confronts the race. In this struggle the race has every reason to expect leaders from among the ranks of its young men who have learned these lessons.

However, at the outset, it is regrettable that the lessons of organization and the military knowledge of the necessity of co-ordination of action did not dictate the formation of one organization rather than two. We cannot see that there is room or need for two organizations formed out of the same groups of men, and having as the reason for their existence the same purposes. We hope some plan for consolidating these two bodies will be worked out.

Also, if our suggestion is worth anything, we should say that the program of the League for Democracy is too comprehensive, it takes in too much. It will be a pretty big job to fight for equal military and political opportunity and to take an effective stand against all forms of race prejudice and injustice. In addition to that, to undertake the establishment of business concerns all over the country would constitute a task beyond the powers of any one organization. We should prefer to see the League for Democracy concentrate all its strength and energy upon those particular objects which by the nature of its being it is best fitted to accomplish.

It does seem like a parody on the ends which were proclaimed as the purposes of this war, that colored men who fought on the same battlefields and under the same flag as white American soldiers, should nevertheless be compelled to set up separate organizations of veterans; yet, this is true. The convention which was called at St. Louis for the purpose of organizing the American Legion met last week. Louisiana sent five hundred men to the convention. These Louisiana delegates were given a rousing send off by the City of New Orleans. The principal speaker of the occasion, John M. Parker, is reported to have said as follows:

> One reason I am so anxious to speak to you is because of the tremendous power for good you hold. And I feel that power for good must be exercised by the white men of the South and not by anybody else. I don't believe any law could make a white man of the South recognize a Negro as his equal.
>
> Concluding, Mr. Parker urged the veterans to choose their delegates to the national caucus with the greatest care and to instruct them not to go "as suppliants but as men of the South, representing a pure blood strain and demanding recognition on that plea." He said every praise is due the Negro for his honorable record in the war, but that the two races could not mix as equals in the South.

The significance of the instructions given to these delegates to the convention from Louisiana is increased by the fact that when Theodore Roosevelt refused to take the chairmanship, it was given to Major Henry Lindsley Dickinson of Dallas, Texas. This is an indication of the strength and influence which the spirit of the South is going to have in the organization. The Southern veterans will, of course, go into this American Legion with one express purpose, and that is to keep the Negro out; the Northern veterans will not have any such determination to get the Negro in. And that is an illustration of the way in which things have been running for the past forty years.

But it is very likely that, after all, the colored men may gain a great many things by being forced to organize for themselves than they could gain by being an inconsequential part of the American Legion, with no voice or influence in its direction.

As we said above, we hope that some way will be found to con-

(over)

NO COLOR LINE IN AMERICAN LEGION

The St. Louis Argus 5-16-19

Efforts of Southerners to Inject Race Discrimination In New Organization Dies In Committee

The American Legion, composed of discharged soldiers of the late war, was organized in St. Louis last week and in spite of the fact that an effort was made by some of the southern delegates to inject race discrimination in the Constitution, the League went on record as indorsing all soldiers on the same basis of eligibility regardless of color. In fact the color queston never got past the committees. There were 35 Colored delegates present from about 20 states. W. Silas Fearance, representing Missouri, was appointed by the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Lieut. J. Steward Davis of Baltimore was appointed on the Credentials Committee. He is an attorney-at-law.

By a mere coincidence, both of these appointees were connected with the 351 Field Artillery during the war and were the only Colored to be given committeeships in the history making convention. The organization was only temporary and will meet in Minneapolis in November to perfect permanentcy.

A new post has been organized among Negroes in St. Louis with about 30 members. W. Silas Fearance is commander; LeRoy S. Williams, Financial Secretary-Treasurer; Wm. H. Banks, Recording Secretary; and John H. Arnold, Sergt-at-Arms.

All men honorably discharged are eligible. A notice of the next meeting will be given later.

Visitors Banquetted.

The Colored delegates who remained in the city Saturday night were tendered a banquet, at Pythian Hall, by a few St. Louisans under the chairmanship of Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn. A stirring recital of the war as it effected the Negro, was given by Captain Pryor, of Boston, who was with the [illegible] infantry.

NASHVILLE TENN TENNESSEAN
OCTOBER 16, 1919

[illegible] POST OF LEGION [illegible]TS CALLED TO MEET

Captain J. L. Leach, commander of the local negro post of the American Legion, has issued a call for all ex-service men of his race to attend a meeting Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the assembly rooms of the Y. M. C. A., corner Fourth avenue and Cedar street.

Delegates to the state convention in Nashville October 23 and 24 will be voted on.

Captain Leach will organize a legion post at Meharry College.

solidate these two colored organizations; if there is not, we hope that they will work in harmony, and that each will devote itself with sincerity, earnestness and honesty to the fight which is bigger and more important than any in which they took part in France.

Veterans of Foreign Wars in Open Letter Says Legion Placated Southern Delegates

The New York Age

Charging that the American Legion in caucus at St. Louis sidestepped the issue giving the colored soldier serving in the world war full recognition, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, which has been in existence nineteen years, in an open letter extends all colored soldiers an invitation to join the organization and be received on terms of equality. 5-24-19

The invitation, which is made through W. W. Ward, national aide-de-camp, is as follows:

"How do the colored veterans of the old 15th and the 367th (the "Buffaloes") like the treatment they received at St. Louis at the hands of the so-called American Legion?

"Col. Jimmy Moss' "Buffaloes" and Col. Hayward's "Hell Fighters" are not good enough to associate with the men who were going to organize 4,000,000 veterans of all ranks into one big organization that would run the country, eh? They were good enough to stand the gaff of death and mutilation and hunger and thirst, cold and gas in France, but only good enough to be segregated when it comes to forming a big organization.

"The bare suggestion that the colored veterans were not wanted (no matter what was done afterward to tone it down) was nothing more or less than an insult to the whole colored race in America. The colored soldiers were good enough to go over the top and fight or to do the heavy work in the labor battalions, but that's right where their usefulness ended, according to those running the St. Louis caucus, who apparently thought more of placating the southern delegates.

"Now for nineteen years there has been in existence a real veteran organization which welcomes the colored soldier, which does not segregate them into separate conventions, but treats them as comrades.

Has More Than Dozen Colored Hosts.

"That outfit is the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, which among its more than two hundred posts, modeled on Grand Army lines, includes more than a dozen colored posts and their auxiliaries, some of them established early in the life of our organization. Formed nineteen years ago and limited to men who have actually served in a campaign outside the limits of the United States, the V. F. W. early attracted the favorable attention of the men of the 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry, and they have been with us as comrades ever since.

"In New Orleans there is James M. Brown Post; in Pittsburgh, Sergt. William H. Carney Post, which at our annual encampment parade won the silver cup for the best looking post in line; in Philadelphia there is Lieut. Shipp Post; in Albany, Major Lorillard Spencer Post; in Buffalo, Joan of Arc Post and in Jersey City a strong new post is being organized.

"At our annual encampments and other gatherings our colored comrades are treated exactly as the whites. Their delegates are seated, participate in the deliberations and vote equally. Many colored veterans are on our national staff and are treated as real comrades, not as vote getters.

"Colored veterans, there is the evidence. What outfit will you join? The one that talks of segregating you or freezing you out altogether, or the one that gives you the right hand of comradeship and proposes to stand by you as it does with its white members? It's up to you, remembering that actions speak louder than words.

"You are invited to look into the nineteen years' record of the V. F. W. Our national headquarters are at 32 Union Square. Write or call upon W. W. Ward there or drop a line to Sergt. Claude Hall, late of the old 15th, at the Carlton Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. in Brooklyn."

JERSEY CITY N. J. JOURNAL
AUGUST 4, 1919

COLORED VETS TO ORGANIZE

Colored veterans of the World War, most of them residents of the Greenville section, will hold a meeting in Pythian Hall, 73 Kearney Avenue, tonight for the purpose of forming a colored veterans association. It is probable that after the organization is permanently formed it will affiliate with the American Legion as a separate post. A number of prominent speakers will address the vets, the program for the meeting including among other speakers, Counsellor Robert Cosgrove.

Col. Roosevelt Declines Honor Of Legion Head

3

Willing to Become Chairman at November Convention if All Veterans Favor Him, Greenway Asserts

Scenes of Turbulance

Dallas Major Chosen After Cries of 'We Want Teddy!' Recall Other Meetings

N. Y. TIMES
MAY 9, 1919

Staff Correspondence

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt declined the honor of being chosen permanent chairman of the American Legion at the National caucus in St. Louis today. Major Lindsley of Dallas, Texas, was finally chosen.

Colonel Roosevelt's refusal to accept the honor caused a good natured near riot in the convention, and the delegates pleaded with him for nearly an hour before he prevailed. Captain Jack Greenway, of Arizona, finally quieted the convention by assuring the audience that if the delegates at the national convention in Chicago next November, when all the boys from overseas will be home, seem to want Roosevelt he will then consider the matter.

Amid turbulence that equalled the stormiest convention scenes in American political history, Colonel Roosevelt, acting temporary chairman of the caucus, after his nomination by Sergeant Jack Sullivan, of Seattle, said:

"Gentlemen, I want to withdraw my name from nomination for a number of reasons. The first is that I want the country-at-large to get the corrrect impression of this meeting. We are gathered here for a high purpose. I want every American through the length and breadth of the land to realize that there isn't a man in this convention who is seeking anything for himself personally, that he is simply working for the good of the entire situation.

Candidate Wanted

"I believe, furthermore, that what we want here is a candidate who has been connected with the movement since it started on this side, some one who originates from the convention. Now, gentlemen, that is my earnest wish, and my absolute determination is to withdraw."

But that didn't settle the matter. Cries of "We want Teddy," so familiar to the Republicans for the last twenty years, resounded from every part of the theatre.

Roy C. Haines, of Maine, in the war a member of a tank corps, took Colonel Roosevelt seriously and nominated Major Lindsley, former Mayor of Dallas, who as a major won the Distinguished Service Cross. Major Art C. Allen, of Texas, seconded the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, but he said that in view of Colonel Roosevelt's statement he indorsed the nomination of Major Lindslely.

Then Colonel Roosevelt undertook to put the motion for he nomintion of Lindsey, but state delegations rose to protest that they wanted Roosevelt.

"I withdraw my name."

Protests Rise Again

That was as far as the speaker got. Cries of "You can't withdraw. We've put you in again," and "No, no," were heard. Colonel Bennett Clark tried to get Colonel Roosevelt to reconsider. Major C. W. Wickersham, of New York, moved that the nominations be closed and this was carried with a whoop. Colonel Roosevelt thought he could put Major Lindsley across without further protest, but the delegates were contrary.

A motion was put and carried that Colonel Roosevelt yield the oor to Colonel Bennett Clark, of Missouri.

"It is evident," said Colonel Clark, "what the desire of this convention is. I know that Judge Lindslef, of Texas, was only put in nomination in response to the expressed wish of Colonel Roosevelt. I think Colonel Roosevelt should take the chairmanship, and if he doesn't want it he should be made to take it."

"What is the use of your acting like a lot of kids?" angrily shouted Captain A. L. Boice, of New York. Colonel Roosevelt will not take it."

Captain Greenway, a man with iron gray hair, worked his way to the platform and said:

"Gentlemen, Colonel Roosevelt has said that he is not going to take the nomination for chairman, and you can take it from me he is not going to. I know this Roosevelt outfit, and when they say something they mean it. I followed his daddy through Cuba, and I know. I have just talked with Colonel Roosevelt, and he says that if after all the boys are home and they are represented at the convention in November(it is still the desire of this body that he be a candidate, he will give the matter reconsideration."

Seattle Man Nominated

This seemed to strike favorably, and as soon as Colonel Roosevelt resumed the gavel some one nominated Sergeant Jack Sullivan, of Seattle, in opposition to Major Lindsley.

The issue now, in the minds of some, was between an enlisted man and officer. On the request of the chairman the two candidates came to the platform.

"I am Sergeant Jack Sullivan, of Seattle," said one. "It is gossiped around that this is an organization of officers. Speaking on behalf of the enlisted men I want to say that is a lie. I don't know the gentleman from Texas, but they tell me he has received the Distinguished Service Cross. I don't know him personally, but if he comes from Texas and wears the uniform he is good enough. I want to withdraw in favor of the gentleman from Texas."

Major Lindsley arise to speak.

"If honored with the chairmanship," he said, "I shall be glad to serve. I am certain Mr. Sullivan will make a splendid presiding officer. If a had the right I would be glad to withdraw in his favor, but the main point is that we must get down to business. This is almost the greatest gathering that has ever happened in the United States, and it is not so material who is chairman."

Major Lindsley Named

Brigadier General Harvey Moss withdrew the name of Mr. Sullivan and moved the election of Major Lindsley be made unanimous. This was done.

Colonel Roosevelt then put Jack Sullivan in nomination for vice-chairman and he was elected by acclamation.

Lieutenant Colonel Eric Fisher Wood, of Pennsylvania, the temporary secretary, was elected permanent secretary by acclamation. On motion, the chair appointed Captain A. L. Boice, of New York, and Major N. S. Talbot, of Ohio, sergeant-at-arms. After a spirited battle F. B. Humphreys, of New Mexico, who said he was just a "plain, ordinary sub," was elected second vice-chairman over Chief Petty Officer J. F. Goerke, of New York. The election of a third vice-president was put over.

Major Wickersham, chairman of the New York delegation, announced the New York members on the various committees as follows: Executive committee, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Chief Yeoman Louis Birrell; credentials, Chief Petty Officer J. F. Goerke; name, First Sergeant Edward Bunn; organization, Major Parton Swift; resolutions, Major Robert MacMarsh; constitution, Major Hamilton Fish; next meeting, Sergeant Fred Gallagher; publication, Lieutenant F. W. Baldwin; permanent headquarters, Sergeant John Conway; finance, Lieutenant Colonel Grayson M. P. Murphy.

Resolution Against Reds

Vice-Chairman Jack Sullivan, of Seattle, who assisted Mayor Ole Hanson in fighting the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki in the Seattle labor troubles, introduced the following, which he says he will press for passage to-morrow:

"Resolved, that we, the American Legion in caucus assembled, believe that the time has come when we must have stirring action and no trifling with these vilifiers and destroyers of our Constitution and the principles of our government if we would save our birthright and the country we love, and we, therefore, respectfully petition the Congress of these United States for their consideration:

"First, that all radical aliens who are members of radical and revolutionary organizations, such as the I. W. W. and Bolsheviki and their kindred organizations, which seek to overthrow and revolutionize this country and its government, be deported under the law of October 16, 1918, which meets this class of persons.

"Second, that a law be immediately enacted which will put a stop to the printing and publishing of radical revolutionary, anarchist papers which have been allowed to be published under the guise of free speech.

"Third, that anyone, American or alien, who shall be found either by speech or by distributing these publications and literature or engaged in this propaganda, the purpose of which is to revolutionize this country and to destroy the principles and constitution upon which it is founded, shall be deemed guilty of a criminal offense.'

Color Line Brought Up

Lieutenants O. C. McKaine and D. Lincoln Reid, Negroes, of the 367th, the old New York 10th, were the unintentional cause of bringing the color line issue to the front both in the caucus of the Southern delegates and the New York delegation. They applied for accommodations at a local hotel the headquarters of the New York delegation, and although at first refused they were finally admitted.

It was finally decided that if the issue is brought in the convention the New York delegation will stand by the negro lieutenants.

The caucus will reassemble to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

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Soldiers — 1919 375
Organization

WOODSON POST, AMERICAN LEGION.

An Organization for Soldiers or Veterans of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps—W. B. E. Hughes Appointed Post Organizer by State Chairman Edward J. Cahill.

10-18-19

Maceo Wilson
Post Commander, Woodson Post, American Legion

This movement met at Douglass school Monday night and elected the following officers: Maceo Wilson, post commander; Ollie Seayton, vice post commander; Willard B. Hughes, post adjutant; William Price, finance officer; Charles L. Brown, post historian; Gerald Wilson, post chaplain.

It is strange to say that our soldiers fail to turn out to the interesting meetings, as this is a perfect movement and for the benefit of every hororably discharged soldier. Professor Machin, principal of Douglass High, has made the members of this organization some splendid offers, and the post organizer praises him highly for the same.

The next meeting will be held on Friday at the Douglass High school, and at this time we hope to have enough members enrolled to send for our charter. Every soldier in this county, and in adjoining counties, should send in their names and 25 cents at once, or see any of the above named officers for instructions.

MACEO WILSON,
Post Commander.
W. B. E. HUGHES,
Post Organizer-Post Adjutant.

COLORED MEN SHUT OUT OF S. CAROLINA AMERICAN LEGION

St Louis Argus 10-17-19

Associated Negro Press.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.—There are no Negro members of the American Legion of South Carolina and there will be none for some time, certainly until the meeting of the State Convention to be held in Columbia, according to information obtained from state headquarters. The question of whether, and if so, upon what terms, Negroes could become members of the legion was one which was left optional to the individual state organizations for solution.

The present State constitution of the South Carolina branch provides that there shall be only one post in each county and the executive committee and membership committees in whose discretion the matter is placed, will not authorize the association of the two races in the same post. It was stated that "inasmuch as the legion is primarily social, it was not believed that such association would be conducive to the harmony of the two races or would be desired by either race."

Join The Buffalo-Helmet Legion

The Dallas Express

All Discharged Colored Soldiers Wanted to Fill Out and Send In at Once The Coupon Below

8-2-19

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FILL OUT AND SEND NOW

.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

When filled out mail to Headquarters
The BUFFALO-HELMET LEGION
26 West 135th St. New York City

NEGRO LEGION CHIEF PROTESTS

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
AUGUST 31, 1919

Declares They Will Not Get Representations at Conventions

Criticising State Commander T. Semmes Walmsley of the American Legion for his stand taken toward the negro veteran and protesting that the Legion as now organized in this State will not afford the colored man representation in either the state or national conventions, Walter Scott Chinn, Jr., commander of Post No. 2, colored, sends a letter to The Item, received Saturday. Chinn claims that the negro has a "right to be treated as an American."

The letter follows:

Since the status of the negro in the American Legion is being discussed and seemingly settled to the entire satisfaction of its white members; suppose the opinions of the negro be expressed.

State Commander T. Semmes Walmsley wants the negro veterans to have an organization for themselves but to have no representation in either state or national conventions. Because there will be votes in "opposite ways." If the negro is to be called upon to affiliate with the American Legion at all he wants all the rights of an American. He made the same sacrifices, he stood loyal to every test. He is yet willing to give his life blood for his country. But he demands the right to be treated as an American.

Were not the negro veterans entirely ignored by the state organizations? The negro absolutely has no desire to be in the American Legion with the white. But he certainly wants to be represented, in any thing by which he is a part by persons who recognize in him an American citizen, and not an inferior individual to be used to swell the number of representatives who get a chance to vote to keep him down.

We want representatives who will help the negro veterans as well as the white.

Keep them separate, but have both represented, or no needs of the negro veterans which the American Legion can relieve.

Commander Walmsley when asked for his opinion on Mr. Chinn's letter said:

"The national constitutional of the American Legion provides for no discrimination on account of color and there will be no discrimination.

"I have no desire to enter into any public discussion with the negro veterans. I have stated to them very clearly that there would be no discrimination in adopting the double post system of white posts and negro posts and they agreed to it and the negro posts have been formed." As a matter of fact each colored man will have one vote for delegate to the state and national conventions on the same basis as the white veterans and if at any time they have sufficient votes they will be able to elect their representatives. This is not discrimination."

Mr. Walmsley said that everything was being done to afford the negro veterans the fair treatment they deserve.

Legion Delegates Snubbed; Appeal to National Body

Atlanta Independent

ALEXANDRIA, La., July 8.—At the first state convention of the American Legion of Louisiana, held here last week, admittance to Colored delegates from New Orleans, Shreveport and Alexandria was refused. The delegations have given out the following statement: 7-12-19

"We, the men whose names appear below, being delegated by our respective posts as representatives in the state convention of the American Legion which convened in Alexandria on July 3, 4 and 5, presented ourselves with proper credentials on the morning of July 3. We did apply for admission to the convention, but were flatly refused. We were given to understand by Mr. T. S. Walmsley, temporary state chairman, who was also chairman of the committee appointed by the caucus which convened prior to the opening of the convention, that we, as Colored men, would not be granted charters by the state organization. The information came to us like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. No reason could be given by Mr. Walmsley for the refusal of admittance of our delegation other than that he finds the time inopportune for such action. We now await your advice, without which we are like unto a ship at sea without a rudder. Please reply at once."

The above statement is addressed to the National Committee of the American Legion and is signed by the following: C. W. Brooks, 7427 Esther street; Sherman Saxon, 2615 Erato street, New Orleans; F. A. Davis, 309 Lee street; John Andrews, 318 Ogden street, Alexandria, and W. M. Wallace, 1052 1-2 Texas avenue, and M. L. Wilson, 302 Texas street, Shreveport.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WORLD'S WAR COMRADES IN SERVICE

Immediately following the signing of the Armistice in November 1918 it became absolutely necessary that the minds and attention of the soldiers be kept fastened upon things and movements that oppealed to them in order that the sudden relief from the anxieties of actual fighting might not result to their demorilization and a general lowering of their Morale.

Having been kept everlastingy on their toes, so to speak, from the Base Ports to the front lines, having one object ever before all who wore the uniform and all at once like a "Fairy Tale," the news was flashed into every section, camp and tent, "It is finished" we could not believe or readily accept the story.

When at last we found it to be true our cups of joy run over and we went crazy for a time with delight.

Right at this moment was the chance of great danger, a general letting down and inclination to say "Whats the use?" It is over now.

LIEUT. JOHN W. OVLETREA,
Commanding General.

In order to control, direct and utilize this "Fighting Spirit" that had been built up by hard training, and conserve this advanced physical development that was evident on every American Soldier, it was necessary that Educational, Athletic, Welfare and Religious programs be organized and worked out in every camp where our boys were quartered.

In our efforts to create fraternity, unity and fealty in France, that might reach all parts of the world, the Comrades in Service movement was begun with the indorsement of G. H. Q. and organizations were formed in many parts of France to be continued in America when the soldiers came home.

This was the one great organization universal of the soldiers of the Great War and if anybody has begun something different it is due to little and narrow hearts that are not big enough to meet in the open spirit of Democracy, for which all of us fought and many died. There were no places in France too dangerous for our boys to share, there was no work in France that was too hard for our boys to do, and there were no tasks given them that they did not accomplish. The Comrades in service is the Universal organization, known by all the various armies and nations, who met for a common cause and contributed to a common end. The badge of honor and the sign of a true Democracy.

This organization has been incorporated in Alabama for the work among the colored soldiers and regardless to what attitude or position may be taken or assumed by other organizations, it shall always rally around the Old Flag that it has supported with the blood of its members in a foreign land and, under God, in the paths of peace, shall give to their country and state the same devotion in the promotion of peace happiness among all men.

The members of this organization, in every community into which they may go are to give their time, energy and co-operation to and with all persons, organizations and officers in the promotion of law and order.

The WORLDS WAR COMRADES IN SERVICE shal seek to begin its work with the soldier as he returns to civil life, provide places that he may call home in every community, give him a welcome hand and assist him in securing profitable employment and keep in constant touch with him.

This organization seeks the acquaintance of all organizations and persons working along welfare lines and pledges its full support.

It shall incourage its members to study, save their money and purchase homes. It shall co-operate with all religious organizations and churches. It pledges its members to respect and protect the chastity of all females, to contribute to the material needs of its members if necessary and to become forces for the well being of all communities wherever they go.

It invites the friendly co-operation and financial support of all good meaning individuals and organizations.

Through its chief Auxiliary, La Conseil de Jean D'Arc, the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of Comrades are to become active helpers in the great work undertaken in the and that in the State this organization may assist in bringing "A New Heaven and a New Earth" in the heart of men.

CAPT. GENOA S. WASHINGTON,
367 Inf. 12 Months A. E. F.
Chief of Staff.

First Lieut. John W. Ovletreat.
Chaplain A. E. F. 16 Months,
Commanding General.

REGINALD M. GAINES,
Quartermaster General.

CAPT. GENOA S. WASHINGTON,
Chief Of Staff.

COLONEL KRAMER HEAD OF LEGION

Officer Chosen by Camden Post, No. 27, Composed of Veteran of Late War.

CAMDEN N J TELEGRAM
AUGUST 15, 1919

COLORED SOLDIERS TO FORM A BRANCH

Camden Post, No. 7, of the American Legion, held its first meeting as a chartered post last evening in the Court House. The American Legion is the nationally recognized organization of the veterans of the Great World War and has as its prototype the Grand Army of the Republic. The meeting was conducted by Colonel Harry C. Kramer. The new organization was launched under the most favorable auspices and the enthusiasm manifested by the men presages a bright and prosperous career. The returned men are fraternizing to consecrate and sanctify the comradeship formed in service; to preserve the memories and incidents of the Great War; to inculcate the sense of obligation to the community, State and Nation, and to promote peace and good will on earth.

The American Legion is to be a worthy successor of the rapidly dwindling ranks of the G. A. R., a sublime relic and inspiration for good, and an institution respected by all real American. It intends to uphold in any crisis the traditions of America's manhood.

The charter was formally presented and it was decided to hold it open until such time as the society deems fit to close it in order to permit as many men as possible to become charter members, an honor of which every veteran will be proud to recall.

Committees on membership, quarters and war risk insurance have been provided for. Mr. Monroe, the local Government representative, addressed the meeting on the employment question.

The next meeting will be held the first Thursday in September. All service men are invited. Any returned service man who wishes to make application for membership or information may apply to Edward A. Tobin, secretary. The officers were elected: President Harry C. Kramer; vice president, Ralph W. E. Dones; secretary, E. A. Tobin; treasurer, Thomas W. Bradley.

TO FORM COLORED LEGION.

All colored service men in Camden are requested to meet at the parish house of St. Augustine's P. E. Church, corner Ninth and Sycamore streets, on Sunday afternoon, August 17, at 4 o'clock, to take the preliminary steps toward the organization of a colored post of the American Legion in Camden.

This movement is being started by Lieutenant D. G. Hill, of Camden, who served with the 92d Division, 368th Infantry, and who was for eight months in active service in France. Lieutenant Hill is much interested in the work which is being inaugurated by the War Camp Community Service in Camden for the betterment of conditions among the colored service men and believes that one of the best things that can be done at this time is the formation of a post of the American Legion as the means to providing a common meeting ground for all colored service men.

Besides the matter of organization the question of sending delegates to the National Convention of the American Legion to be held in November at Minneapolis will be taken up and it is hoped that the colored men of Camden may be able to send a substantial representation.

Dr. H. C. Stratton, the local organizer for colored work in Camden of the War Camp Community Service, is taking an active interest in assisting in this work and will be present at the meeting on Sunday afternoon to offer whatever suggestions and advice he can to help inaugurate this movement.

It is hoped that every colored service man in Camden will take an active interest and will show by his presence his desire to perpetuate in this manner the work which has so well begun in his overseas service.

LEGION MAKES PLANS FOR COLORED VETERAN

PHILADELPHIA PA. ENQUIRER
SEPTEMBER 3, 1919

National Headquarters Issue Instructions Regarding Their Admission

In an effort to make clear the policy of the American Legion toward colored veterans of the great war, who are eligible for membership in the organization, the National Executive Committee has issued suggestions to all State organizations. The instructions follow:

"A local post may be composed exclusively of white men, or exclusively of colored men, or part white men and part colored men, as the local post may determine, with the approval of the State organization.

"With the composition of the local post determined, in one of the ways stated, there are two methods of handling the next step, and it is the desire of the National Executive Committee that you ascertain and advise this committee that method which in your State will represent the wishes of the members of the legion.

"Local posts composed exclusively of colored men may be under the or State organization, in which event such post would be represented in the convention of such State organization in accordance with the National and State constitutions of the legion. If this should not be desired by the members of the legion in the State involved then it would be necessary for the posts having colored membership to have a separate State organization, and such separate State organization would have representation in the National Convention.

"It is the belief of the National Executive Committee that the first method proposed is best, but until action is taken otherwise at the National Convention in November, the second method may be followed where desired."

Veterans Bar Negroes.

Alexandria, La., July 3[illegible]. The first convenetion of the Louisiana assembly of world war veterans, which convened here today, negro delegates who requested admission were barred. T. Semmes Walmsley, of New Orleans, is acting president of the state organization.

Soldiers – 1919
Organization

Lieut. McKaine's Statement Of Controversy With Hon. Walter L. Cohen

The Daily Herald
11-14-19

November 7th, 1919
New York,

Editor Daily Herald,

Dear Sir:

The following is a true and unbiased account of the controversy between Walter L. Cohen, of New Orleans City, leading up to the indictment and arrest of the latter and subsequent dismissal of the case.

Lieut. McKaine went to New Orleans at the invitation of colored members of the American Legion for Democracy for the purpose of curing, if possible, factional differences between them. In his speech on Monday evening, October 13th, at the Pythian Temple, he emphasize the necessity of keeping the Legion free from entangling political alliances and influences, stating that he would tell the peiple of New Orleans how the actions of Walter L. Cohen prevented the seating of the colored delegates from Louisiana to the St. Louis Caucus of the American Legion in his speech scheduled at Xavier University on Tuetday evening, October 14th. Friends of Mr. Cohen tlegraphed him that Lieut. McKaine had charged him with "selling out". Mr. Cohen telegraphed Lieut. McKaine demanding an immediate retraction. As Lieut. McKaine had not charged him with "selling out" he had nothing to retract and so told his audience on Tuesday evening at Xavier. He added in his speech, however, that at St. Louis Mr. Cohen had requested him to intercede with Col. Roosevelt and the Credential Committee of the American Legion to have the colored delegates from Louisiana seated; that before the time arrived for the appointment to be kept, Mr. Cohen informed him that he (Cohen) had arranged with the white delegates from Louisiana to seat the colored delegates; that the colored delegates were never seated nd that inquiry among the white delegates from Louisiana elicited replies stating that they had never promised or agreed to seat the colored delegates. After repeated public denials, Mr. Cohen admitted before a ministers conference that he did make the statements so charged. After giving Mr. Cohen an opportunity to return to the city and defend himself, Mr. Cohen abused it by obtaining a warrant for Lieut. McKaine's arrest and having him arrested for statement he was alleged to have made on Monday evening. After the arrest Mr. Cohen's friends attempted several times to have Lieut. McKaine give Mr. Cohen a "clean bill of health" which he persistently refused to do. At the trial Lieut. McKaine was approached several times by Mr. H. E. Bradden, an intimate friend of Mr. Cohen, to have the case squashed. Lieut. McKaine referred all overtures and arrangements to his friends who had stuck by him After being arraigned and before being sworn, at the instigation and request of Mr. Cohen, the District attorney asked Lieut. McKaine's Attorney if Lieut. McKaine would sign a statement stating that he had not charged Mr. Cohen with "selling out" on Monday night. Lieut. McKaine's Atorney insisted that would have to state this anyway upon the witness stand and that he thought the case would be continued and be a long drawn out affair and advised him to sign it. Lieut. McKaine told his attorney that he could not sign any statement until he had consulted his friends. The District Attorney requested that the case be passed temporarily until consultation could be had. After consultation, the friends of Lieut. McKaine agreed that th statement could be signed provide certain changes were made in the phraseology and his rights for civil action were not abrogated. These conditions were met and the statement signed. The case was therefore dismissed on motion of the District Attorney. The facts related above can be vouched for by Supreme Grand Chancellor S.W. Green, Rev. Avery H. Hubbs, Rev. E. H. Kitchin and all members of the local American Legion and League for Democracy Posts. LIEUT. McKAINE HAS NEVER MADE AN APOLOGY OR RETRACTION. He gave Mr. Cohen a signed statement with and by the consent and advice of his friends and at the insistence of Mr. Cohen, Mr. Cohen's friends and representative colored citizens who thot that the case would be a disgrace to the colored people of the ctiy and that he had been amply vindicated. Woodville & Woodville, Attorneys at Law, were retained to bring suit for damages in the United States District Court. Lieut. McKaine assigned Lt. Aaron A. B. Chatters of 2122 Saratoga Street to prosecute the case in behalf, promising one half of any damages collected to the local post of the Legion for their loyalty to him during the controversy. Lieut. McKaine made quite a number of speeches subsequent to the trial condemning the leadership of Cohen and his actions. Ex-Deputy Marshall, T M. Galbraith, who workew strenuously in behalf of Lieut. McKine will verify the above statements. Needless to state that the decent colored peole of New Orleans bitterly condemned Mr. Cohen and repudiated his leadership. Lieut. McKaine received hundreds of offers for assistance and had more requetsts for for speaking engagements than he could fill.

(Signed) OSCEOLA E. McKAINE.

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO HAVE LEGION POST

Named after the first negro in Mobile to have been commissioned in the army Carter Brown, a post of the American Legion, has been organized of all negro ex-service men in this city, who have been honorable discharged from the army. Sixty members have already been enrolled. The headquarters will be at the Soldiers' Circle Club.

Opposes Admission of Negroes in American Legion on Same Basis as White Soldiers

The New York Age 4-26-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

New Orleans, La.—Although colored men and white men fought side by side to help make the world safe for democracy, John H. Parker of this State is opposed to these same men sitting side by side upon their return to America. What Parker personally thinks is of little consequence, but his un-American attitude shows that even the world war has not broadened some who think and speak in terms of color.

Parker is the same individual who was active in forming the Progressive Party some years ago and advocated that Negroes be given scant consideration. Like the Vardamans, he gets into print by attacking the Negro. Therefore, it was not surprising to hear him spout about "white supremacy" at a meeting of soldiers and sailors held last week for the purpose of organizing a State branch of the American Legion.

The advice of Parker was that the National organization at the convention to be held in St. Louis ought to prevent colored veterans from participating as this would savor of "social equality." The speaker declared that colored men should understand that their work on the battlefields of Europe was appreciated, but did not give them the right to have the say in shaping the future of the American Legion.

Parker's Foolish Talk.

Parker's rantings are published in part merely to show the kind o fan American he is and his strange idea of what "true democracy" means:

"Send from each Congressional District in Louisiana delegates to the St. Louis convention of war veterans with a white man's message.

"My belief is in the American soldiers and sailors. They are 99 per cent pure and whole Americans. I do not believe that the members of this organization would become Bolshevik and let Bolshevism gain a foothold in the United States. The power for good that you can exercise is almost unlimited and I believe in the power of the white man.

"Send your delegates with the message, 'If you want us in the organization, good, but the white man will rule.' I believe in the organization of the Negroes who were in the service, but thier organizations must be inferior subdivisions subject to the orders of the white organization of the United States.

"I don't believe in the admixture of whites and blacks with a white delegate sitting here and a Negro delegate sitting there. Here are the terms for the future South: 'Undiluted white men of the United States.'"

The speaker called attention to the absence of anarchy and Bolshevism in the South. He pointed out that the South had loyally answered the call to arms and said that the white sons represented the "pure blood strain of centuries."

Parker failed to mention the records show that more colored men were drafted and served in the National Army from Louisiana than white men. He also refrained from mentioning the reign of mob law in the South when speaking of the absence of anarchy.

Legion Convention Humors Southerners

11-21-19

Slips a Cog By Leaving Eligibility of Members to States Instead of the National Convention

The Express
Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 19.—The American Legion an organization representing the veterans who fought in the great world war, slipped a cog in its wheel of progress when the eligibility Committee recommended that eligibility of members be left to the various States instead of to the National Committee. It is plain to be seen that this attitude is against the thousands of colored veterans thruout the South who were valiant in the service of the country during the war. This subject was one of the many questions before the American Legion and was left for final decision from the Springfield meeting during the summer.

In practically every Southern state there has been a determination to refuse charters to colored posts which of course, is in line with Southern policy, but out of harmony with the times and the true American spirit of justice and fair-play.

Prior to the convention a number of delegates were in conference in Chicago with Capt. Lewis E. Johnson, formerly of the 370th Infantry, and others. The men brought written statements from Southern states stating that the American Legion was for Caucasians only.

Very naturally, the colored veterans thruout the country in conjunction with the thousand splendid white veterans are greatly indignant at any camouflage effort to smear over the subject and keep out of the American Legion.

thousands or more who willingly left their homes and business and work to go to France and fight for democracy, while thousands of white southerners used every means within and without the law to keep them out of the service. The records bear out the fact that the colored people of the South as well as in many other sections of the country, furnished more than their quota of service men.

This attitude will undoubtedly precipitate a fight to the finish by the younger citizens who are determined that justice shall pre-

NEGROES MAY JOIN AMERICAN LEGION

Posts May Be Exclusively Negro or With White

Mon.

PATERSON, N. J. CALL
SEPTEMBER 26, 1919

In order to make clear the policy of the American legion with respect to negro veterans of the great war who are eligible to membership, the following instructions issued to all state organizations has been made public at national headquarters, 19 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, by Chairman Henry D. Lindsley:

Requests for a statement of the methods by which colored men eligible for membership in the American legion may be included therein are constantly coming to the national executive committee of the legion. The national executive committee believes this matter will be finally determined at the national convention in November, but that it is highly desirable, in the meantime, that the various state organizations determine that method which will reflect the wishes of the membership of the American legion in such states.

The right of negroes to join the American legion is clearly determined in the constitution adopted at St. Louis, and will be generally recognized as the fundamental right of all who served our country as defined by our constitution. The problem is to permit this membership within the several states in accordance with the wishes of the members of the legion in such states.

On behalf of the national executive committee, I wish to bring to your attention, and to ask that you so inform the various posts within your state, the methods which may carry out the purpose desired:

A local post may be composed exclusively of white men, or exclusively of colored men, or part white men and part colored men, as the local post may determine with the approval of the state organization.

With the composition of the local post determined, in one of the ways stated, there are two methods of handling the next step, and it is the desire of the national executive committee that you ascertain and advise this committee that method which in your state will represent the wishes of the members of the legion.

Local posts composed exclusively of colored men may be under the one state organization, in which event such post would be represented in the convention of such state organization in accordance with the national and state constitutions of the legion. If this should not be desired by the members of the legion in the state involved, then it would be necessary for the posts having colored membership to have a separate state organization and such separate state organization would have representation in the national convention.

It is the belief of the national executive committee that the first method proposed is best, but until action is taken otherwise at the national convention in November, the second method may be followed where desired.

Race Soldiers Form League of Democracy

The Planet
Advocate 4-26-19

NEW YORK, April 22.—The League for Democracy, an organization effected recently by Colored soldiers recently discharged from the service and others who served overseas, has established offices in this city at 2305 7th avenue. The officers are: Lieut. A. A. Pope, president; Horace B. Scroggins, overseas Y. M. C. A. secretary, senior vice president; Capt. L. T. Wright, junior vice president; executive secretary, Lieut. Charles H. Fearing; treasurer, Lieut. Arthur M. Curtis; field secretary, Lieut. Osceola E. McKaine. It is proposed to establish branches throughout the country.

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
AUGUST 2 1919

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO FORM AN AMERICAN LEGION POST

All Asked to Register Preparatory to Application for Charter

Knoxville colored soldiers who fought in the world war will organize a post of the American Legion. Capt. Daniel W. Crawford is in receipt of information relative to the organization of a post in Knoxville and has made a call for all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, to register their names and address at his office, 101 1-2 West Vine avenue, preparatory to application for a charter. There are approximately 1200 negro soldiers in Knox county who saw service and many of them are anxious to enroll in an organization that has for its object the preservation of American ideals as enunciated in the preamble of the constitution of the American Legion.

Reception August 19.

Arrangements are being made to give the returned soldiers a rousing reception at Chestnut View park on August 19, as practically all will have returned at that time. The organization of the proposed soldiers club by the War Community Service will receive their hearty support, many have already made inquiries concerning it.

AMERICAN LEGION IN CONVENTION

The Tennessean
Nashville
10-31-19

COLORED DELEGATES SEATED AND TAKS ACTIVE PART IN DELIBERATIONS

October 24th and 25th in the Assembly roo mof the Commercial Club. Maj| Waring of Memphis, Tenn., wrapped his gavel, calling to order the first Convention of returned Veterans of the State of Tennessee.

Gov. A. H. Roberts and Mayor William Gupton delivered short addresses, both pleading for co-operation of the discharged soldiers to help in whatever way they could to solve the many vexing problems arising from time to time.

Contrary to the position taken by other southern States, the colored delegates representing the three colored Posts in the city, were well received and shown every courtesy and respect.

Capt. J. L. Leach, who has been active in organizing the Negro Legions in the State, made an excellent report and his remarks were well received. Capt. Leach reviewed the record of the Negro soldier from the beginning of this American Nation up to and including the World War, refering to the Negroes loyalty and devotion to the cause of America. He pleaded for beter treatment for the black soldiers and their families, saying in part: "We have fought with yo ui nevery was yo uhave had and we are willing to fight with you again, all we ask of you is to give us a square deal and treat us justly and as men. We have never asked to be excused from doing our duty, when duty calls, and we deserve more than what we are getting now." His remarks were applauded for fully five minutes, and strong resolutions against lawlessness and mob violence were passed.

Capt. Leach, Dr. C. V. Roman, Capt. Vance Marchbanks and Sgt. R. C. Starks, represented the Nashville Post. Capt. S. H. Hickman and First Lt. Edward Lee, represented the Autre Russel Post of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. J. B. Dickson, represented the Trice Williams Post of Jackson, Tenn.

A committee of colored men were elected to represent the colored soldiers on the executive committee, one member from each colored Post. Capt. J. L. Leach for the Nashville Post, Capt. Hickman for the Memphis Post, Prof. J. B. Dickson for the Jackson Post.

This committee will look after the interest of the colored Post in the State and will direct the work of organizing other Posts. Capt. S. H. Hickman was elected Chairman, Capt. J. L. Leach Secretary and State Organizer, Prof. J. B. Dickson, Treasurer. This same committee will also atend the National Convention to be held in Minnanoplis, Minn., Nov. 9.10-11th.

Capt. Leach will conduct a vigorous campaign to organize a Legion in every City, Town or Village where there are as many as twenty-five returned soldiers. Those interested may write: Dr. J. L. Leach, 410 1-2 Cedar St.

Nation Safe with American Legion, Wood Points Out

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
OCTOBER 6, 1919

CHICAGO, Sunday.—In a few days General Leonard Wood will relinquish military control of Omaha, where a week ago tonight a mob lynched a negro, attempted to hang Mayor Smith and burned the Court House. The General made this announcement in a statement issued here tonight. Omaha was quiet when he left there last night, he said. He blamed "organized elements of disorder" for the rioting. He praised the efficiency of the regular troops and members of the American Legion who volunteered to aid the authorities. His statement said:—

"Troops have rendered prompt, excellent and most efficient service. Order has been restored, life and property have been protected, a largen umber of leaders of the mob which burned then egro, hanged the Mayor and sacked and burned the Court House arrested and the authority of the police re-established. All this without firing a shot or takingl ife.

"Steps have been taken to reorganize the police force, properly to equip it with arms and transportation, to add materially to its strength.

"The American Legion responded promptly in support of the civil authorities and more than four hundred of them were deputized as special police. These were all well trained men who had taken part in the late war and were, all of them, representative citizens of Omaha.

"These men furnished a splendid illustration of American citizens rising in defence of their homes, all the more loyal and more devoted in support of the law because of their training and experience. They were quickly organized and were highly efficient. They gave a good illustration of what can be expected of this patriotic body of more than four million men whenever the lawless element threatens life or property or attempts to overturn the constituted authorities.

"I hope that through the length and breadt hof our land the American Legion will make arrangements promptly to meet any situation of lawlessness which may arise whenever called upon by proper civil authorities.

"I expect to return to Omaha in a few days for the purpose of transferring the city back to complete municipal control."

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THE AMERICAN LEGION

The Tennessean
Nashville
8-28-19

The American Legion, which was promoted by Lieut.-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and others, was the subject of nearly a whole day's wrangling in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday of last week, nearly every member having something to say about the Legion and its application for a grant of federal articles of incorporation. There is a pronounced opposition to authorizing the incorporation. It was feared that the Legion might become a "dangerous organization in the hands of unscrupulous officers." It was also pointed out that the Grand Army of the Republic, the United Confederate Veterans and the Spanish War Veterans were not incorporated organizations.

The American Legion is supposed to invite all soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses who took part in the late war to become members; but at its preliminary meeting the color line bobbed up and Negro veterans were not given the consideration due them the settlement of the question being passed on to the Minneapolis meeting of the Legion, in November. Until the Legion settles the color question as it should be settled we have no good for it. We are against every man and combination of men which may be against us.

The American Legion should square itself on the color question, as we think Colonel Roosevelt desires it should; but we have our doubts that it will do so. If it should not it will be necessarily regarded by us as an un-American organization.

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LEGION POST IS NAMED AFTER NEGRO OFFICER

The Tennessean
Nashville
8-23-19

By Negro Associated Press.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21.—Named after the first negro in Mobile to have been commissioned in the army, Carter Brown, a post of the American Legion, has been organized of all negro ex-service men of this city, who have been honorably discharged from the army. Sixty members have already been enrolled. The headquarters will be at the Colored Red Circle Club.

Soldiers — 1919 377

Organization.

AMERICAN LEGION OR KU KLUX KLAN?

A few weeks ago we had something to say about the American Legion. We cited the petty business in which it engaged in New York City, the business of stopping some people from singing grand opera in the German language—as though it made any difference to the listeners in what language a grand opera is sung. We also stated that the Legion, unless its leadership was of the wisest kind, might become the instrument of more sinister purposes.

The Legion in New York undertook a petty job; and now the Legion in South Carolina has undertaken a sinister job.

On October 28 the state legion of South Carolina met at Columbia to elect delegates to the national convention of the American Legion soon to meet in Minneapolis. The state convention elected 18 delegates; and in addition to electing these delegates, it passed two resolutions. One of these was a resolution condemning the I. W. W., and the other was a resolution condemning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In adopting the resolutions it was stated that the Legion members wanted it known that there was no room in South Carolina for the I. W. W. or the N. A. A. C. P.

From the Associated Press dispatch it appears that when the resolution about the Advancement Association was under discussion some of the members of the legion held that to adopt the measure would be an unwise step, as it might incite feeling among the colored people of the state. This sentiment was expressed by a Mr. Harry Hughes of Walhalla and a Mr. Tom Legrone of Greenville. But they were opposed by two fireaters, L. W. Harris of Anderson and B. B. Elkoff of Norway, who took the position that "the organization of Negroes should be made to know that their activities against peace between the races are not to be allowed in South Carolina."

"Activities against peace between the races"! That would be enough to make members of the Advancement Association in South Carolina laugh if it were not for the fact that these legioners are in deadly earnest about it. People who are openly and legitimately fighting against lynching, fighting against being segregated as though they were lepers, fighting for a common share in the public school fund, the common right to vote, and for common justice in the courts,—these people accused of activities against peace between the races!

As we said, it would be laughable if it were not that the men making the accusation constitute a powerful organization, an organization which is destined to have, perhaps, a stronger influence in South Carolina than any other organization in the state. It may be that these men made their accusation through ignorance of the aims and purposes of the Advancement Association; if they did it is their own fault, for the Association had been trying for years to have the white people of the South know and understand exactly what it stood for.

But we feel that the action of the South Carolina Legion was not taken through ignorance. We feel that what they did is only one phase of the reign of terror which is being instituted. There is a determination in the South to crush out the Advancement Association and any other Negro organization which stands for equal rights and opportunity under the law. There is also a determination to stamp out the circulation of all radical and progressive Negro publications.

But there is one thing that cannot be stamped out, and the South Carolina Legion and the whole South had just as well learn what it is Nothing can stamp out the NEW SPIRIT in the Negro's heart and soul. Organizations may be suppressed and publications may be interdicted, but the NEW SPIRIT will continue to flame and spread. The American Legion in South Carolina had just as well get it clearly through its head that if "peace between the races" in the future is to depend on unquestioned submission on the part of the Negro to the inustices he has borne so long, THERE NEVER IS TO BE ANY MORE PEACE.

If the South Carolina legion really wanted to be on the side of law and order, it would co-operate with the Advancement Association and similar organizations and see to it that the colored people of their state, who fought and worked to "make the world safe for democracy", got a little democracy in their own home.

In view of this resolution adopted by the American Legion in South Carolina, the question arises as to whether that division of the national organization is a body of veterans of the great "war for Liberty" or a body of fresh volunteers in the Ku Klux Klan?

Victory Post Mass Meeting Sunday

TO RAISE FUNDS TO SEND DELEGATE TO MINNEAPOLIS

11-7-19.

Will Fight for Right of Negro Posts in Georgia

The Savannah T.

The contention of Negro soldiers to the right to be admitted on equal terms with the white soldiers of Georgia into the American Legion of World War Veterans will be carried to the floor of the national convention of the organization, which meets in Minneapolis, Minn., November 11th.

A mass meeting of the local post, Victory No. 2, will be held at the Pekin theatre Sunday (tomorrow) afternoon for the purpose of raising funds to send a delegate to the Convention, who will join with the Negro representatives from other parts of the state in the fight for full recognition before the convention and in this state.

The Georgia branch of the American Legion, as has been done by several other southern states, in a recent meeting held at Macon, denied Negroes admission into the organization and has refused to grant them a charter. The fight for dus recognition by Negroes before the national convention gives promise of precipitating a very lively discussion.

Several of the large cities of the state have already selected their representatives to the convention. Atlanta has chosen ex-Captain Austin T. Walden, and it is very likely that ex-Captain C. C. Middleton will be the one selected from this city to make the trip.

The meeting tomorrow afternoon is to create an interest in the sending of the local delegate and to raise money to defray his expenses. The fight of the Negro soldier in this matter is one of principle and should be contested to the last ditch. Every Negro in Savannah should be interested in this fight and should help in the effort to raise the necessary funds to have Savannah well represented at this convention. The meeting tomorrow is not only for ex-soldiers, but for every Negro who has the best welfare of the race at heart and is willing to give a helping hand in this fight which means so much to the Negro race. The meeting will begin at 4 o'clock.

South Carolina American Legion Bars Negro Soldiers

11-10-19.

The great world war is ended and there is not now any apparent further need of the Negro to help make the world safe for freedom and democracy either by offering his life as a willing sacrifice on the field of battle or to give of his substance to free the white world from tyranny and oppression.

The American Legion of South Carolina which assembled in council recently formulated rules whose purpose is to effectively exclude Negroes from membership in the organization. The initial organization was, of course, placed in the hands of the white soldiers and it was not any part of the intention of the founders and promoters of the organizationn to base admission into its ranks upon the color line.

The South Carolina organization first framed a constitution providing that there shall be only one Post in a county and then declared that since the Legion is primarily social in its activities and functions the association of the two races in the same post would not be conducive to harmony.

We take the liberty of speaking for the Negro soldiers of South Carolina and say that they do not ask for social commingling in the soldiers' organization. They claim as good right, however, to the benefits, whatever they may be, now or hereafter, of the American Legion as the white soldiers of South Carolina. They

bought those rights in the trenches and with their blood and with the blood of their dead black comrades upon the blood soaked battle fields of France. There is no reason or excuse for establishing a rule that there shall be only one Post. in a county except for the deliberate, unjust and wrongful purpose of barring Negroes from the organization.

The Negro soldiers of South Carolina contributed as full measure of devotion to the flag; displayed as much bravery, courage and prowess as the white soldiers from the State. Their quota in the service was full to overflowing; 25,778 black South Carolinians were called to the colors and responded willingly and gladly, exceeding by more than three per cent their proportion, while there were 18,261 white soldiers from the state more than three per cent less than the proportion that should have been drawn from the white population.

And yet with this disparity in initial performance of duty and with no greater credits of glory on the front or on the line of duty wherever placed they seek to discredit and shut out from benefits men as loyal, as brave, as worthy in every sense as themselves.

And the Negro soldiers should not submit to such injustice. The American Legion was not founded for the exploitation or benefit of any class or race, but for the purpose of uniting all men who offered their lives in defence of the country's flag upon a common program looking for the future welfare of all.

The black veterans of the war should take steps immediately to organize and carry the fight for recognition to the national body. The narrowness, meanness, prejudice and littleness accentuated by racial hatred and jealousy can hinder and delay but cannot permanently bar Negro soldiers from the Legion nor prevent them from coming into their own as full fledged citizens of the Republic.

AMERICAN LEGION IN SOUTH CAROLINA HAS WRONG SPIRIT

11-29-19

Has Audacity to Link N. A. A. C. P. With the I. W. W.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 2[illegible].—Resolutions against the I. W. W. and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the election of 18 delegates to the Minneapolis national convention of the American Legion were the closing events of the state convention of the legion held in Columbia.

In adopting the resolutions it was stated that the legion members wanted it known that there was no room in South Carolina for the I. W. W. or for the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Under the discussion of the resolution regarding the Negroes it was held by some of the legioners that to mention the name of the organization would incite feeling. Harry Hodges of Walhalla and Tom LeGrone of Greenville, S. C., took this position. L. W. Harris of Anderson and B. B. Elkoff of Norway, formerly a resident of the north, took the position that the organization of Negroes should be made to know that their activities against peace between the races are not to be allowed in South Carolina.

"There is something greater than organized capital or organized labor," said Lieut. Col. Breckenridge, former assistant secretary of war, in dealing with internal conditions. "It is the nation. There is something more potent than the clashing interest of class. It is the interest of the nation. There is something more powerful than the forces of anarchy and disorder. It is the force of national patriotism, and in the coming years this American Legion is to be the power and spotless guardian of that interest of that power and the repository of that force. And woe to the enemy of the nation that raises his hand against it."—(A South Carolina daily.)

Editor's Note—The men who fought for democracy in France represented all creeds, all colors and all religions. They were told, especially those who left American soil, that democracy meant the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, and that they were giving their blood that tyranny and autocracy might forever be barred from hampering the onward march of a world's civilization. The above statement, however, of the men comprising a part of that army who convened in Columbus, S. C., controvenes all laws of liberty, progress and civilization when they linked together the I. W. W. with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. If this is democracy autocracy is more acceptable.

Defeat Color Line at Legion Meet

The Chicago Defender

North Injects "Spirit of Democracy" as South Howls for Prejudice

11-22-19.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21.—Closing its conference here Friday, Nov. 14, the American Legion demonstrated the straightforwardness of policy and sincerity of intention on which principles it was founded. Considerable anxiety was felt before the opening of the meeting on the question of eligibility of soldiers of our Race to membership in this body in states of the South, where the establishment of posts, or the admission to membership in posts, was determined by state posts. It has been practically impossible for our soldiers to secure membership in such a body in states like South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia because of the restrictions of state posts on eligible members.

South Rejects Post

C. C. Middleton of Victory Post No. 2, Savannah, Ga., has for several months attempted to secure a charter for this post through the Georgia division of the American Legion. The final rejection was sent with checks and application for charter, and an ultimatum to the effect that "applications for charter can be made by posts composed of Caucasians."

Many Delegates Present

A representative number of delegates were present. R. C. Long, Omaha, Neb.; C. M. Caoin of Atlantic City, N. J.; William Wallace, Shreveport, La.; Walter Fearouer, St. Louis, Mo.; Martin N. Marshall, Detroit, Mich.; J. M. Whitmore, Little Rock, Ark.; F. W. Perkins, Denver, Col.; Alex. Mann, Washington, D. C.; Allen R. Farrel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ernest R. McKinney, Pittsburg, Pa.; Charles C. Middleton, Savannah, Ga.; Thomas R. Davis, Little Rock, Ark.; Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, Md.; F. R. Stewart, Fort Wayne, Ind.; James Richards, Chester, Pa.; A. W. Prior, Boston, Mass.; Henry J. Walker, St. Paul, Minn.

The southern delegation in caucus drew up the resolution for presentation before the body, proposing "sub-posts for Negroes," which would act as auxiliaries to regular posts. The officers of these posts were to be white, and only white persons would be permitted to represent these posts in conferences.

South's Agreement Dropped

The committee on eligibility, headed by Major J. S. Spingarn of New York, after consultation with the southern delegation, received from them what they termed a "gentlemen's agreement on their word of honor as southern gentlemen," that as a compromise they would not bring up the question of eligibility or present their resolution. The sincerity of this proposal was questioned immediately by C. C. Middleton, a physician from Savannah, and counter resolutions were drawn up.

The fight for eligibility of our soldiers was waged with the support of the entire Colored representation, headed by Colonel Foreman, commandant of the Illinois division. The report of the eligibility committee was accepted as follows:

Report of Eligibility

Section 1. Any person shall be eligible for membership in the American Legion who was regularly enlisted, drafted, inducted or commissioned, and who served on active duty in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States at some time during the period between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, or who, being a citizen of the United States at the time of his entry therein, served on active duty in the naval, military or air forces of any of the governments associated with the United States during the great war; provided, that no person shall be entitled to membership (a) who, being in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States during said period, refused on conscientious, political or other grounds, to subject himself to military discipline or unqualified service; or (b) who, being in such service, was separated therefrom under circumstances amounting to dishonorable discharge, and has not subsequently been officially restored to an honorable status.

Section 2. There shall be no form of class of membership except an active membership as hereinabove provided.—J. J. McSwain, chairman; A. Donald Slaney, secretary.

Foreman Gets Praise

The support of Colonel Foreman merits great praise. Mr. Middleton was admitted to the Legion by a letter from the Illinois post and received from the post most courteous treatment and full support in his contention. It is significant that in the final elections Franklin D'Olier of Pennsylvania was elected first national commander of the American Legion; Allen Turkay of Nebraska, Jones O'Brien of Colorado, Joyce P. Lewis of Minnesota, A. R. Chambers of Massachusetts, William Follet of Oregon were elected the five national vice chairmen.

A new bonus was urged by the convention and policy of Americanization was declared, with the purpose in view of scourging the country of reds. Membership dues were also increased.

Negroes Not Barred From Leg

The Savannah Tribune

11-22-19

CONVENTION IN MINNEAPOLIS MAKES THIS PLAIN

Local Post Recently Refused Membership To Get Charter

Dr. C. C. Middleton, the representative of Savannah's Negro soldiers at the first annual convention of the American Legion, returned to the city on Sunday night. He reports that the convention was a great success from all stand points, particularly in regard to Negro membership.

The convention met at Minneapolis, Minn., Nov 10-12 and there were approximately 2,000 delegates present including Negro delegates and representatives from the following states, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Colorado, Nebraska, Missouri, Micigan, Tennessee, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama.

The convention stood squarely for 100 per cent Americanism and nothing was allowed to pass that in any way crossed such a stand.

Many resolutions were passed of interest to colored ex-service men, those of particular interest being the authorization of the formation of a woman's auxiliary, recommendation to Congress for the passage of laws to give the ex-service men a cash bonus and loans from the government to enable them to purchase homes or farms.

Indianapolis, Ind., was selected as permanent headquarters.

After election of officers the convention adjourned to meet in Cleveland, O., next November.

All Negro soldiers are urged to affiliate with the organization as it is in a position to do all ex-service men, particularly colored men, a great deal of service.

The colored organization of ex-service men meets each Thursday night at St. Augustine Mission, West Broad and Gwinnett lane.

As a result of the convention it is expected that the local Negro soldiers who had applied for a charter and been refused on ground of race and their money returned by state headquarters in Atlanta, will shortly receive their charter as it was made plain by the convention that all ex-service men, irrespective of race or color are eligible for membership.

NEW YORK CITY MAIL
DECEMBER 2, 1919

ANOTHER COLORED POST.

Another colored post has been organized in New Jersey, having just been mustered in by National Color Guard Albin D. Schaeffer. It is located in Paterson, and has taken the name of Jesse Jones Post, in honor of a Paterson soldier killed in France. Its officers are: Commander, George Reynolds; S. V. C. Jacob Holmes; J. V. C., Henry Ward.

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
AUGUST 10, 1919

AMERICAN LEGION NOTES

Charles D. Davis, organizer and president of the George P. Davis Post of the American Legion, composed entirely of colored men, is an old Regular Army [illegible], who saw service with United States troops in the Spanish-American War, in the Philippines, in China, and in the World War. He brought back a Croix de Guerre from France and was honorably discharged as first sergeant of Co. E in Col. Hayward's fighting 369th. He is developing a Post of 100 per cent. Americans

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Peace Matters

James W. Johnson Opposes League of Nations Covenant

The Guardian 4-12-19

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

By James W. Johnson.

J. W. Johnson Against League, Although Dubois' Internationalization Is In It—Johnson Now Hoping American Negro Problem Will Come Up.

It must apear like sheer temerity to attempt to discuss in any authoritative manner the draft of the league of nations which President Wilson brought back with him. The President and those suporting him contend that the draft is about as near perfect as human brains can make it. Other men, equally eminent, say just the opposite. The President declares that the vast majority of the American people are in favor of the league as drafted; just how he gained this knowledge we do not know, for it strikes us that the majority of the American people do not know exactly what they think about it.

It goes without saying that most of the people of the world are in favor of some sort of international steps being taken to stop war. That is, they are in favor of it at the present time; wehther they will feel the same twenty-five or a hundred years from to-day is not at all sure. No man would dare to opose the lpeague of nations on the ground that he did not want to see war abolished; so those who are objecting to the constitution of the league in its present form are careful to base their objections on other grounds.

In fact, one of the loudest objections raised by those who are opposing the plan which President Wilson brought over is. that, it will not abolish war. The President himself yields that point; and he would be folish if he did not, for if the record of human experience through the past three or four thousand years shows anything, it shows that war will not be abolished merely by various nations affixing their signatures to a treaty, no matter how well the document may be drawn. War will not be abolished by the powerful nations making a compact not to fight among themselves any more. The remedy ust be stronger than that.

Any constitution of a league of nations which is formed that does not at the same time recognize the equal essential rights of all the peoples of the world had ust as well be torn up before the ink dries, so far as its value to abolish war goes. If the Peace Conference which is not sitting does not make a just and human setlement of the African question and the Indian question and other similar questions, it had just as well consider when it finishes its work that it is simply adjourning to meet again, perhaps soon.

So long as the highway robery and exploitation of other peoples are recognized as a right of the powerful nations of the world, just so long is it certain that they will clash among themselves, for sooner or later thieves are bound to fall out and fight over the loot.

Other objections are being urged against the President's plan. Some advance the argument that the league of nations as outlined will cause the country to depart from the injunctions laid down by George Washington; others fear that it will abrogate the Monroe Doctrine; others claim that it will compel the United States to yield a certain degree of its severeignty. None of these arguments seems to us to be weighty enough to overbalance a league of nations of the right sort.

At any rate, we are willing to leave such arguments to the statesmen and the international lawyers. We are whole question.

The tendency of any league of nations will be to fix the world in the status quo. The tendency, and, perhaps, the direct purpose of the contemplated league wil be to make the present arrangement of nationalities and sovereignties and dependencies permanent. The league of nations will not only be against wars, but it will be against revolutions or attempts on the part of any people to change their government, especially if that government is one that is imposed from without.

Now, can any person who belongs to one of the darker races wish to see the present scheme of world sovereignties made permanent? We think not. The league of nations will have to go a good deal farther than it goes go before it squares with the rights of two-thirds of the earth's population. The darker races of the world would be better off with no league of nations than with one that made permanent the present apportionment of the earth and its peoples and its resources and its riches among the powerful nations of the world.

President Wilson is not personally acquainted with the actual conditions in Ireland and it would be better if he assisted in the setlement of a difficult question, such as that of Mexico, in his own neighborhood before kindly helping ours. * * *

No British statesman would dream of receiving a deputation of brewers and distillers to urge upon him to maintain at the Peace Conferenece the right of the individual American to decide what he shall drink. We venture to remind Mr. Wilson that even the great position of President does not carry with it that of supreme governor of the planet. It will be found on investigation that to attain the fullest success it is safe to follow the admirable rule of minding one's own business.

It is the avowed purpose of the Irish patriots in the United States to force the American delegates to bring up the question of Irish independence at the peace conference. It is reported that Justice Cohalan told Homer Cummings, the chairman of the Democratic National Comittee, that if Ireland was left out when self-deterination was granted to small nations, the Democratic party in the United States "might as well close its house." It is also reported that during the audience which President Wilson granted, Justice Goff, acting as spokesman for the delegation, said, "Mr. President, we are here representing more than 20,000,000 Americans of Irish blood, and you are our representative at the Peace Conference." Then, after stating the committee's views and requests regarding Ireland, added, "Mr. President, we are waiting for your answer."

Just what President Wilson's answer was has not ben made public, but the delegation came away hopeful, stating that the President was sympathetic in his expression, although he did not make or imply any promise. Being sympathetic in expression, while not making or implying any promise, is one of the fine accomplishments of high officials, an accomplishment in which President Wilson is second to none.

In our opinion there is slight chance that the American delegates will seriously bring up the Irish question at the Peace Conference, but it would be a good thing if they did do so. If the United States pressed the Irish question, England would certainly retaliate by bringing up the Negro question; it is probable that Japan and China would join in so as to have a vantage point from which to urge their own individual protests against race discrimination; perhaps France, too, would take a hand if for no other reason than to force more from the peace settlement than she now seems likely to get.

Injection of the Irish question into the Peace Conference by the United States would start a fight out of which the American Negro would gain more than he can now possibly hope for. We earnestly hope that President Wilson will bring the question up and press it to the limit.

Article XIX—Self-righteously states that the German colonies "inhabited by people not yet able to stand by thesmeselves" should form a sacred trust of civilization." To achieve this altruistic task which is inspired by such minor and grossly material inconsequentials as mineral and agricultural wealth, it is agreed that the fate of these territories shall be intrusted to "advanced nations" (advanced, perhaps, in scientific slaughter as nearly five years of Christian warfare attest) "who by reason of experience and geographical location can best undertake the responsibilty of being mandatory tutors on behalf of the league." Shades of the exterminated North American and West Indian Indians, ghosts of the nearly extinct aborigines of Australia, spoks of the natives of the Congo "Free" State pass not in spectral array before the Christian delegates of Christian nations at Paris! Here we see burden in all its bald hypocrisy and stark nakedness.

Speaking of Africa, specifically, it is foreshadowed that German Southwest Africa is to be handed over to the tender mercies of Generals Smuts and Botha and their fellow Boers, and, for certain conveniently recognized reasons be subjected to the laws prevailing in United South Africa. Any one familiar with the laws of that gem of the British Empire is aware that there is no country, not even excepting the United States, in which the laws are more viciously discriminatory against Negroes than in United South Africa. Even as Americans forced the Indians into reservations, so are the natives of United South Africa herded into compounds, while the Boer and his Anglo-Saxon accomplice rob the diamond ,coal and gold mines and parcel out the best agricultural lands among themselves.

Of Central Africa it is the league's fiat that the mandatory is to guarantee freedom of religion, abolish the slave traffic (started by white men centuries ago and which they had always boasted of having stopped), prohibition of the abuses of the liquor traffic and of the erection of fortifications, military training of natives and the traffic in arms. In other words, the natives are to be rendered impotent while their lands are exploited and themselves subjected to government not of their own chosing!

Africa is to be permanently under the heel of the alien oppressor who shall force his morals, civilization and commercial robbery upon the Aborigines.

When Negroes remember the result of the international control of Persia and of the Congo of which Belgium was a mandatory, well may they tremble for the natives of Togoland, the Kameroons and German East Africa. "'Tis but a poor relief they gain who change the place but keep the pain."

The mandatories are enjoined to make anual reports to the league No provision is made so far for the native voice to be heard nor is it implied, as is usually done even if insincerity, that the territories will be given self-government as soon as the natives show fitness for same.

Africa is to be permanently under the heel of exploiting alien tryants!

Article XX—Establishes a permanent Bureau of Labor. Here the delegates reveal an amazing but characteristic bourgeois ignorance of the aims of labor. It speaks of "fair" and "humane" conditions of labor for men, women and children, but it is to be expected of diplomats, fails to define the meaning of these terms.

He speaks of examples of colonies being lifted into the sphere of self-government, but this is true of colonies with a white majority or a dominant white popultion. Not a single instance can be shown of a dark-skinned people being so elevated—not even the Philippinos or the Porto Ricans!

Clear as crystal running through the Constitution of a League of Nations dominated by colonial empires, can be seen the intention to perpetuate the subjection and exploitation of Negroes while they are deprived of even the elementary right of self-defense or of protest. For Negroes the documents is a disappointment, especially, when it is remembered that American, African and West Indian Negroes shed their blood and made it possible for this unholy thing to be accomplished. Believing that they were giving their blood to free their ancestral land, Negroes must now realize that, instead, they have forged a collar for its further enslavement.

ROSCOE TELLS OF PAN-AFRICAN MEET

The Chicago Defender

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BY ROSCOE C. SIMMONS

Paris, March 10 (Delayed).—The Pan-African congress is now a paragraph in history. The meeting was not a large one, but it got there just the same. That is, it got as far as it could. For brilliancy it was high up, and in attendance it was as good as the Americans, who know a thing or two about politics, could have hoped for.

3-18-19

The conference opened in the Grand hotel, quite a center of big things in Paris, and chief capital of prices that bring tears to careless eyes. The parlor in which the conference was held was packed on the opening day, but at succeeding sessions everybody found seats. And yet the speeches on the first day paid for all crowding. That was the day for the French members. While they always stood out for diplomacy, for scholarship and for intelligence of the finesse of French glory, it was on the opening day of the deliberations that they displayed native mind and its power.

Great Black Frenchman

Presided over by Blaise Diagne, the conference claimed from the opening hour all of dignity. Blaise Diagne is black, very black. He is a member of the French Chambre des Depute, a native of Senegal, for which he speaks in the parliament, resourceful as a political thinker and eloquent as an orator. He is leader, the big leader, of black France. In the chambre he is feared by opponents and idolized by political friends. He is all mind. His inaugural remarks, both as spoken in the French and read in the English, were jewels of statesmanship.

As he spoke Henry Franklin-Bouillon, the prominent figure in French politics, sat by his side and smiled praise on Africa Coming Out of The Wilderness—for Diagne was all of

that!

In all about 60 Africans, half-Africans, friends of Africa, and converts to the cause, were present. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois acted as general secretary. He was assisted by Mrs. Gibbs-Hunt whose husband is a consul for the United States government at St. Etienne, France.

C. E. Russell Speaks

On the evening of the first day a banquet was given in the Grand hotel. Among the speakers was Charles Edward Russell, the distinguished American writer and friend to man. Mr. Russell said that the sun was rising over all the world for everybody and that Africans everywhere should prepare to get up with daybreak. Mr. Russell is hand in hand with the politcal powers in America and spoke with the spirit if not the open letter of authority.

Except for one or two sodiers in uniform, who "merely dropped in," as they said, and Mr. Russell, no white Americans of consequence visited the conference. Englishmen, white, of course, were absent altogether, but not altogether mourned, I take it, for when the resolutions, first rejected, seemed to call for explanation, it was England that got the "buck" passed to her. But most everybody knows the political history of England, grand soil of ideas, that are happiest on the tongue, as George Washington discovered some years ago.

Following a moving address on the opening day from the lips of Candace, brilliant Depute for Guadaloupe, who succeeded to the floor after Franklin-Bouillon, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the French parliament, extended a welcome to the congress in the name of the republic, the congress got down to the business of serious discussion.

Race Determined in Fight

That was where the thoughtful man found bread for a hungry day. One could see that Colored men, that is the preferred word in these parts, are self-conscious, and that they are determined to either break up slavery, in which they are the universal victims, or test again the fire of justice. There was nothing of apology for being not white in the speeches, and yet there was so much of common sense. The speakers realized that patience is a word of life, and that industry is a power not to be despised when it is respect that either men or races seek. The interpreter, the faithful Baduel, informed the congress at one time that this pearl had just dropped from the ready lips of Diagne:

"Thoughtful men say that we, as a Race, are superficial both in thought and work. Let this congress prove that charge to be groundless, or that more and more it is a charge that cannot be so readily made."

I thought of Booker T. Washington. Indeed, Diagne, intensely practical, thorough in thought and work, impatient of subterfuge, taking "No" as a word but not as answer to any of his desires, has now for almost two months reminded me of the Great Black Genius of America.

American Speakers Few

Speakers for America were few. This, I reckoned, because many of the Americans came dressed in one or the other kind of uniform—a captaincy or a lieutenancy, a "Y" secretaryship. It is hard to carry authority in one hand and the rights of the people in the other. Three cheers for the uniform, but three and a tiger for a loosened tongue that knows the ways of wisdom.

While England had no sponsors at the congress, she had a spokesman or two. Former Mayor J. R. Archer, J. P.; member of the council of Battersea of the city of London, was present, and wore around his neck the jewel of authority as an English mayor. Mayor Archer is a Negro through and through. His mother was an Irish woman, and his father a West Indian Negro. He is a native of Liverpool and at present is manager of a Catholic school in his borough.

"Being the son of an Irish mother and a black father," said Mayor Archer in one of his addresses, "I was born in trouble, and am not ashamed to bear my part in the world." The mayor might have said that in a case of that kind he was born with a double portion of trouble—really "cumbered with a load of care."

Women Must Be Considered

Mr. Archer believed that the great problems of the Colored races are under the British flag. None cared to debate with him, since Great Britain is the question mark in all international relations.

Mrs. W. A. Hunton, who together with Mrs. James L. Curtis wore the "Y" uniform, spoke feelingly of the part that Colored womanhood is to play in the redemption, not of Africa—that is a phrase dead and buried, except for occasional usage by the missionary—but of Africans, who, from reports and from observations, seem to be in trouble the world over, at home and abroad.

The delegates were impressed with Mrs. Hunton's remarks, for men of the Race some time ago learned—particularly in the United States—that nothing is to be even hoped for, let alone done, in any serious way for gaining a place for the Race, until the women decide to gain it. That is the work for the woman, and it is to be done not by words, but by deeds, the first of which, in the United States particularly, is to have the women themselves break up the practice that bargains so large a number of the Race's good lookers into lascivious careers with white men. That conduct calls for a severe test on charity to excuse when it involves men of the Race, but when it involves others, excuse therefor nor defense thereof should risk a single word. In line with the awakening of the Race everywhere, and nowhere more than in the United States as I remember it on the eve of my departure, this question will take care of itself. I am here touching no phase of intermarriage. My wisdom is insufficient for that burden. I am suggesting another and an entirely different matter. The delights of marriage draw no line of color, and the woes of matrimony know no race.

DR. DU BOIS LECTURES ON IMPRESSIONS OF PEACE CONFERENCE

Says Color Question International

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of The CRISIS, delivered a fine address Frida night to a fair sized audience composed largely of teachers and pupils of the schools. Dr. DuBios spoke of his impressions of the Peace Conference and briefs from the Pan African Congress, of which he was the promoter. After which he answered questions asked him by persons in the audience concerning civic, political and color conditions in France.

"Unofficial and Unselected Delegate"

Dr. DuBois, in opening the lecture, referred to himself as "the unofficial and unselected delegate" of the Negroes of the U. S. to the Pan African Conference. He mentioned the fact that over 33 nations or would be nations, many of whom were represented at the Peace Conference, others who had no representation at all, every religious denomination and social body of national or racial importance, who could be was in Paris to lobby their cause before that august body in the great world's reconstruction. "It was therefore our business to see that the things we wanted should be brought before them" continued Dr. DuBois in referring to the Negro's position and his reasons for going, "It was a delicate question."

He spoke briefly of the securing of his passports and his trip to France. "My trouble only began when I arrived. I made known my mission to thme American authorities and was refused in my request to hold the Pan African Congress. I was told the French government would not allow it. However, the French government did allow the holding of the Congress to which the English and American governments refused passports to delegates from England, South Africa and America. Sixty reprresentative colored men of all races, from the thousands who were in Paris were secured and a three day conference was held in the Grand Hotel. "As soon as the Gongress was called the situation changed; all eyes in the State Departments of the countries represented were focused upon us and we could not do anything rash," said Dr. DuBois.

Colored Yet Strangers.

"Altho we were all colored, besides a likeness in color we were all strangers", continued Dr. DuBois, in explaining the conditions that arose in the delicate task of drawing up the resolutions to be presented to the Peace Conference. He explained an incident which brought this fact forcefully to him when he submitted the resolution that "Africa be ruled by Africans." He remarked that he had hardly read it when a French representative of pure African descent said "No, we don't want that, we want French possessions ruled by Frenchmen." It showed, explained Dr. DuBois, "that na matter how black a French subject was he was a Frenchman in the fullest sense that the term Frenchman implies."

"Negroes in the French, Spanish and Portugese possessions in Africa are represented by colored men in their governing bodies. In France several Negroes are members of the Chamber of Deputies. France has a colored Vice Admiral in he Navy and in every other branch of her military, colonial and home departments Negroes are found.

Africa's Future Could Have Been Settled."

"As soon as the Congress adjourned everything changed. Col. House told me that he thought the resolutions should be personally be presented to Peace Conference. England was evasive, but Belgium and Portugal reresentatives said the resolutions would be considered. If there could have been in Paris a central headquarters of the colored people during the Peace Conference the future of Africa could have been settled."

Dr. DuBois explained that the color question was becoming international in scope and could not be set-

JAPAN OPPOSES LEAGUE CHARTER

Premier Hara Quotes As Saying Proposed Constitution Must Be Modified. Japan to Raise Racial Question.

Honolulu, March 1.—The correspondent [illegible] Japan cable messages from Tokio [illegible] Premier Hara as saying [illegible] ever [illegible] dict that the constitution of the league of nations as formulated at Paris was incompatible with Japan's ideas. The premier, the dispatch adds, said the constitution must be modified before Japan would find herself able to join the league.

JAPAN TO RAISE RACIAL QUESTION.

London, March 1.—Discussing Japan's reported intention to raise the racial question at the peace conference, The Saturday Review today expresses the hope that the Canadian and American governments will be reasonable as to the admission of Japanese immigrants and travelers. A counter league of Japan, Germany and Russia, it argues, would reduce the league to nullity and to an absurdity.

THE RACE'S QUERY ON QUESTIONS AND MOTIVES

To those who are disturbed over the Guardian's strictures upon Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and his work from the view point of their pretensions as spokesmen for Colored America we ask the reading of the following editorial from the milder and more conservative SEARCHLIGHT, of Indianapolis, Ind. That paper comments as follows:

"Elsewhere in this issue we have published a clipping entitled "Marcus and Du Bois Weak Leaders." The idea set forth is that these two men have their hands tied from the fact they are the appointees of President Wilson.

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JAPAN AT THE PEACE TABLE

The Journal & Guide

It has been a matter of doubt to those who know that there was a studied policy on the part of Great Britain and others of the Entente Allies to allow Japan as little opportunity to take an active part in the World War as possible, and to confine her participation in the War to the Far East. The United States felt about it much the same as Great Britain, but had no voice in deciding the question, as it was decided adversely to Japan before the United States entered the war some two years ago. 1-25-19.

The policy of excluding Japan from active participation in the War cost the Entente dearly, as it is generally believed that if she had been allowed to do so Prince Nicolas, of Russia, would have succeeded in his campaign against the German Allies and thus saved Russia and Greece and the Balkan States from confusion and ultimate defection from the Entente cause. Prince Nicolas had the Central Powers whipped on the Eastern Front two years ago, and had to complain that the British, instead of giving him the needed assistance to clinch the victory, remained idle, while the Germans rushed re-enforcements to the assistance of General Von Mackensen. Japan was not allowed to furnish the assistance, as she could easily have done by way of Port Arthur and Vladivostok.

By restraining Japan the life of the war was prolonged two years, Russia was lost to the Entente Allies, and is now quite lost to itself, and, if saved at all, must be saved by outsiders.

The part assigned Japan of crushing German power in Far Eastern waters, and policing those waters against Hun depredation, was done perfectly and promptly, as the Japanese have a way of doing things, because they are models of preparedness in every way. When the Russian Bolshevik bandits broke loose in Siberia consent was reluctantly given Japan to assist in holding them in check. The United States seeming to protest while consenting.

The purpose seemed to be from the beginning to keep Japan away from the Peace Conference Table, because Japan is regarded as the head of the Darker Races, mostly Asiatic; because Great Britain has vast interests in the Far East and is suitably concerned to minimize Japan's influence in the settlement of Far Eastern questions, and in world politics. The United States seems to be jealous of Japan in the same way and for the same reasons, because of its interest in the Pacific and certain of the Islands of it. And in the beginning of the World War the sentiment was general that Africans and Asiatics should not be allowed to fight in Europe to help white Europeans settle matters in controversy between them.

How, then, did little Japan, at the last moment, get a place at the Peace Conference Table as the fifth of the Great Powers? She will have five delegates, as the other Big Four will. In addition we find that Haiti and Liberia will each have one delegate.

So, after all, the Darker Races, with Japan heading the list, will have a real place at the fateful table of the Peace Conference. That is great gain. It is a positive sign that the right of the whiter races to rule and exploit the darker races and their lands has been broken for the first time in the Christian era. The sign means more than appears on the face of it, as we shall find as we go along.

INTERNATIONAL REVOLUTION POSSIBLE

The Journal & Guide

One of the things in which the Afro-American people are sadly at a disadvantage is disorganization of their labor resources for mutual promotion and protection. There have been in the past few years isolated efforts, mostly in certain localities and trades, to organize those concerned, but there has been no systematic effort to organize our laboring people on a National scale and basis. This must be done, sooner or later. It must be done because white labor organizations misrepresent us and our interests when they engage and profess to represent and protect them.

In all of our talk about sending delegates to France, to be there during the sessions of the Peace Conference, and to do what they can to advance the vital interests of the Afro-American people, little has been thought and said of their labor interests or the promotion and protection of them, as opportunity will allow, in the Congress of International Labor unions which are bound to be held in France, and other parts of Europe, looking to the betterment of the condition of labor everywhere. It is said that the Thrift American Union (Incorporated) will send delegates to Europe for this purpose entirely, and it is to be hoped that it will do so. There are plenty of far-seeing people in America and Europe, who are fearful that an economic revolution, world-embracing, is eminent, the character and extent of which it is not possible in advance to properly guage. Samuel Gompers, the head of the American Federation of Labor, has already declared that organized labor will relinguish none of the advantages it has gained during the war, in wages and work hours, and the like, without a struggle, and Nikolai Lenine, the chief of the Russian Bolshiviki, predicts, in a letter published in The Liberator for January, that an international revolution is inevitable. He says:

"We realize that the mad resistence of the bourgeoise against the social revolution in all countries is unavoidable."

"We know, too, that with the development of this revolution, this resistance will grow. But the proletariat will break down this resistance and in the course of its struggle against the bourgeoise the proletariat will finally become ripe for power.

"We are in a beleaguered fortress so long as no other international socialist revolution comes to our assistance with its aid. Inevitably labor is approaching communistic Bolshevistic tactics, is preparing for the proletarian revolution that alone is capable of preserving culture and humanity from destruction."

Bourgeoise stands for the wealthy middle class and proletariat for the laboring class in Europe. Their differences are even more pronounced and rancorous, if possible, than those of capital and labor in this country. The proletariat laborite everywhere is insisting upon a larger measure of civic enjoyment of right to a voice in the government under which they live and of economic fairness in the division of the earnings of labor and capital, the one being helpless without the other. It is a death struggle unto life.

It is to be profoundly regretted that Afro-Americans are so disorganized as to be unable to take a positive and helpful part in this struggle for civil and economic equiptation, and it is to be hoped that they will get speedily into organized condition to do so, especially in the economic phase of it.

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Passports Refused Negro "Delegates" To The Peace Conference

The following statement issued by the State Department disposes of the agitation of the past three months of the "delegate" question:

"The State Department has been approached by various colored delegations with a view to sending representatives to Paris toparticipate in a Pan-African congress composed of colored people from different parts of the world. The department has been in touch with the French Government on the subject and is now in a position to state that the French Government has not been approached, but does not consider this a favorable time to hold such a conference. In the circumstances the department will be unable to grant passports to persons desiring to proceed to Paris for the purpose of attending such a congress."

The Daily Herald

The above statement was issued by the State Department Feb. 1st.

On Jan. 30th Mr. John R. Shillady published the following cablegram from Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of The CRISIS, who is now in Versailles:

"Clemenceau permits Pan-African Conference February 12, 13, 14. North, South America, West Indies, Africa, represented. Two of our delegates, Haiti, Liberia, sit in Peace Conference."

Thus it appears that the cablegram statement of Dr. DuBois that Premier Clemenceau, President of the Peace Conference, "permits" holding of Pan African Conference Feb 12th, 13th and 14th is at variance with the views expressed in the State Department announcement declaring the attitude of the French Government towards the holding of a Pan African Conference or congress at this time.

The HERALD has not been in sympathy with that class of professional Negroes who are also professional agitators and whose sole purpose always is self exploitation and personal gain at the expense of the race. Such men if able to raise fifty or a hundred dollars out of their own means could never be convinced that it is their duty to invest that amount in any meritorious enterprise for the race's benefit or contribute that amount to any worthy cause for racial uplift. They are always and eternally ready to hand around the hat to lift a donation for themselves for their great services to the race.

And in this Peace Conference delegatship business the professional Negro worked his professional methods overtime. We did not expect that class of men to secure passports and it is fortunate for the race in this country that they will not be permitted to lower the dignity of the race and destroy the splendid impression of the race given the peoples of Europe by the manly, sensible and brave bearing and exploits of the black American soldiers, by their wild rantings and most foolish attempt to intrude the domestic ills from which we suffer into the presence of men, gathered to-gether upon matters of international import, and concerning which they could neither aid nor give counsel. We do not believe, however, that it is just to exclude indiscriminately all Negro applicants for passports whose object is to attend the Pan African Congress and to meet and confer with men of the dark races from all parts of the world for the betterment of those races.

The German African Colonies is an international matter and if American Negroes and Negroes from other countries can work to create a sentiment that will be helpful in securing a just settlement for the black peoples of those colonies no governmental barriers should be placed in their way.

The United States through its representatives at Versailles has assumed the guardianship of justice and righteousness for all the world, the beaten Hun no less than the victorious Frenchman, and its government should be consistent and practice a little justice at home.

There are men of ability, poise, judgment, and culture who desire to attend the Pan African Congress, and will be needed there and would go at their own expense. Such men have a right to go and should have the privilege.

REPUDIATES DUBOIS AS A REACTIONARY

The Guardian

Marcus Garvey, Organizer of the Real Pan-African League, in U. S. A., Declares Moton and Du Bois Unfit Spokesmen for Africans at Versailles—Issues Open Letter to Negro Race

1-4-19

SENT TO OFFSET THE MANLY RISING BLACKS OF THE WORLD —CALLS THEM SELF-APPOINTED LEADERS WHO HAVE LED THE PEOPLE INTO DARKNESS —BOTH TAKE THEIR ORDERS FROM WHITE MEN WHO PAY THEM SALARIES AND WORK UNDER WHITE MEN'S WHIP—

Let Colored Race Pay Expenses of National Delegates Who Are Independent.

New York, Dec. 25, 1918.—Marcus Garvey, writing in the New York Negro World, says:

Open Letter to Race.

Fellow Men of the Negro Race:

Greeting—By a cable dispatch from Brest, France, dated December 11, a report has been made current in this country, through the New York World, "that Dr. Robert R. Moton head of Taskegee Institute, and Dr. W. E. Du Bois, editor of the 'Crisis,' arrived in France as delegates, commissioned to urge the claims of the Negro race at the Peace Conference."

The World correspondent seems to be a little mixed up, because he has coupled the names of Du Bois and Moton with the most progressive step ever taken by Negroes.

Works Under Whip of White Men.

Messrs. Du Bois and Moton are reactionaries, who work under the whip of the white man; they do not represent the spirit of the new Negroes of America, Africa and the West Indies, because these men are paid from moneys collected from white men, and, naturally, have to do their bidding.

In a matter of this kind the Negro must be completely free from the overpowering influence of any alien race.

Dr. Du Bois' "Close Ranks" editorial has set him forth as a reactionary working completely under the influence of a superior master. As for Dr. Moton, he is unspeakable, because he has no will of his own except that imposed upon him by the trustees of Tuskegee Institute.

Sent By Their Masters.

These men were sent by their masters to offset the rising sentiment of the 12,000,000 of our people in America, the 180,000,000 in Afrca and the 10,000,000 in the West Indies.

They shall not succeed, forthenew Negro is on the stage, and intends to relegate to the political scrapheap all those self-appointed leaders who have led the people into darkness for over fifty years.

Betray Soldier Dead.

The first call to arms was addressed to the young men of the race betwen 18 and 31. These young men who have died will not have died for having men like Moton and Du Bois play fast and loose with that liberty, that true democracy for which they fought.

Took No Stand White Man Was In.

Dr. Du Bois and Dr. Moton had the chance of their lives to take a firm and uncompromising stand during four and one-half years of war; they failed then, and only now, when other people have created sentiment, they clandestinely attempt to turn that sentiment into their heretofore unpopular channel for the purpose of making themselves popular with the people.

PROTESTS N. A. A. C. P. ON BACKING DUBOIS IN EUROPE

Chairman Anti-Lynching Dept. of N. Eastern Fed. of Col. Women's Clubs Which Contributes to Anti Lynching Fund Wants to know why Nat. Asso. ignores lynching for Africa Independence at world peace conference.

The Guardian

Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1919.

N. A. A. C. P.
Mr. John R. Shillady,
Secretary,
Dear Sir:

1-4-19

I see by the Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 24, where the Society is to have a Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall, Jan. 6, to discuss "Africa in the World Democracy" and that Dr. DuBois is representing the cause for the Society in France and "Is now organizing a Pan-African congress there which will confer while the Peace Conference is in session" and has already "Given Col. House a statement including the platform this congress will follow." As chairman of the department of teh suppression of lynching of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs knowing the department is working in co-operation with your Society in their efforts to suppress lynching in America, members of the department and myself are more than surprised and nonplused to understand why the society should reach out for the adjustment of Africa at the Peace Conference and leave out the work they are trying to do at home in the efforts to suppress lynching of black men and women and advance and adjust the rights of sixteen million Colored American citizens. If Mr. Shillady, the society had succeeded in stopping lynching and burnings of black men and women, had banished prejudice and secured justice for sixteen million Colored American citizens in the eight years of its existence then we could understand to some extent why they side tracked the work they organized to do. At this crucial time when the Irish, the Jews, the Japanese and all dark races are going to adjust their grievances at the Peace-Conference and the Japanese have already said that "Race discrimination all over the world must be done away with at the Peace Conference, is it not time that the N. A. A. C. P. voiced the same sentiments openly before the world? Why should they try to adjust the wrongs done by other countries before adjusting the wrongs of America?

The Suppression of Lynching department of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs feels Mr. Shillady that now is the opportune time for the N. A. A. C. P. to have a Mass Meeting in Carnegie Hall to explain to the masses of Americans and the world the lynching of Mary Turner, Eli Persons and others too numerous to mention and to make them realize while the bells were ringing victory and the horns tooting victory a man in Sheffield, Ala., was lynched and while their President is "over there" with his congenial "smile" and hailed as "The champion for the Rights of Man" that a black soldier in the uniform of his government was lynched in Kentucky and two men and two women were lynched in Mississippi. We feel if ever the society efforts and our own are to be understood and our money contributed used for Mass Meetings to inform the world of the hideousness of the crime as well as for printed matter much of which never reaches all the masses of people, it is now. We cannot understand or see the reason for waiting till the Peace Conference closes to open our ranks as it was suggested to "Close Ranks." What good could come from it? To be told perhaps we should have done it when the rest were up and doing. Your meeting advertised for Jan. 6 shows plainly that the society thinks along the same lines with others, that Mass Meetings and agitation should be held to create sentiment against wrongs and that makes it more puzzling why before this the Society has not held an Anti-Lynching Mass Meeting? We anxiously await your reply. Kindly send the Department some Pamphlets of the Mary Turner lynching sued on the work and oblige,
and do not forget to send anything is-

Respectfully,
M. CRAVATH SIMPSON,
Chairman.

3 Soden St., Cambridge.

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N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 22, 1919

Negroes Ask Peace Council for World-Protection

PARIS, Feb. 21 (Associated Press).—The Pan-African Congress, representing negro peoples of six nations, to-day passed a resolution for presentation to the Peace Conference. It proposes that the Allied and Associated Powers establish an international code for the protection of negroes.

The resolution covers regulation of the investment of capital, the granting of concessions, political and religious liberty and demands that negroes have equitable representation in all the international institutions of the League of Nations.

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NOTES AND COMMENTS

(By J. E. Samuels)

The Raleigh Independent

IS THE AMERICAN NEGRO REPRESENTED AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE?

1-4-19

We are not questioning the rights of those individuals and organizations in the matter of sending race delegates to the peace conference. In our opinion we think that there is an amount of "zeal without knowledge" of the intrinsic principles involved.

If we are American Citizens clothed with a constitutional liberty with not a single guarntee of the constitution repealed, we are represented by the delegation appointed by President Wilson. In so far as the Negro question is concerned, Europeans are ignorant of the same. What can Moton or Dubois do to add to the American Negro Status? Can you answer? We Will. Nothing. This may sound rather radical, but we speak what we know. The Negro question is local and subsidiary to the great issues of the Conference.

Loyd George, Clemenceau et al are fully conversant with American Mobocracy, and in the general settlement and self-determination of the various nations the Negro status will of necessity be automatically detirmined and finally fixed. We therefore see no need of spending vast sums of money in sending delegates who will not even be permitted to pick up the crumbs that fall under the peace table.

Prof. Jackson's letter in last week's issue of this paper anent this question is timely and well taken.

We have one common fate; whatever the currents of American history flow, there we shall be; let us prepare to meet the destiny which awaits our country and our countrymen until all distinctions of race and color, shall be lost in common patriotism and fraternity.

KNOCKING AT WRONG DOOR

The Chicago Defender

THERE ARE, it is said, counting delegates and their entourage, between 3,000 and 5,000 persons, all having an interest, and some a mighty stake, in the outcome of the deliberations of the conference at Versailles. Cartographers, historians, authorities upon international law, experts upon every phase of the issues involved, will labor in the offices of the respective delegations, doing research work and presenting the results to their chiefs for use at the actual sessions. Schemers of every color and grade will use all the wiles of the lobbyist to influence the thinking and determine the action of the comparativly small number of men whose votes will settle the contents of the document that will decide the destiny of the world.

TWELVE MILLION PEOPLE are wondering if on the bill of fare there will be something to their liking. They are expecting individual service, they are expecting a dish that in all probability the chefs have not prepared. The guests at the peace table represent, or should represent, the highest types of statesmanship in their respective countries. They speak authoritatively for their own people. They bring no dirty linen of their own to wash, for it is presumed peace and harmony prevail among the people who live under the flag they represent. Or, in other words, they have seen to it that their own doorstep was swept before ordering others to sweep theirs.

THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS of the victorious countries must of necessity be subordinate to the larger international questions and it is doubtful if any issue affecting any particular class of people in any of the allied countries will be considered at the peace table. Italy will speak for the Italians, the representatives of Serbia will speak for Serbians, the delegates of Greece will speak for Greece, England's delegates will speak for England and all her colonies, the delegates of France will speak for France and America's representatives will voice the demands of Americans regardless of race or color.

HOW ANY SANE PERSON could imagine for a moment that any particular group of citizens could claim a special hearing at Versailles is inconceivable. Many misguided people among our own kind are laboring under the impression that we should have special representatives to present our grievances to the assembled representatives of the allied nations. Nothing could be more absurd. We have no more right to a special hearing at this conference than the Irish, the Poles, the Lithuanians, the Armenians or any of the groups that make up the great cosmopolitan population of these United States.

OUR GRIEVANCES are purely American. The allied conference is not concerned with the domestic affairs of these United States any more than they are concerned with the East Indian question or the Moroccan situation, or Belgium's relations with her Congo subjects. purely local questions must be dealt with locally. They call for local treatment only. Unfortunately for us, we have among us many agitators and junketeers, who for reasons largely selfish are endeavoring to inject into the deliberations of this world conference the claims of this or that particular group. Many of these people are well meaning, though misguided, yet to the mind of the most ordinary layman it is apparent that the efforts of such individuals are little short of assininity.

THE ONLY QUESTIONS that can arise at the peace table will be questions of indemnity, boundary disputes and those touching matters of international affairs. Versailles will be no place for small-minded demagogues with a personal ax to grind. The American Negro has a grievance, but he will find no cure for it beyond the boundaries of these United States. Whatever ills we suffer must find their panacea within our own borders. No doubt there are many among us who would like to have a trip to Paris at the expense of misguided dupes, knowing full well that as near as they will get to the conference table will be the outer lobby of the building in which the delegates are assembled.

OUR TROUBLES in this country are strictly American and no fiat of the peace conference can change the American attitude toward us. The cure for our maladies must be found in the educating, humanizing, Christianizing of the American conscience. It is not at the peace conference, 3,000 miles away, that we need missionary work. We must confine our efforts to our own domain. Let us call upon every influence that we can muster to improve the educational system of the South, to impress upon those in charge of the machinery of the law the necessity of justice and fair play in dealing with our people.

IT IS APPARENT to all far-seeing men among us that we need a peace table at home, where our grievances can receive an airing. The Versailles conference will not concern itself with America's local affairs.

1,750,000 TROOPS STAY IN GERMANY; 450,000 AMERICANS

Allies Arranging for Occupation Until All Claims Have Been Settled.

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N Y C EV WORLD

FEBRUARY 21, 1919

PARIS, Feb. 21.—L'Intransigeant announces that it hears an Inter-Allied Army of 1,750,000 men soon will be formed to keep the field until Germany makes complete financial settlement. The army, according to the newspaper, would include 850,000 French, 450,000 Americans, 350,000 British and 100,000 Belgians.

The Supreme War Council resumes sessions this afternoon, despite the absence of Premier Clemenceau. It was understood Clemenceau suggested that the Council hold no meetings before Monday, at which time he was confident he could participate. The desire to clean up minor matters prompted continuance of the sessions. The French delegates are said to have concurred readily in the suggestion that the conferences be resumed.

To-day's meeting was expected to mark the first appearance of a neutral power to present its claims. Denmark was to urge that Schleswig-Holstein, which was seized by Prussia more than half a century ago, be restored. Albania's claims to recognition also were to be received.

The Pan-African Congress, which has for its purpose the advising of the peace delegates regarding the desires of the colored people of the world, was continuing its sessions here to-day. There are forty delegates in attendance, representing the French and British West Indies, South America, French and British West Africa, Egypt, Abyssinia and the United States. There are eight American delegates. The congress plans to protest against exclusion of negroes from the democracy of the world, and to urge that the natives in various colonies be accorded the right to acquire land. The uniforms of American colored officers are noticeable at the meetings, which are held in the Grand Hotel.

W. E. B. DuBois of New York, editor of the Crisis, has been in Paris for several months organizing the congress in the face of difficulties, such as the issuance of passports. Six colored members of the French Chamber of Deputies finally made the meetings possible.

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The disease of which we complain being local must receive local treatment. In attempting to carry our troubles beyond our own national limits we are knocking at the wrong door.

WHAT JAPAN ASKS

March 8 — 1919

Literary Digest

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION against the Japanese and other Asiatic peoples must be abolished, and the time and place to accomplish this result is in the Peace Conference at Paris, declare some of the leading Japanese papers. The Tokyo *Yorodzo*, in fact, puts the matter up to President Wilson's personal responsibility, and says that he "can not and should not avoid this issue if he means to be consistent with his humanitarian proclamations." This journal also believes America will indorse Japan's claims, because they are "in consonance with her repeated profession of humanity and justice." Japan has always been too diffident in presenting her wishes and hopes before the great Powers of the West, we are told, and in consequence they have conceived the idea that she was content with conditions. One of the reasons for this erroneous impression of Japan's "real aspirations" is the lack of Japanese propaganda abroad, which the *Yorodzo* deplores and at the same time it admires America's "prodigiously efficient system of propaganda," which since our entrance into the war has been largely responsible for spreading the impression that America is the "Goddess of Peace, Justice, and Humanity."

The Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* has confidence in President Wilson's sincerity and courage, but expresses disappointment that some of our political leaders "indulge in utterances incompatible with the idea of the League of Nations." We read:

"While Mr. Wilson is in France advocating, with all his energy and sincerity, noble principles for the establishment of permanent peace upon justice and equity, some American politicians at home are airing traditional prejudice against Asiatic nations—a prejudice which can not go hand in hand with the President's idealistic plans. Senator Poindexter, for instance, would have none of the League of Nations, because it would endanger the Monroe Doctrine. Senator Owen is more explicit, and asserts that the proposed League should be so conceived as to protect the white nations against the possible danger which may arise from oriental militarism. What can the distinguished Senator possibly mean? If such foolish notions continue to prevail among the apparently intelligent classes of Americans, it is futile for President Wilson to preach high principles in Europe."

In demanding the abolition of racial discrimination, most editors in Japan do not say exactly what they want, tho it would seem to be chiefly absolute freedom of emigration and immigration. Yet a definite proposal is found in the Tokyo *Asahi*, one of the most influential organs in Japan, which observes:

"We do not propose to send our emigrants of the laboring class where they are not welcome. But we do demand that our countrymen, who have gone abroad in compliance with the provisions of our treaties and are engaged in legitimate business and enterprises in foreign countries, should be accorded the same protection and the same privileges as are enjoyed by other nationals who are settled in those countries. We also demand that our merchants and travelers—people who do not belong to the laboring class—should not be made to suffer in foreign countries such inconveniences and restrictions as have never been imposed upon the 'white' persons of a similar class. These are the essential points which we hope will be seriously considered by those statesmen of the West who are championing the cause of humanity."

The *Asahi* is prompt to point out that Japan does not recognize the justice of the exclusion policy of certain western countries toward Japanese emigrants. It believes, on the contrary, that "such sparsely populated countries as Australia, most of which has only one inhabitant to the square mile," should accept Japanese emigrants, and adds:

"At the same time, we realize that our insistence upon this point will disturb our amicable relationship with foreign nations. Wisdom demands that we should not insist upon an absolute freedom of emigration for our people of the working class.

"But there is no reason why the exclusive or restrictive measures directed against our workingmen should also be applied to our merchants and travelers, who, small in number, seek to enter countries controlled by Western nations. For this class of our countrymen we can reasonably demand an absolute freedom of travel and residence. We must also see to it that those of our countrymen who have been lawfully admitted into such countries are not made objects of discrimination and persecution, and subjected to inequitable laws, often depriving them of the means of livelihood as well as the security of property."

Japan's claims to the Caroline and Marshall Islands are based upon three grounds which are reported by a Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* as follows:

"1. On the right of possession, as they captured these islands from the Germans early in the war and have held them ever since.

"2. That they were awarded to Japan under a secret Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1916, by which it was agreed that Japan should retain the former German colonies in the Pacific north of the equator, and Britain or her dependencies those south of the line.

"3. That the islands are of no strategic value to any other Power than Germany, while of great value to Japan as a small but useful source of raw material."

Japan has no tropical possessions yielding copra, says this writer, who is quoting from unofficial sources, and the islands are rich in this product, which Japan needs. Moreover, the Marshall Islands have valuable potash deposits, and as Japan's soil is naturally poor she requires large quantities of potash for use as fertilizer, especially in growing rice, the staple food of the people. Hitherto Japan, as was the case with the United States has been at the mercy of the German potash trust, we read which controlled practically the whole world's output of this commodity with the aid of their Stassfurt and Alsatian potash deposits. The advantage to Japan of having at its command more easily accessible potash deposits of the Marshall Islands is "obvious."

FREEDOM" OF THE BALTIC SEA—As the sole direct means of communication with the west for Poland, Lithuania, Lettonia, Esthonia, and Finland, and as the outlet for half of the export trade of Russia, freedom of the seas for the Baltic is of much import to the countries just named. About 75 per cent. of Russia's exports pass through the three great ports of Lettonia, we are informed by a writer in *La Revue Baltique* (Paris), an organ devoted to the interests of the Baltic region. The interest the Allies have in preventing the Baltic Sea from becoming again a German lake is explained by the fact that three-fourths of Russia's exports and half of her imports through the Baltic were transactions with the Allies. These proportions will grow, according to the writer, because Russia will "be born again." How shall freedom of the Baltic be guaranteed, he asks, and makes the following proposal:

"In view of the fact that an English authority has declared that England has no intention of reclaiming Helgoland, it is proposed that the waterside countries of the Baltic should be placed in a position to keep open the Kiel Canal, which is the door of their sea, in order to prevent a new possible attack of Germany against France, and to insure free passage of the Baltic by the shortest route.

"The two shores of the Kiel Canal, with a zone extending to the new Danish frontier in the north and to a line in the south to be determined later, should be detached from the German Confederation, Pomerania, which is peopled by an ancient Slav tribe that has been Germanized, and also the island of Helgoland should be joined to this new state.

"All the Baltic countries should cooperate to safeguard the liberty of their sea and its two exits by establishing a common system of efficient offense involving equal rights and responsibilities for all. Thus they could reduce expenses to a minimum and avoid the dangerous course of having armaments among themselves."

PRESIDENT WILSON IN FRANCE.

(From the Negro World.)

During the war, perhaps to conciliate Negroes, the President gave them some inconsequential and tardy recognition, but he has still remained, so far as racial questions are concerned, a man with a "single track" mind.

In the old days, members of the aristocracy of England and America always felt that an education was incomplete unless a trip was made to Europe, principally to France. We believe that in one respect that belief was sound, and for the benefit of the nation, Negroes and Mr. Wilson, we are glad that he is in France. In that country he will learn more about Negroes and real civilization than he ever knew before.

There he will see American Negroes, as well as other Negroes, enjoying rights they could not enjoy in America.

If he travels about the city of Paris he will see black men and women as guests at the most fashionable hotels, cafés, and restaurants. He will see, for instance, that because of the civilization of the French people, Dr Moton will not have to apologize for his wife if she insists upon being treated as a human being. If he appears before the Chamber of Deputies he will see that a black man can be a better legislator than Cole Blease or Thomas Heflin.

If he meets generals, he may have the honor of shaking hands with General Rene Dodds, a Negro, who does not command a jim crow regiment, and if he meets naval officers he may meet a Negro captain of a French battleship.

Being ex-president of a university, he may visit the University of Paris, and there learn that the presence of black students at that institution of learning does not interfere with the proper imparting of knowledge. All these things the President may learn; and for that reason we are glad of his being abroad. We trust that his mind will prove receptive and that civilization will outinfluence early environments.

N Y C JOURNAL
JANUARY 7, 1919

NEGROES INDORSE PLAN FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS

"Africa in World Democracy" was the subject discussed at a mass meeting of negroes in Carnegie Hall, at which 2,000 were present.

Dr. Horace Meyer Kallen told of atrocities of traders in the Belgian Congo and in Middle Africa, and said that while England was noted for governing other peoples she must not be permitted to become the sole custodian of weakened ones. He called upon those present to indorse President Wilson's programme for a league of nations, saying the war would have been in vain without it. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will notify the United States and will cable to President Wilson that it indorses his plan for a league of nations.

BROOKLYN N Y TIMES
JUNE 24, 1919

NEGROES SEEK EQUALITY RIGHTS BEFORE COUNCIL

Paris, June 24.—William Trotter, American negro, is now in Paris, seeking to have the negro question in the United States taken up by the Peace Conference, along with the Irish, Jewish and other "racial minority" questions.

Trotter is seeking particularly the support of the British and has given British correspondents long lists of alleged atrocities committed against negroes in the United States. He cited instances of negroes being lynched in support of his plea for British aid in bringing the matter before the conference. He is also seeking Japanese sympathy, explaining that Japan and the American negroes have mutual interests on the ground of racial equality.

Soldiers — 1919 413

Peace Matters.

THE DARK MEN AT THE PEACE TABLE

It seems to us as if Uncle Sam under the direction of President Wilson has almost succeeded in putting his foot into it at the Peace Conference. In other words our belief is that the United States has waded out into world affairs just a little bit beyond its depth. Proposing the League of Nations your Uncle Samuel is now being peppered with some embarrassing questions. There is a dark gentleman in the woodpile. In fact, there are two such gentlemen in sight, and heavens knows how many more. Japan has risen to say that no color line can be drawn against her emigrants to America or "there ain't going to be no 'League of Nations' show." The Pan-African Congress in Paris last week demanded in the name of two hundred millions of African descent that they be accorded the rights of self-determination, of freedom from oppression as other peoples. Premier Hughes of Australia has told America to take the beam out of its own eye before it can see clearly to take the mote out of its brother's eye. Liberia, China, Hayti and Siam have their grienvances, too. In fact, it seems that the wark men are having quite an inning at the Peace Table. But for this League of Nations scheme, its mandatories, etc., ad infinitum, of President Wilson—lynchings, Jim Crowism, disfranchisement of the black brother at home to the contrary notwithstanding—this might not have been so evident. Our gratuitous advice to the world's peace delegates at Paris is this: Civilization would do well just now to treat with even handed justice its dark saviors.

New York Times 3-1-19

PUZZLED OFFICIALS AND THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

The Washington Bee

Two weeks ago State Department officials confessed themselves as being puzzled by the news from Paris that plans were going forward there for the holding of a Pan-African congress. The Acting Secretary of State was reported as saying that the State Department had been officially advised by France that no such congress would be held; and so passports were refused to a number of colored persons who requested them on the ground that they wished to attend the Pan-African Congress. 3-1-19.

The Pan-African congress has been held. It was participated in by several colored Americans who were in Europe, by the foreign secretaries of both Haiti and Liberia, by the colored members of the French Chamber of Deputies, by the members of the Aborigines Society of London and by various individuals who are interested in international race questions. The congress has drafted a statement regarding the rights and best interests of the natives of Africa and the colored people of every country; it has attracted the attention of the world and has, without doubt, made an impression upon the peace delegates assembled at Paris.

About a week ago the State Department appears to have learned that some such meeting was to be held, as the following Washington despatch shows:

Washington, Feb. 20.—The state department to-day asked the French government whether it had granted permission to hold a Pan-African congress in Paris, and, if so, whether the date could not be postponed as to allow a limited number of Negro delegates from this government to attend.

It is to be regretted that the State Department did not have information about the congress so that it might have granted passports to those who applied for permission to attend. And there seems to be no excuse for its ignorance. The intention to call a Pan-African congress was publicly announced as early as three months ago. The project has been discussed pro and con and with considerable heat by many of the colored newspapers. . . . But maybe the Department of State does not read the colored newspapers.

In the meantime, the colored people of the United States will wait with great interest for the details of the congress, and "puzzled officials" of the State Department will continue to wonder how they ever got into such a hole.

Wants "Full Liberty" For Colored Americans

The Washington Bee

UNITED

The enemies of William Monroe Trotter and the National Independent League no doubt will be surprised to know that this organization has collected from the people in the United States more than enough to send every delegate elected by this organization to France.

This league has fully demonstrated its force in this country and shown its enemies that the people in the United States are supporting it.

This league has a membership of several thousand, composed of some of the leading and most talented colored men and women in the United States.

As an evidence of the loyalty of the people is the support that they have given. This league will be a factor in the next election, and Republican party managers should give it some consideration. The members of the league mean to exercise their independence and demand from the people in this country who are oppressing the oppressed some consideration.

What offense has the league committed? What has Mr. Trotter done that he should be condemned or criticized, except to appeal to the nation for fair play, justice and recognition in the body politic for his people? The league has opposed wrong and demanded that which it deems to be right and just. The colored people of this country are supporting it, and its enemies had better take warning. It is doing more today to condemn wrong against a loyal set of blacks than, perhaps, any other organization in this country. This league is no trimmer, and neither are its members apologists.

In spite of the attacks that have been made against it, it has realized all that it has asked from the American colored people.

Thomas Walker, the financial manager, in this last drive, has refused to accept any more money from the people, because he has in his possession more than enough to pay the expenses of the delegates to France.

If for any reason the Government refuses passports to the delegates, The Bee would suggest that the money already in the hands of the treasurer be deposited as a defense fund.

Chicago Defender 6-14-1919

BOSTON EDITOR MAKES MASTER STROKE

Paris, Wednesday, June 11—(Associated Press)—Wm. Trotter of Boston, secretary of the National Equal Rights League, has presented every member of the Peace Conference a petition from colored citizens of America asking that a clause assuring all citizens "full liberty in the rights of democracy an dprotection of life without distinction based on race, color or previous conditions" be inserted in the covenant of the League of Nations.

The above Associated Press dispatch speaks volume. It vindicates the position of Mr. Trotter who tried to have Race delegates sent to the Peace Conference to agitate for Race Rights. He was opposed by other newspapers on the grounds such a move would be useless as Colored men would never get before the Peace Conference.

It is a master stroke on the part of Mr. Trotter because as far as can be learned no Colored man (or white) ever presented the Colored American's cause to the great statesmen of the world.

Dr. DuBois, Ralph Tyler, Emmett J. Scott, R. R. Moton, Roscoe Simmons all went to Paris and returned, but not one of them got in touch with the men who are making the world safe for democracy. It remained for Wm. Monroe Trotter, radical and agitator, uncompromising champion of Absolute Equality for the Black Man, whose organization was refused passports by the State Department, to go to Paris and show up the hypocrisy of America. How he ever reached Paris is a mystery—but he is there and the world knows that one-tenth of the citizens of America do not receive one-tenth of that Democracy President Wilson is demanding for the world.

All honor to William Monroe Trotter!

Mr. Trotter was at one time a wealthy man. He spent that wealth fighting for the race. He had a beautiful and noble wife—she forsook her social position in Boston and gave her life helping him fight for the Race He is a poor man now and alone all because of his zeal in behalf of Colored America.

He was arrested and cast in jail because he fought and opposed Dr. Booker T. Washington—not the educational theories of Washington, but the insidious teachings that urged the Black Man to forsake the ballot, to give up his manhood rights, to accept less than full Americanism, to "keep his place." Time will prove Trotter right and

Washington wrong. Trotter was ordered from the White House because he dared remind President Wilson of his promise to deal square with the Black Man.

And now he again proves his leadership by getting before the great men of the world the greatest gathering in the history of the world, the appeal of Colored Americans for "full liberty." For a real share in democracy and for absolute equality.

How he got there the dispatch does not say; what the Peace Conference will do is unknown but the fact remains that THEY KNOW that America's cant on Democracy is Hypocrisy. All honor to William Monroe Trotter.

The Christian Recorder 9-4-19

DR. C. S. WILLIAMS APPEARS BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

(Special to Christian Recorder)

The moment the news went out that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations would give a hearing to the peoples denied a hearing in Paris, Dr. Charles Sumner Williams, Pastor Bethel Church, Indianapolis, Ind., wired Senator Lodge, asking that the Negro be heard. Senator Lodge immediately invited Dr. Williams to come before the Committee Thursday, August 28. On that date the Hon. William Monroe Trotter, A. Whaley, of Boston; Ueil James, T. Thomas Langfort, Dr. Jernagin, of Washington, and Dr. C. S. Williams appeared before the committee.

Dr. Williams asked that the German Colonies be placed under America as a mandatory and advised that the large number of colored citizens here would make it easy to supervise the country in all departments through sympathetic agencies. He pleaded against the supervision of these countries by union of South Africa, which he declared neither qualified by experience or resources to act in the interest of liberty and justice to all. He asked that justice treatment on League of Covenant be interpreted equal rights and opportunities to all. He declared against the anti-American propaganda seen in new impositions on the race which responsible for disturbances of our domestic tranquility.

Negroes Open World Conference in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—The Pan-African Congress, which will prepare measures regarding land, capital, industry and education for the black people scattered throughout the world for presentation to the Peace Conference, opened here yesterday with forty negro delegates in attendance. Ten Americans headed by Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, and two delegates to the Peace Conference, C. D. B. King, the Foreign Minister of Liberia, and T. Guilbaud, the Minister of Hayti in Paris, are included.

N. Y. Times 2-22-19

THE HARBINGERS OF THE NEXT WORLD WAR

The New York News 2-6-19

According to James M. Tuohy, the New York World Staff correspondent at Versailles, the Peace Conference has decided that the English Colonial color line shall extend to the German Colonies of which they are to be mandatories, in the following language:

"These British colonial administrations (Australia, New Zealand and South Africa) have already in operation codes under which the status and rights and the immigration of colored or foreign races are regulated. The codes are based on a long practical experience in dealing with these questions.

It is now understood that the claim for the application of these codes to the territories controlled under the League of Nations mandatory has been conceded and that a further proposal that the League shall not interpose any alteration or addition to these codes for a term of years, say five or six, is under consideration."

Any such ruthless, criminal brutality upon the part of the League of Nations which would consign all of Africa to the forbidding color line of South Africa would at the same time consign the present Peace Conference as the maker of an ever-increasing bloody race discord in Africa until in no distant generation the one hundred and seventy million Africans will arise enmasse and drive out the few million white invaders of Africa. Any such policy of perpetuating and extending the color line against the Japanese, Chinese and East Indians in the German Island Colonies to be assigned to white Australia and New Zealand will only drive together into a bitter and bloody compact the seven hundred and fifty million Japanese, Chinese and East Indians of Asia against its few white millions. The Premier of Queensland, Thomas J. Ryan, in New York on Friday said in perfect accord with the Peace Conference Bureau: "Although the Japanese navy did convoy the ships carrying the Australian troops to the front, it is and I believe always will be the feeling in my country that immigration must be restricted to the white race. It must always be 'White Australia' . . . As to the Pacific we feel that the Caroline and the Marshall Islands should be under international control; that is, Japan should not be the dominating nation whatever the settlement."

Queensland through her Premier has hereby simply challenged Japan's national honor and manhood. It is of little less significance that the American State Department refuses passports to colored delegates from this country seeking to go to the Pan-African Congress at Paris.

King Canate commanded the tide to stop rising and was drowned. The Caucasian world seeks to build a lasting world peace of justice upon the shifting sands of the color line. The League of Nations, camouflaged upon this screen—if they hope to include the darker and major portion of the world—"made safe for Democracy"—will make the German scrap-of-paper treaty appear as the Mosaic codes on tablets of stone in comparison. We make no threats. We prophesy that another generation will not pass before the world's peace will be shattered by a race war if the Anglo-Saxon world now drunk with power persists in writing this colorphobia into its treaty of peace. The Japanese ex-Minister of Justice recently declared that there will be another world war and that the next war will be a race war. At the peace table they are demanding the equality of all races everywhere. This is as right and as eternal as the heavens. Upon this rock alone can the Peace Conference build a lasting peace between all the races of the world and the gates of hell can not prevail against it. Those colored men in America, Africa or Japan who treacherously advocate or submit to the status quo are criminals against, not only the colored race, but against world peace. Those white men at the Peace Conference who dispose of world peace problems otherwise are simply deferring the dreadful day of reckoning. They are simply harbingers of the next world war

4-5

AMERICAN CITY COUNCIL ASKS ALLIED PEACE CONFERENCE TO ADOPT ARTICLE TO CAUSE EVERY NATION TO GIVE EQUALITY TO ALL INHABITANTS REGARDLESS OF RACE.

The Gazette 1-4-19

How is This For An Article of World Peace Agreement. Fie on Colored Obstructionists.

Fleming wo nthe unanimous action of the body by his stirring

AMERICAN CITY COUNCIL ASKS ALLIED PEACE.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1918.—The Cleveland City Council, of which Councilman T. W. Fleming is the only Race member, went on record last Monday evening for perfect freedom for all Races by adopting a resolution asking that the allied peace conference draw up terms that will cause every nation in the world to extend the full freedom of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to all inhabitants, regardless of race, creed or religion, which was sent to the President in the name of the City of Cleveland. Councilman Fleming wkon the unanimous action of the body by his stirring masterly appeal.

Disguised as Cook a Negro Delegate Arrives at Paris

MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL AUGUST 25, 1919

Of the innumerable delegates, ambassadors, representatives, plenipotentiaries, and such who went to Paris to watch the wheels of the peace conference go around, probably not one went through such strenuous experiences in getting there as William Monroe Trotter. Of the eleven delegates chosen to appear for the estimated 14,000,000 negroes in the United States, Trotter was the only one who landed. The other ten applied for passports, but failed to receive them, and so stayed at home.

But William Monroe, being made of sterner stuff, disguised himself as a cook, and crossed the ocean in that capacity on a small steamer. He did not succeed in securing an audience with any of the important personages meeting in solemn conclave to establish forevermore the democracy of the world, the brotherhood of man, the rights of oppressed peoples and a few other things, but he did send them protests against the denial of passports to American negroes and against the failure to insert in the peace treaty a clause guaranteeing them life and liberty.

He also gave out sundry stories to the Paris papers, among others one setting out the details of a lynching in the south. Upon his recent return to Boston, his home city, he addressed a meeting in Tremont Temple, telling of his experiences.—The Literary Digest.

Negro Asks Paris To Be Just to Race

S. F. CALL JUNE 25, 1919

Afro-American Tells British and Japanese of Horrors in the South.

PARIS, June 24.—William Trotter, American Negro, is now in Paris seeking to have the Negro question in the United States taken up by the peace conference along with the Irish, Jewish and other "racial minority" questions.

Trotter is seeking particularly the support of the British, and has given British correspondents long lists of alleged atrocities committed against Negroes in the United States. He cited instances of Negroes being lynched in support of his plea for British aid in bringing the matter before the conference. He is also seeking Japanese sympathy, explaining that Japan and the American Negroes have mutual interests on the ground of racial equality.

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Soldiers — 1919 251

Peace Matters

COLORED AMERICAN DELEGATE NOW IN PARIS REPRESENTS THE ORGANIZED ACTION AND DESIRES OF COLORED AMERICAN PEOPLE AS A RACE.

The Guardian 6-28-19

WM. M. TROTTER.

THE NATURE OF THE NATIONAL COLORED WORLD DEMOCRACY CONGRESS AND ITS ACTION WITH REGARD TO THE WORLD PEACE AGREEMENT.

Paris, May, 24, 1919.

At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 17-29, 1918, the 11th Annual Meeting of the National Equal Rights League of the U. S. A., in accordance with the official call of the convention, and with 90 delegates from 22 states, voted to call a National Colored Representative Congress to select delegates to proceed to the World Peace Congress at the termination of the fighting to ask for the enjoyment of full World Democracy by the Colored people of the United States. The date was set back because of the early surrender of Germany.

The official "call" was as follows:

THE CALL FOR THE COLORED WORLD DEMOCRACY CONGRESS HELD DEC. 18-20.

The time having come in the dispensation of Almighty God when by and through a terrible world war of blood and devastation the doctrine of world democracy has become the slogan and avowed policy of Allied Nations in two hemispheres, and Colored Americans being still the victims of caste discriminations of the most drastic kind with regard to civil and political rights and even the right to life itself, an historic and imperative call has come to Colored America to exhaust every peaceable means to bring to pass the end of the undemocratic condition in which they alone, of all citizens, live in the country which is the moral leader and military savior of the Allied Nations. Hence the National Equal Rights League to carry out the vote of this body to have the cause for the enjoyment of full democracy by Colored Americans presented at the world peace negotiations and that such representatives may be the chosen delegates of Colored America, shall call a National Equal Rights Representative Congress at the National Capitol on or after anuary 1st, 1918, to elect such peace petitioners for this, the only group denied democracy in the U. S. A.

Delegates to this Representative Congress shall be elected on the following basis: Every Colored community is hereby invited and authorized to send delegates through the organization of Equal Rights Leagues. Every such league already or hereafter organized shall be entitled to send one delegate to this representative assembly and an additional delegate for each 50 members over the first 50. Every local religious, labor, civic, fraternal organization of the race may on request to the corresponding secretary of the league become officially an affiliated member and send delegates to this assembly one for every 50 members.

Every national organization for the rights of Colored Americans shal be entitled and invited to send two delegates-at-large, each such delegate to be entitled to one vote.

The executive officers of this league, the president, secretary, treasurer, chairman of executive committee of the District of Columbia branch and the National Executive Committee shall issue the call and make the arrangements for this representative assembly.

The registration fee for delegates shall be one dollar.

Thi srepresentative assembly shall elect the race petitioners for the errand to the seat of the peace negotiations for full democracy for Colored Americans.

The Committee.

Recommended by the following committee:

Wm. Monroe Trotter, Mass., Chairman.
Rev. A. A. Burns, Ga., Secretary.
Lt. J. T. M. Graham, Tenn.
Rev. A. C. Powell, N. Y.
Jos. H. Stewart, D. of C.
Rev. B. J. Prince, Ill.
Rev. J. R. Little, Miss.
Dr. Wm. H. Howard, So. Car.
J. B. Coleman, Mo.
Rev. B. P. Maddox, Ill.
N. S. Taylor, Miss.
E. T. Morris, Mass.
Rev. J. D. Gordon, Cal.
Rev. Wm. B. Baber, Mich.
Lee L. Brown, Ky.
Edw. Richardson, Okla.
Rev. E. W. Moore, Ohio.
Rev. H. D. Prowd, Ohio.

Dec. 16, 1918, the Colored World Democracy Congress was held by the League with 250 delegates from nearly 40 states. The following were elected as race petitioners to the World Peace Conference: Rev. M. A. N. Shaw, Boston, Mass.; N. S. Taylor, Esq., Greenville, Miss.; Rev. W. L. Johnson, Richmond, Va.; Bishop L. W. Kyle, St. Louis, Mo.; Rev. J. R. Ransom, Wichita, Kans.; William Monroe Trotter, Secretary, Boston, Mass.; Rev. R. H. Singleton, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett ,Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. C. J. Walker, New York, N. Y.; Rev. W. D. Carter, Seattle, Wash.; Rev. D. S. Klugh, Boston, Mass.

ADDRESS TO THE WORLD.

The spirit and purpose and action of this Congress and duties of these race petitioners were publicly declared in the folloding

"ADDRESS TO THE WORLD."

which was unanimously adopted and given to the American Press:

ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY AND THE WORLD.

Adopted to the National Colored Congress for World Democracy Under the Auspices of the National Equal Rights League at Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1918.

Colored America through delegates assembled from 37 of the United States of America, sore and bleeding with persecution because of race and color, hails with hope, peace with victory, for the motto on the banners of the armies of the victors was "Away with tyranny and its injustice everywhere." Speaking for 15,000,000 Colored Americans, the National Colored Representative Assembly for World Democracy under the auspices of the National Equal Rights Logue congratulate their fellow countrymen and their government on being the instrument by which the God of Righteousness turned the tide of battle for the forces of liberty.

War put on world basis as to the results

Two hemispheres and the islands of two oceans furnihed without regard to race or color the armies of this bloody and terrible war. Shameful it would be if its close did not mark a new humane era. To the President of our Republic, Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy it was given to name the principles on which the winners fought this war, and its purpose. By his declaration, accepted by France, Britain and the rest openly before the human race, the prdinciples and the aim of this war were put upon a world basis. Secondly these principles and aims were for the wiping out of autocracy, inhumanity and injusticefi and for the establishment of world justice, world humanity and word democracy.

Wrongs to individual on world basis for redress.

With the ushering in of the new year, 1919, the nations of the world are asebmled to settle the terms of peace for the world, for the establishment everywhere of thep rinciples for which this world war was waged by the forces of democracy.

Therefore every denial or violation of justice, humanity and democracy has become a matter FOR CORRECTION AND OBROGATION ON A WORLD BASIS BY A WORLD COURT.

Hence Colored America, which furnished 400,000 brave soldiers for this war backed by over 14,000,000 loyal citizen soldiers without a traitor, appeals to the allied World for justice and Democracy in the pace settlement.

Utterly undemocratic treatment of Colored of U. S. A.

Citizens by law of the United States of America, the famous Republic of the West, we first appeal to the civilized world for the discontinuance of all race or class discrimination in the world peace settlement. At this supreme moment in the cause of universal humanity, when wrongs to man should be banished, we must call world attention to the utterly undemocratic conditions under which every persoi of color is forved to live in this country. Because of race autocracy, our color in the Nation's Capital deprives us of every civil right except in public carriers and subjects us to rejection or to the restriction of the Ghetto as employees of he federal government. Otherwise our color in many parts of the country deprives us of every civil, political, social and judicial right; subjects us to obloquy, improsition, deprivations, injustices, cruelties, atrocities worse in degree than exist anywhere else in Christendom. Segregation in public carriers, disfranchisement, lynching are essentially violations of that world democracy for which thewar was fought.

Self-determination for darker nations.

That the tremendous material and appalling human losses of this world war may not be without result for good, we appeal to the peace conclave to grant self-determination and rights ithout discrimination to all of the darker nations.

The appeal sent by race petitioners for universal abolition of color proscription.

On our part we shall send race petitioners to the assembly of the representatives of the civilized world meeting to make good the promise of the victors in the world war, to petition for the abolition of autocracy of race against Colored persons everywhere and to appeal to this world Court for the discontinuance of color proscription and all distinctions based on color, civic, political and judicial IN EVERY NATION AS AN ARTICLE OF THE PEACE AGREEMENT, that the world may be remade truly on the basis of the liberation of the people of the earth, and of the enjoyment by evxery human being of world democracy.

Else there is no "new day."

For without this there will not be the dawning of a new day of democracy, nor of a new era of permanent peace after the more terrible and gigantic war ever known embracing two hemispheres in a death grapple between the forces of autocracy and of democracy.

THE COMMITTEE ON ADDRESS.

William M. Trotter, Mass., chairman.
Rev. P. C. James, N. J.
Dr. W. T. Coleman, Md.
Rev. M. L. Johnson, Ark.
G. W. Goode, Va.
Rev. W. L. Gibbons, Miss.
Atty. L. A. H. Caldwell, Ind.
Rev. J. U. King, Del.
Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Ill.
Dr. F. A. Walker, La.
Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kan.
Rev. W. D. Carter, Wash. State.
Dr. C. S. Long, Fla.
R. W. Westberry, S. C.
J. W. Ross, Minn.

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Bishop G. C. Clements, Ky.
Atty. J. D. Ellis, W. Vo.
Rev. C. V. Page, Mo.
Rev Thomas W. Davis, Tenn.
Prof. L. B. Cash, Texas.
W. C| Brown, D. C.
Dr. R. H. Singleton, Ga.
Rev. R. A. Whitaker, Okla.
Hon. Isaac B. Allen, N. Y.
R. B. James, Mich.
G. W. Boyer, Ohio.
Bishop J. S. Caldwell, Penn., Sec.
Rev. J. C. McDaniels, N. Y.
Rev. H. H. Jackson, N. C.
Rev. John V. Goodgame, Ala.

To all these delegates, the only ones elected by the Colored citizens nationally to proceed to the seat of the Peace Conference, the W. S. State Department refused passports. The evident tyranny of the same magistrate who proclaimed world democracy as the object of the war refusing to permit the elected representatives of the element denied full democracy to petition aroused indignation and so the Secretary refrained from applying to the state department for passports and, acting within the law, arrived only after an effort of 3 months.

The Clause Petitoned For.

Noting that the Commission on the League of Nations was to consider amendments at sessions beginning March 22nd, the League cabled a petition to this Commission, in which the Secretary has written Mr. Trotter, The Secretary at Paris as follows:

American Commission to negotiate Peace,

Paris, 16 May 1919.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter received by me on the 16th, I beg to state that a cablegram petition of the National Equal Rights League of the United States (without date) was received in Paris on the 24th of March.

An accurate copy of the cablegram as it was received is enclosed in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,
W. H. SHEPARDSON,
Secretary of the Commission on the League of Nations,
William Trotter, Eskuire,
Hotel Du Bon Pastem
Paris.

The enclosure read
x264-24 New York, 134 1-53
League of Nations Commission Peace Conference,
Paris.

Fourteen million Colored Americans, soldiers and civilians, who helped win war, through National Equal Rights League in National Convention December petition peace conference in fulfillment of war primises of Democracy for everyone to incorporate in League Covenant following clause... **Real Democracy for World being avowed aim of nations establishing League of Nations high contracting powers agree to grant their citizens respectively full liberty rights of democracy, protection of life without distinction based in race, color or previous conditions.**

Elected petitioners, Matthew Shaw, Massachusetts, Nathaniel Taylor, Mississippi, W. Johnson, Virginia,, Bishop Kyle Missouri, J. Ransom, Kansas, W. Trotter, Massachusetts, R. Singleton, Georgia, Ida Barnetts, Illinois, Madame C. Walker, New York, Wm. Carter, Washington, David Klugh, Nassachusetts. Committee Thomas Walker, Byron Gunner, Allen Whaley, Maurice Spencer, James Neill, Secretary Washington,

Delegate and Secretary Trotter arrived in France and reached Paris early on the afternoon of May 7, 1919, to find on May 8, that the petition of Colored Americans had been denied by the Peace Conference in the Preliminary Peace Agreement, delivered to the Plenipotentiaries of Germany. On May 7, Secretary Trotter telegraphed to Versailles to Pres. Clemenceau, and Secretary Dutasta of the Peace Conference, to Marshall Foch, to President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Baron Makena and Mr. Orlando, heads of Peace Delegations of the 5 great powers the following protest:

Paris, France, May 7, 1919.

Being informed that the world peace treaty ignores the petitions for abolition of the undemocratic color discrimination National Equal Rights League of U. S. A., the Secretary of whose delegation of petitioners has just arrived this afternoon because of autocratic race restrictions, hereby deplores this grave injustice in behalf of 14 million Colored Americans who commissioned the League by a National Colored Congress held at the Federal Capitol of the U. S. A. to seek fulfillment of the promises made during the war of democracy for the world. The League protests this awful violation of the war promises of the Entente Allies and insists pledge should yet be kept in final peace document.

WILLIAM TROTTER,
Secretary.

On May 15, Secretary Trotter enclosed the above telegram, in English and in French, and a copy of his credential with the following letter to every delegate to the Peace Conference.

National Equal Rights League of United States of America,
36, Reie Sainte-Anne, Hotel du Bon Pastem.

Paris, 15 May, 1919.

Delegate to World Peace Conference,
Paris.

Honorable Sir:

As delegate to Paris of the National Equal Rights League of the U. S. A. and Secretary of the Delegation of Petitioners to the World Peace Conference for real and full democracy so notoriously denied Americans of color, I have the honor to transmit to you for your consideration and action thereon as a delegate to the World Peace Conference the following protest and petition in brief for and in behalf of all Colored Americans, a copy of which was sent on 7 May 1919 to the President and Secretary of the Conference, and the chairman of the delegations of the U. S. A., of Great Britain, and of Japan at Versailles. A formal communication supplementary thereto will be transmitted later.

I sincerely trust you will be able to see the imperative need of recognizing this claim for democracy. Please do me the favor of acknowledging receipt of this letter.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) WILLIAM TROTTER,
Delegate to Paris and Secretary of Petitioners to World Peace Conference.

Paris, France, 14 Mai, 1919,

The copy of credential was as follows:

"Copy."

Office of the Secretary of,
The National Equal Rights League
Democracy Congress
906 T. St. N. W.
Washington D. C.

This is to certify that the National Equal Rights League Democracy Congress, representing the fourteen million Colored Americans in the United States, in convention assembled, did on December (18) eighteen, nineteen hundred and eighteen elect and commission William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, Massachusetts, as one as of the nine delegates, elected for similar purpose to present the petition of said Congress to the World Peace Conference, asking for the **Abolition of Descrimination, Proscription** and **Restricted Democracy** based on race or color, in all countries where such discrimination proscription and restricted democracy are practised and thus hasten the ushering in among the peoples of the world the time when every man shall see in every other man, his brother, and in God the Father of us all.

Done by order of the National Equal Rights League Democracy Congress, at Washington, District of Columbia, this twenty-seventh day of January, A. D., nineteen hundred and nineteen.

JAMES L. NEILL,
Recording Secretary.

Herein and herewith is heard the voice of this portion of the American people in number more than one tenth of the population, ever loyal and giving men and money freely for the Entente Allies, now petitioning for guarantee in the World Peace Agreement of share in the promised world democracy for "Liberty Egalite, Fraternite."

WILLIAM TROTTER,
36, Rue Sainte Anne,
Paris.

24 May 1919.

incomplete

Soldiers – 1919 252

Peace Matters

Confer With Japanese Delegates at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel

The Chicago Defender

1-11-19

By Chas. Magill

New York, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Last Thursday afternoon a reporter for the Chicago Defender and Hon. J. Kimori, editor of the Japanese American Commercial Weekly, secured an interview with the Japanese delegates who are en route to the peace conference in France. The fifth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria, where the meeting was held, was filled with newspaper men, diplomats and dignitaries of all races and nationalities.

Discuss Diplomatic Affairs

The Honorable Matsuoka, Japanese secretary of foreign affairs and secretary to the commission, to whom the Defender reporter had been directed was not present when he arrived but information was given that he had been called to Washington on matters having to do with diplomatic affairs and would return only in time to sail with the delegation.

However, a very distinguished gentleman who speaks for Mr. Matsouka said seeing a copy of the Defender, "I count myself extremely fortunate to be honored with a visit by a representative of a newspaper which has so long fought for and championed the cause of the men farthest down. While it is highly commendable to fight for the freedom of the seas it is correspondingly commendable to fight for the freedom and humanity of weaker races."

A large buoquet of flowers was presented the delegation by the International League of the Darker People.

Prominent Guest Present

From the Waldorf Astoria the committee was guided and its operations were shifted to Villa Lewaro, the palatial home in Irvington of Mrs. C. J. Walker. Here we found in conference such representative men and women as Prof. R. R. Wright, editor of the Christian Recorder; W. F. Cozart, and George H. Walls, Atlantic City; May Howard Jackson, the sculptress, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Junius C. Austin E. N. McDaniels, A. R. Cooper, F. A Cullen, A. Clayton Powell, Dr. I. Garland Penn, Rev. L. G. Jordan, W. G Alexander, Isaac B. Allen, Mr. and Mrs R. D. Jones, Louis W. George, J. C. S Nevels, S. J. Cotton, Mrs. Harriet Howard Johnson, Dr. George Frazier Miller P. C. James and Marcus M. Garvey The Misses Gladys Flynn and Gretchen Ten Eyck, Chas. T. Magill, representing the Chicago Defender; Dr. L. Ellcore, Monrovia, Liberia; Mrs L. C Prosser, Louisville, Ky.; Lloyd Thomas, Mrs. Hana Lewis Thomas, and Mrs. F. Wilson, of Pittsburg. Here among these people was born the International League of Darker Peoples. The peace proposals of the league were read by A. Phillip Randolph, and drew much praise and discussion before they were finally adopted. It was the sense of this meeting that a general conference of delegates who will go to France should be held at an early date.

Document Says All Belligerent States and Neutrals Appended to Draft Included in League; Members Can Withdraw on Giving Two Years' Notice to League

The Montgomery Advertiser

4-13-19

MANDATORIES OVER COLONIES PROVIDED

International Agreements and Treaties Not Affected; State Breaking Agreement Can Be Expelled; Reduction of Armaments by Agreement Is Provided For

(Associated Press.)

PARIS, April 12.—An official summary of the revised covenant of the league of nations issued tonight makes specific mention of the Monroe Doctrine with respect to its bearing on the future activities of the league. It says:

"The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understanding like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace."

The league says the statement will include all belligerent and neutral states named in a document annexed to the covenant, and "in the future any self governing country whose admission is approved by two thirds of the states already members of the league".

Providing it has kept its obligation, a state may withdraw from the league on giving two years notice and states which signify their dissent from amendment approved by all the states on the council and a majority of those in the assembly, are not bound by them, but in such case, cease to be members of the league.

Mandatories for the German colonies and the territories of the Ottoman empire are provided. These colonies and territories, are to be administered by states willing to be mandatories of the league, which will exercise general supervision.

The preamble of the covenant reads as follows:

"In order to promote international co-operation and to secure international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honorable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understandings of international law as the actual rule of conduct among governments, and by the maintenance of a just and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another, the powers signatory to this covenant adopt this constitution of the League of Nations."

The summary is as follows:

(1) The League of Nations is founded in order to promote international co-operation and to secure peace. The league will include: (A) the belligerent states named in a document annexed to the covenant; (B) all the neutral states, so named and (C) in the future any self governing country whose admission is approved by two-thirds of the states already members of the league.

A state may withdraw from the league, providing it has kept its obligations to date, on giving two years notice.

(2) The League will act through an assembly comprising not more than three representatives of each of the member states, each state, having only one vote, and a council comprising for the present one representative of each of the five great powers and each of four other powers as selected from time to time by the assembly.

"The number of powers of each class represented on the council may be increased by the unanimous consent of the council and a majority of the assembly. Other powers have no right to sit as members of the council during the decision of matters in which they are especially interested.

"In the council, as in the assembly each state will have only one vote. Both these bodies are to meet at stated intervals, (the council at least once a year) and at other times if required; both can deal with any matter that is of interantional interost or that threatens the peace of the world; the decision of both must be unanimous, except in certain specified cases, matters of procedure, for instance, being decided by a majority vote.

Permanent Secretariat.

"The league will have a permanent secretariat, under a secretary general. The secretariat and all other bodies under the league may include women, equally with men. A permanent court of international justice and various permanent commissions and bureaus are also to be established.

(3) The member states agree to (A) Reduce their armaments, plans for such reduction being suggested by the council, but only adopted with the consent of the states themselves, and thereafter not to increase them without the concurrence of the council; (B) To exchange full information of their existing armies and their naval and military programs; (C) To respect each others territory and personal independence, and to guarantee them against foreign aggression; (D) To submit all international disputes either to arbitration to inquiry by the council, which latter, however, may not pronounce an opinion on any disput whose subject matter falls solely within a state's sole jurisdiction; in no case to go to war till three months after an award or an unanimous recommendation has been made, and even then not to go to war with a state, which accepts the award or recommendation, (E) To regard a state which has broken the covenant as having committed an act of war against the league, to break off all economic and other relations with it and to allow free passage through their territories to the troops of those states which are contributing armed force on behalf of the league. The council is to recommend what amount of force, if any, should be supplied by the several governments concerned; but the approval of the latter is necessary. States not members of the league will be invited to accept the obligations of the league for the purpose of particular disputes, and if they fail to comply may be forced). (F) Not to consider any treaty binding till it has been communicated to the league which will then proceed to publish it to admit the right of the assembly to advise the reconsideration of treaties and international conditions which do not accord with present needs, and to be bound by no obligation inconsistent with the covenant.

"A state which breaks its agreements may be expelled from the league by the council.

Monroe Doctrine Saved.

"(4) The covenant does not affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace.

"(5) The former German colonies and the territories of the Ottoman Empire are to be administered in the interests of civilization by states which are willing to be mandatories of the league, which will exercise a general supervision.

"(6) The member states accept certain responsibilities with regard to labor conditions, the treatment of natives, the white slave traffic, the opium traffic, the arms traffic with uncivilized and semi-civilized countries, transit and trade conditions, public health and Red Cross societies.

"(7) The League is recognized as the central body interested in co-ordinating and assisting international activities generally.

"(8) Amendments to the covenant require the approval of all the states on the council and a simple majority of those in the assembly. States which signify their dissent from amendments thus approved are not bound by them, but, in this case, cease to be members of the league."

The Dark Races and The League of Nations

The Daily Herald

In a survey of the scheme of the League of Nations and the ends sought to be accomplished through its establishment the dark races of the world have the greatest cause to look upon it with fear and suspicion.

The great object to be attained is declared to be the abolishment of war. In order to accomplish this great purpose the five great nations, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy have under contemplation plans whereby they will band to-gether, and later no doubt be joined by the two great powers, Germany and Russia, to enforce peace upon the earth. The smaller nations are also invited to enter this world empire and in order to have a voice in its deliberations and to secure the protection which membership carries with it will find it safer to join than to remain outside the breastworks. Meanwhile the submerged peoples, the millions in Asia and Africa who are dark of complexion who in years gone by were subjugated by the great nations and some smaller ones, and whose territories are held as "possessions" and whose peoples are vassals, are to be consigned to perpetual vassalage and their lands to remain as perpetual possessions.

When the League of Nations becomes a reality the status of the subject peoples becomes fixed and abiding. Unless they are a free and independent nation with a government recognized by the nations entering into the League at the time of its creation they can never afterwards gain their freedom. Theirs will be considered as a domestic or internal question and the guns of all the nations comprising the League will be turned upon them to compel obedience to their rulers.

The privilege and right of self determination must be exercised before the League begins its rule or the door of opportunity will be closed

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forever.

Have the ruling nations of the earth made such advance in Christianity and civilization that they can be safely entrusted with the liberty of weaker peoples? In the elimination of war are selfishness, greed, rapacity, brutality and the spirit of oppression also to be eliminated from the human character by the League of Nations?

The bloodiest war that has ever been waged, with all its attendant horrors, is more to be desired than peace wi... slavery.

Until the dominant nations are moved by the spirit justice in their relations and dealings with the weaker peoples of all races, there cannot be, will not be, and should not be an end of wars.

The darker races are developing. They are preparing for self determination and freedom. Shall their aspiration and hopes be shut off by a League of Nations?

AN UNDESIRABLE VENTURE.

The plan of Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois, the negro leader and educator, that a negro state be erected in the territory of the former German Colonies in Africa, with the assistance and encouragement of the advanced nations, merits the indorsement of the people of the United States and The State hopes that they will enlist and carry it into effect. The people of the South, through their Representatives and Senators in Washington, should heartily co-operate with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which has approved the plan, and if the establishment of the state be provided, they should generously vote for loans or even gifts of money in aid of it.—Columbia State.

If gold dollars were as common in this country as acorns, or even a tenth as common as many of our well-meaning, if emotional and sometimes thoughtless, sociologists appear to think, (and seeing how money is the root of all evil), we might be justified not only in under-writing all the "free" governments that now exist, but in going around over the world seeking new nations to put on their feet, cost what it might.

How is it that it is incumbent upon America to encourage the building up of a new nation in Africa and under-writing its loans? Haven't we already shouldered about as much as the traffic will bear?

We went into this war to lick Germany, who had opened its guns upon us. But in the process of licking Germany we somehow came to look upon our Uncle Sam as a cross between a gallant knight, going about redressing the wrongs of the human race, and a fairy queen in golden slippers, bearing a silvery croker sack stuffed with precious stones with which to fill the stockings of each straggling unit of earth's teeming millions. Being the wisest and best man on earth, Uncle Sam could impart wisdom and virtue to all others who found themselves short in these particulars. Being the richest man in the world—having only to touch the rocks of the mountains to turn them into gold—he could stuff abundant largesse into the jeans of all mankind. What 2,000 years of Christian enlightenment had failed to do for the human race, Uncle Bounty could do in a fortnight, simply by honoring all the drafts his new-made friends could write, and by sending them an embossed copy of the Declaration of Independence. We could re-survey the soil of the whole planet, re-distribute the populations of the earth along ethnic lines, set up new governments for aspiring groups, and then guarantee the integrity of the arrangement for all time to come. Not a few people profess to think that this is what we went to war to do; and of course they do not hesitate to insist that we fulfill the promise!

When the natives of Africa are ready for self-government they will get it, if by no better method than that by which all other peoples have secured their liberties. They are not ready for self-government now and it is absurd to contend that they are; and in any case, it is not a matter which concerns the people of the United States. Are our sentimentalists to learn nothing from Liberia, or even from Hataii?

In his program for "the future of Africa," DuBois gives us specific information. He contends that the "German Africa should not be transferred from one imperial master, even though a bad one, and handed over to another, even though a better one," and that that course would be to "arouse a suspicion of selfish aims on the part of the Allies and would leave after the war the grave question of future colonial parties and governments." In the formation of the new state he says that "the public opinion of the more civilized negroes in Africa and elsewhere in the world" should be consulted and to that no reasonable objection can be raised. His program is that the 1,000,000 square miles with the 12,500,000 of inhabitants constituting the former German colonies be converted into "an internationalized state" under "the guidance of organized civilization," to which "could be added by negotiation the 800,000 square miles and 9,000,000 inhabitants of Portugese Africa and possibly the 900,000 square miles and 9,000,000 inhabitants of the Congo now under Belgium domination. Thus the new and internationalized Africa at some future date would be 2,500,000 square miles of land and 20,000,000 inhabitants."

"The chief effort to modernize Africa," DuBois declares, "should be through schools. Within ten years 20,000,000 black children ought to be in school. Within a generation they should know the essential outlines of modern culture and groups of bright African students should be going to the world's great universities."

Germany will not get her African colonies back, as of course she should not; but how is it incumbent upon Americans to say that Great Britain and Belgium should likewise relinquish their claims to African colonies? What have they done to America that she should punish these allies by seeking to upset their colonial arrangements? Why put Great Britain and Belgium on the same basis with Germany?

However, even our sentimental Carplina contemporary in urging this proposal upon the "considerate attention" of Congress takes care to say: "It is not for us to prophecy about the success or failure" of the proposed scheme, but "we are more than willing to accept Dr. DuBois' predictions and those of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for that and proceed upon them." The blind faith of the State is interesting, if not convincing, but we fear after all is none too strong. The same agency is committed to a rather startling political program in the United States; but the State will not say that is sufficient reason for the State to endorse that program.

Uncle Sam has a big load to carry at home. He also contracted obligations in Europe with our Allies which must be fulfilled. He should discharge his domestic and necessary foreign obligations already assumed and relieve the taxpayers of their burdens. They would be much obliged for that.

Col. Roscoe Simmons to Act As Our Special Correspondent

The Chief

In keeping with the policy of the Chicago Defender to give the reading public the best service possible regardless of the work or expense attached thereto, we have sent Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons as our special representative, first to Paris, France, where the peace conference is being held. His work finished there he will visit many other places in the war-wicked portions of Europe and write as only he can stories concerning our part in the great conflict that perhaps never would come to light through the pen of a white correspondent.

Simmons Fully Equipped

Never before in the history of our journalism has any other newspaper gone to such an enormous expense to get first hand information on subjects of vital importance, not alone to our people, but to all the peoples of the world. We were quick to realize the importance of an accurate, uncolored unprejudiced history of events as they concerned us during the past four years of strenuous warfare, and selected a man fully equipped to undertake the task.

Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons needs no introduction to the American people. Long ago he was acclaimed "America's foremost orator," and he has lived up to the claim. He is a forceful, logical writer, keen of perception, and puts that punch in his stories so necessary to make them interesting to every member of the household. In a nutshell, he is a journalist perhaps second to none of the big lights with whom he will commingle across the waters.

Bears Highest Credentials

Colonel Simmons carries with him credentials of the most flattering kind from men high in the political, social and financial scale in this country. Senator-elect Medill McCormick personally took the colonel to the highest government officials, where his passports and other necessary credentials were given him that made him a fullfledged editorial representative. General du Pont, after facilitating his arrangements for the trip, provided him with letters to French staesmen, newspapers, delegates and others that might be of service.

The colonel spent ten days in New York before his departure conferring with such distinguished men as Theodore Roosevelt, Coleman du Pont, Will H. Hayes, chairman of the Republican National Committee; George R. Sheldon, banker; Dr. William J. Schieffelin and many others. These gentlemen gave him their heartiest indorsement and paid a glowing tribute to the newspaper that displayed such good judgment and business sagacity as to put such a competent man in the field as its special representative.

Readers to Benefit

It is the purpose of this paper to print a weekly letter from the pen of Col. Simmons beginning the latter part of this month or as soon thereafter as possible. Things of more than ordinary interest will be immediately cabled that our readers may have first-hand information, especially on matters directly concerning our interests. Due notice will be given as to the time of publication of the first letter, thereafter this column will be a weekly feature. While the sending of Colonel Roscoe Conkling Simmons by this paper is as great a feat as would be the sending by the New York Times of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, we feel, regardless of the expense, that our patrons are entitled to the best there is in newspaperdom. That they have appreciated our efforts in the past is evidenced by their making us in reality "The world's greatest weekly," and in return we are to give them fresh crisp overseas news by the world's greatest correspondent, Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons.

Soldiers — 1919 253

Peace Matters

Fears "Peace Conference" Delegation Is Overdone

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.—The Grand Lodge of Masons, Jurisdiction of North Carolina, closed its forty-ninth annual communication, Wednesday night, Dec. 11, at Rocky Mount, N. C. There were several outstanding features of this session which deserve special mention.

On Tuesday evening, the response of Grand Master R. B. McRrary, to the very cordial address of welcome by Mayor T. T. Thorne of Rocky Mount, was received with marked enthusiasm. He said in part:

"Whatever lines of social demarkation have hitherto divided us, I have never been able to discover, nor do I see now any adequate reason why pursuing the same parallel lines and aiming at the same great objectives, namely—the highest interests of all the people, we should not enjoy the same kind and degree of industrial, economic and political opportunities insofar as the government, municipal, state and national can, in the exercise of its proper functions, equalize them. As for instance, are we to be judged by the same moral code as the white race, then we should have as favorable environment insofar as public utilities have to do with providing an environment. For it is a well established principle in moral philosophy that the individual is the creature of his environment and assimilates its nature.

"Are we to be judged by the same intellectual standard? Then we should have just as comfortable school rooms, just as long terms, just as competent teachers, just as adequate equipment for imparting and receiving instruction. Are we required to pay in proportion to our wealth (which in the U. S. is now estimated at a billion dollars), our just share of taxes for the support and maintenance of our government, and are we expected and required to bear arms in its defense, and for the perpetuity and extension of democratic institutions and ideals, then, I submit, it is but just also that we be permitted to exercise the right of suffrage and to help select the best men available to frame the laws and administer the government under which we live.

"Are we amenable to the same laws for the infraction thereof? Then, in all fairness, we should have an equal opportunity to become familiar with our duties and obligations as citizens."

The Grand Lodge approved the following resolution:

Whereas, Various peoples and organizations are sending representatives to the Peace Conference at Versailles to present and emphasize general and particular demands, based on right and designed to secure equal rights to all men,

Whereas, The brightest, ablest and best equipped men are being selected; be it

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge honor itself, its Grand Master and the race by sending as a representative of our race, Dr. R. B. McRary, our beloved Grand Master.

Dr. McRary, however, accepted the honor conditionally. Said he: "In reference to the Peace Conference delegations, I opine the thing is being overdone. The spirit and and purpose of which the various organizations are moved to elect representatives is evidently commendable. Personally, I did not, in any way, solicit such an appointment by this Grand Lodge. If I felt that I could do more good for our people by going than I could accomplish by staying at home, I would willingly undertake it. Of this much, I am quite sure: Any effort that may be put forth along any of the lines suggested or contemplated by the organizations that have chosen or shall choose delegates, should be based on a concensus of thought and crystallized opinion which should be arrived at through a congress composed of all these several so-called delegations convened at some point in this country at an early date, which opinion should be condensed into a concise and intelligent statement covering the whole ground.

"Then, a representative Commission not too large, composed of dignified scholarly men, who are not simply politicians and who would not "ko-tow" to anybody, should be picked to present the case to the Peace Conference in Versailles for the petitioners. As many others as might elect to go on their own responsibility and lobby, might do so on their own responsibility,—but to have a shipload of colored men in Versailles all vieing with each other for the biggest advertisement possible, and by their very number and the diversity of their methods probably defeating the aims professed to be sought, would, in my opinion, be a doubtful if not, indeed, a foolish experiment. The Jew have set us a good example."

The Grand Secretary was ordered by the Grand Lodge to get in touch with organizations having in view a purpose similar to the one outlined in the resolution and intimate the feasibility of some such plan of concerted action as that suggested by Grand Master McRary.

A tangible evidence of the interest of Negro Masons in North Carolina in those agencies which represent the spirit of the organization, was a collection of $559.38 taken up in a few minutes, $230.88 of which went to the Rural School Extension Work, of which Prof. C. H. Moore of Greensboro, N. C., is supervisor; $227.50 were donated to the Oxford Orphan Asylum and the Winston Orphanage received $101.

Wednesday evening an able eulogy on "The Life and Services of Past Grand Master J. W. Hood" was delivered by Dr. C. S. Brown, Grand Secretary. Bishop Hood organized the first Masonic Lodge in North Carolina, under the Jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of New York; subsequently organized the Grand Lodge of North Carolina of which he was the first Grand Master. His demise during the last Masonic year was the occasion for this eloquent eulogy by Dr. Brown, who so ably reviewed a life which had touched so many activities that have contributed to our racial progress.

The following Grand Lodge Officers were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing Masonic year: Dr. R. B. McRary, Lexington, Grand Master; W. E. Purvis, Greensboro, Grand Senior Warden; J. S. Simmons, Bayboro, Grand Junior Warden; C. S. Brown, Winton, Grand Secretary and A. R. Middleton, Kenansville, Grand Treasurer. The Grand Lodge adjourned to meet in Statesville, the second Tuesday in December, 1919.

RACE PREJUDICE UNREMEDIED IN LEAGUE CONSTITUION, SAYS JAPANESE.

The Roanoke 3-22-19

New York, March 14.—Warning that the peace conference must take action to eliminate race prejudice was sounded by Viscount Ishii Japanese Ambassador to the United States, in a speech before the Japan Society here last night.

Elimination of this issue, the Ambassador asserted, would effectively contribute to the foundation of permanent peace. He pleaded for application of a proper remedy to remove a fruitful cause of international discord. Viscount Ishii's address follows:

"The race prejudice has been a fruitful source of discontent and uneasiness among nations in the past, and promises to be an increasingly disturbing element for the peace of the future unless a proper remedy be brohght upon the matter at this opportune moment.

"If the foremost object of the great conference now sitting in Paris is to establish a solid and permanent peace on earth, nothing would more effectively contribute to the attainment of this object than the timely elimination of this cause of international discord. In this world war the Asiatics have fought side by side with the Anglo-Saxons, Latins and Slavs against the common foe, the Teautons, Turks, and Bulgars. The single and unmingled object of the war was the maintenance of international justice and the establishment of durable peace.

RACE ISSUE ALONE UNSETTLED

"No consideration of racial feeling entered in the supreme decision for the sacrifices of blood and treasure

School Union and Assistant Superintendent Nathaniel Yates addressed our Sunday School last Sunday.

Rev. Cobbs preached a unique sermon at the morning service. On watch care member joined.

The following are on the sick list: Sisters Daisy Clarke, Lena Jackson, Ardelia Henderson, Bettie Gaskins, Virginia Boxley, Gracie Christian and Brother Royland Yancey.

At night we listened to a practical sermon by Rev. N. Gonsalves, of Ontario, Canada, a student at Union. Rev. Ernest B. Delozie, a native of Cape Colony, Africa was on the rostrum.

Sunday, 3:30 P. M. there will be a sacred concert at our Church under the auspices of the Intermediate Bible Class of the School for benefit of the May Rally.

The Fulton Beneficial Club would like for you to become a member. For all particulars see Mr. St. Paul Henly, president or Dr. W. H. Dixon financial secretary.

The services at the Union Levee Baptist Church last Sunday were fine. Rev. C. T. Martin, pastor, preached an excellent sermon. The Lord's Supper was administered by the pastor at 3:30 P. M.

The services at Rising Mt. Zion Baptist Church last Sunday were very nice.

This appeal is made by the corresponding secretary of the R. B. S. S. U. Let each school do its part towards raising the $250 for mission work, asked by the Committee for Woman's Day at the First Baptist Church, April 6, 3:30 P. M. The principal speaker will be Dr. Bessie B. Tharps.

We were very sorry to hear of the death of Brother Jack Foster, an old citizen of Fulton, but of late he has been residing in Paramount, N. Y. with one of his sons. He was a faithful member of the Mt. Calvary Baptist Church, an honorary deacon and trustee. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family. He was pretty well advanced in age but has left a good Christian deportment behind for us to take pattern after.

A surprise party was given at the Fulton Settlement House by the Fulton Mothers Club. There was a selected program for the occasion. Song, chorus of mothers; prayer, Mrs. M. A. James; quartette, four members of Mothers' Club; remarks, Mrs. Mary Jordan; response, Mrs. M. L. Gaskins; instrumental solo, Master H. L. Atkins; recitation, Mrs. R. Hill.

The Mothers' Club gave the home a nice repast. Remarks by the Matron, Dr. A. R. Cooper. It was a great surprise to the home. The members were glad to be out with their president, who has been absent since November on account of sickness. H. L. Atkins and W. J. James rendered lovely music for the party. Rosa B. Atkins, president; Ruth E. Fields, secretary.

On last Sunday afternoon Sergeant Robert L. Greer, Personnel Sergeant and Interpreter with the 372nd Regiment spoke to about 800 people on his experiences overseas, at the Rising Mount Zion Baptist Church. Sergeant Greer came to us on the invitation of Mrs. Olivia Orange.

We the citizens of Fulton take this means of presenting our compliments and flowers to Mrs. Olivia Orange that she may enjoy them while living. There is not a person in Fulton who is more interested in or who works to help her people more than she. We can always look to her with a degree of satisfaction, knowing whatever she undertakes is for the uplift of the community as was the case last Sunday when we were honored by having Sergeant Greer to speak to us.

She is Fulton's live wire and we only wish we had many more Olivias in our neighborhood. May God crown her undertakings with great modified in accordance with her desire, i. e., upon a new article being inserted in the covenant against racial discrimination'

"In the course of the last 25 centuries we have passed through various stages of wars—the wars between tribes, the wars between races, the wars of religion, the wars of interest and ambition. The present world war has been the first instance in the history of mankind in which men and women of different nationalities, creed and races have combined for a noble principle and lofty ideas, i. e., for the maintenance of liberty and humanity and for the promotion of justice and civilization.

DIFFERENCES SHOULD MERGE.

"This world war has done away—forever, let us hope—with the wars of domination and oppression, and the only wars we may yet have to fight in the future will be the wars of antisocialism, of antibolshevism. In this forthcoming struggle people of every nationality and of every race should act in unison against the common foe, and all consideration of different creed or of different races should merge for all time and in all countries."

JAPAN OUT OF LEAGUE.

Race Discrimination Bar to Her Joining, Warning of Ishii.

Secret Treaties Between Tokyo and Peking Concede Nippon Predominance in China—Lansing Recognizes Rights in Pacts With Ishii. Acceptance of League Constitution Would Abrogate Treaties.

(By George Rothwell Brown.)

Japan has given notice that she will not join the league of nations as it is now framed.

The combat must be radically amended if Japan is to become a member, and those amendments would bring the league into direct conflict with the principles of Americanism to the preservation of which a sufficient number of senators to defeat the adoption of the league have pledged themselves.

If Japan should not join the league the only great nations outside of the league would be Germany, Russia, and Japan, and all of them would be in the position of outcasts. This reflection gives rise to the fear that if Japan should be driven into this position, the logical consequence would be an alliance between Japan, Russia—and Germany.

CHINA WOULD BE FORCED IN

It would be an alliance of unbroken geographical extent stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the Baltic and North Sea. At either end would be powerfully organized peoples, accustomed to the discipline of despotism, and, from the point of view of efficiency, among the foremost in the world. In between would lie a vast country, rich in natural resources and without a government. To this alliance China would be bound politically and geographically. In material wealth, in population and in location this alliance would be potenially of equal power with the league of nations.

One of the considerations which renders it impossible for Japan to enter the league of nations touches a point of vital economic and political concern to the United States.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION RISES.

The amendments demanded by Japan are that an article be inserted in the league constitution specifically declaring that there shall be no race discrimination between nations of the league. This would open the way for a demand by Japan that its people shall be admitted to all other countries on terms of equality. The immigration restrictions against Japanese coolies would have to be removed.

Under the league constitution Japan could force an inquiry by the executive council, and if its recommendations should be adverse to the United States this country would be compelled to remove all barriers against Japanese immigration.

The United States could not object to such a recommendation of the executive council without coming under article XVI, which declares that any nation disregarding its covenant "shall thereby ipspo facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league."

WARNING BY VISCOUNT ISHII

The Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Ishii, in a speech in New York last night of great international and diplomatic significance, confirmed the warnings uttered by Count Okuma, last of Genro or "elder statesmen," that Japan would demand removal of race discrimination as a condition of her joining the league of nations. In the face of such a plain and unmistakable intimation of Japan's determination to insist upon this point, the assertion by advocates of the league that immigration is a domestic question falls to the ground.

It is necessary to read between the lines of Ambassador Ishii's speech, which is couched in the most conservative language to see the deep significance of his words.

"The constitution for a league of nation," he says, "for which the eminent representatives of international justice and the peace are now working in Paris with their untiring energy would not be worthy of the great world conference, if it committed the necessary provision for the remedy of this conspicuous injustice arising out of the race prejudice."

LEAGUE ABROGATES OLD TREATIES.

But the league of nations must be examined in the light of two secret treaties between Japan and China, herewith published for the first time, and in the light of the Lansing Ishii agreement between the United States and Japan, dated November 6, 1917.

In that agreement the United States recognizes what is in effect a "Monroe doctrine" for Japan in the Orient the United States in its terms nizing "that Japan has special ests in China, particularly in the to which her possessions are co tious."

Article XXV of the proposed constitution of the league of nations reads:

"The high contracting parties severally agree that the present covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations interests which are inconsistent with the terms thereof, and solemnly engage that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof."

CONCEDE JAPAN'S INTERESTS

The Lansing-Ishii agreement most certainly does concede to Japan our recognition of Japan's special interest in a particular part of the world. The league of nations recognizes no such special interests and therefore the Lansing-Ishii agreement must be considered as "inconsistent with the terms thereof."

The entrance into the league of nations by this government would place us in the position of consenting to the abrogation of a solemn agreement reached between the United States and another power. This agreement being Japan's "Monroe doctrine," which differs from the American Monroe doctrine, in that it rests upon a written agreement and not upon the expressed will of a people, Japan cannot surrender that policy for membership in a world league.

YIELD PREDOMINANCE IN CHINA

The secret treaties between Japan and China give to the former government that position of predominance in China which is reconized by the United States in the Lansing-Ishii agreement. These secret treaties antedate the Lansing-Ishii agreement by more than two years. They are exceedingly significant in the light of yesterday's cable from Paris stating that the supreme council of the peace conference has virtually decided to include in the preliminary treaty of peace a requirement that Germany shall relinquish her leasehold of Tsingtao and all other holds on the Shantung peninsula.

In entering the war and taking over the German positions referred to Japan did so with the understanding that she was taking them for China under the conditions under which they had been held by Germany—that is, under a 99-year lease.

CONFIRMS JAPANESE RIGHTS

One treaty specifically pledges China "to recognize all matters that may be agreed upon between Japan and Germany respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concessions which Germany possesses vis-a-vis China in Shantung." China thus reconizes Japan's right to these leases for 99-years.

Here is a confirmation by China of all Japanese rights acquired, or that may be acquired, from Germany. These rights, supported by America's recognition of Japanese "special interests in China' under the Lansing-Ishii agreement are of such vast importance to Japan that their surrender forms another barrier to the acceptance by Japan of the league of nations, in addition to that of racial discrimination.

SEEDS OF CONFLICT SEEN

Article XXIV of the league constitution is also worthy of analysis in this connection. This article makes it the "right of the body of delegates from time to time to advise, reconsideration by state members of the league of treaties which have become inapplicable, and of international conditions of which the continuance may endanger the peace of the world."

This aticle would make it possible at any time for the delegate from Timbuctoo to propose an investigation of reations between Japan and China which are already guaranteed to the supposed satisfation of Japan, by treaties with China, an agreement with the United States, and the actual hpysical possesion of the Shantung peninsula.

In view of the position of Japan toward the league of nations, these treaties and Ambassador Ishii's speech last night are of great interest.

There are two treaties concluded between Japan and China on May 25, 1915. The one is respecting the province of Shantung and the other is in respect of south Manchuria and eastern inner Mongolia. Thirteen notes exchanged on the same date are attached to the treaties.

The engagements made by Japan and China and concessions granted by China under these treaties and exchange notes are as follows:

1. Engagement by China to recognize all matters that may be agreed upon between Japan and Germany respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concessions which Germany possesses vis-a-vis China in Shantung.

JAPAN'S INTERESTS IN RAILROAD

2. In case China undertakes the construction of a railway connecting Chefovor Lungkow wit the Kiaochou Tsinan Railway, she shall, in the vent of Germany's surrendering her right of providing capital for the Chefoo Weisien railway line, enter into negotiations with Japanese capitalists for the purpose of financing the said undertaking.

3. Opening, of China's own accord, as nearly as possible, suitable cities and towns in Shantung for the residence and trade of foreigners.

4. Inalienability of any territory within or along the coast of Shantung.

5. Extension of the lease terms of Porth Arthur and Dairen and the terms relating to the South Manchurian railway and the Antung-Moukden railway t a period of 99-years respectively.

RIGHTS IN INNER MONGOLIA

6. Permission to Japanese in Manchuria to lease land necessary either for erecting buildings for commercial and industrial uses or for agricultural purposes.

7. Right of Japanese subjects to enter travel and reside in South Manchuria and to carry on business of various kinds—commercial, industrial and otherwise.

The Richmond Planet 287

Editor William Monroe Trotter is determined that those folks, who have an antipathy to colored people shall have no rest, either in Paris or Washington. He did not succeed in personally appearing before the Peace Conference and so now as the representative of the National Equal Rights League he has sent a telegram to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge asking for a hearing before the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Committee, the Senator is Chairman.

As hearings are being accorded peoples or their representatives in Europe and Asia, it will be necessarily a foregone conclusion that Mr. Trotter will carry his point and receive the recognition for the organization that he asks. The National Equal Rights League is asking that an Amendment be incorporated in the League of Nation's covenant guaranteeing full protection of life and full equality of rights to all Negro citizens of the allied and associated nations.

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Peace Matters

Race Prejudice Ban Requested by Japan Of Peace Congress

The Atlanta Constitution 3-15

Ambassador Ishii Says Racial Antagonism Is Fruitful Source of Discontent Among Nations.

BAN SHOULD BE PUT IN LEAGUE COVENANT

3-15-19

Viscount Ishii Says That Japan Would Not Take Advantage of Provision. League Not Worthy Without Such Provision.

New York, March 14.—Action by the peace conference to eliminate race prejudice, which he termed "a fruitful source of discontent and uneasiness among nations in the past," was urged by Viscount Ishii, Japanese ambassador to the United States, speaking before the Japan society here tonight.

Nothing would contribute more effectively to the foundation of permanent peace, he declared, than application of a proper remedy "at this opportune moment," to "this cause of international discord." The constitution of a league of nations, he added, would not be worthy of the conference if it omitted a provision to right the "conspicuous injustice" arising out of prejudice between the races.

Japan Wouldn't Take Advantage.

The ambassador indicated if this were done, Japan would not take advantage of such a provision, but would adhere to her "gentlemen's agreement" in the matter of emigration of Japanese labor to the United States and await the time when by "gradual evolution" the problem would be settled to the mutual satisfaction of both countries.

The restriction of immigration to America, Viscount Ishii cited as Japan's "fixed policy," despite the treaty right of her nationals to free entrance and residence in the United States, and said he hoped this policy, as "abundantly attested by her past record," would "disarm any alarmist and unwarranted view pointing to the probability of Japan's taking advantage of the coveted article in the league constitution." Nothing would be "farther from Japan's thought," he continued, "than hastily to force the issue of the labor question in the event of the league covenant being modified in accordance with her desire, that is, upon a new article being inserted in the covenant against racial discrimination."

Viscount Ishii urged the right of the Asiatics, "who fought side by side with the Anglo-Saxons, Latins and Slavs against the common foe," to equal consideration among the allied peoples.

"The single-minded object of the war," said the ambassador, "was the maintenance of international justice and the establishment of durable peace. No consideration of racial feeling entered into the supreme decision for the sacrifices of blood and treasure on the part of any of the allied or associated powers.

Question of Race Prejudice.

"And now, when this war for international justice is about to come to its happy termination and when the world league for permanent peace is being contrived, why should this question of race prejudice, race discrimination and race humiliation alone be left unremedied? When restriction or prohibition of discriminatory treatment of chattels and commodities is being adequately provided for, why should this unjust and unjustifiable discrimination against persons be allowed to remain untouched? An idea, however good, loses most of its value if only half executed. The constitution of a league of nations, for which the eminent representatives of international justice and peace are now working in Paris with their untiring energy, would not be worthy of the great world conference if it omitted the necessary provision for the remedy of this conspicuous injustice arising out of race prejudice.

"It may be added, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding, that this question of straightening out the existing injustice of racial discrimination should be considered independently of the questions of labor and immigration. The one is principally economical in its nature; the other essentially a question of sentiment, of legitimate pride and self-respect. If any one is afraid that a stipulation introduced in the league covenant for the prohibition of any discriminate treatment on account of racial differences will necessarily bring about labor difficulties of economic troubles, that man has singularly overlooked the actual facts of international intercourse.

Japan's Policy of Restriction.

"The existing treaty between Japan and the United States guarantees to the people of Japan the right of freely entering and residing in this country. In spite of this express treaty stipulation, my government invariably adheres to a policy of strict restriction upon the emigration of its countrymen into the United States. Why? The Japanese government and people understand that the labor question in America constitutes an exceptional circumstance, which even a solemn treaty cannot stipulate away in a sweeping manner. While, therefore, they must not be expected to be contented with the situation, you can depend upon the wise patience of the Japanese nation, which calmly, though anxiously, awaits the time when, by gradual evolution, this difficult problem will be settled to the mutual satisfaction of the two countries.

"In the meantime, Japan, in her faithful adherence to the spirit of what is called a gentlemen's agreement, will continue in her policy of strict, self-imposed restriction in this delicate matter of labor emigration, notwithstanding her treaty right."

Action Against Bolshevism.

The ambassador, in conclusion, appealed for common action against Bolshevism.

"In the course of the last twenty-five centuries," he said, "we have passed through various stages of war; wars between tribes, wars between races, wars of religion, wars of interest and ambition. The present world war has been the first instance in the history of mankind in which men and women of different nationalities, creeds and races have combined in support of a noble principle and lofty ideals for the maintenance of liberty and humanity, and for the promotion of justice and civilization. This world war has done away, forever, let us hope, with the wars of domination and oppression, and the only wars we may yet have to fight in future will be the wars of anti-anarchism, and anti-Bolshevism.

"In this forthcoming struggle people of every nationality and every race should act in unison against the common foe, and the consideration of different creeds and difference races should be eliminated for all time and in all countries."

Wickersham on U. S. Obligations.

George W. Wickersham, former attorney general, who presided at the dinner, pointed out that sixty-five years ago the United States brought Japan from the isolation which had kept it from the isolation world for 250 years, but that now "the representatives of that same island kingdom are taking part with these make it with those of the other great powers in the world in bringing home to America a recognition of her obligation to abandon her traditional policy to abstain from interference in the concerns of nations in the eastern hemisphere and to follow the pathway which her duty to civilization and humanity demands."

What is needed, he continued, is recognition of the obligations resulting from the fact that the United States has created and aided in the creation of conditions which entail unescapable obligation to go further and carry out the great tasks which we already have done imposes upon us.

"To return home with our armies, leaving our European associates alone to struggle with the conditions following war, under any circumstances would involve the abandonment of our allies at the most critical moment of our efforts. But a moment's reflection in this instance will show the present impossibility of such action.

Wilson Formulated Terms.

"The American president, with at least the tacit approval of the American people, formulated the terms and conditions of the peace which was to follow our military efforts. These terms and conditions have been accepted substantially by allies and enemies alike as the basis of the peace. They are impossible of performance without the active continued participation of the American nation in the continued enforcement of their provisions."

Mr. Wickersham declared that against "the corroding, disintegrating anarchy known as Bolshevism must stand the American republic, which has grown great by adherence to the principles that governments exist for the establishment of justice, to insure domestic tranquillity and to preserve the blessings of liberty to the founders and their posterity."

THE PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN NEGRO.

The Richmond Planet 4-5-19

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois has been heard from at last. The report of the sessions of the Pan-African Congress held in Paris, France, February 19, 20 and 21, 1919, has been published in this country. Premier Clemenceau kept his word and permitted the meeting of the influential body that dealt with the race question in general and the rights and privileges of the black people of the world in particular. The New York Crisis gave to the public an interesting report and we observe that the complaints of the colored people of the United States were set forth in the instrument but not without reference in the same that will prove to be rather embarrassing to those of us who live above and below the Mason and Dixon Line.

The specific reference to the colored people in this country is found in the following Section:

—Civilized Negroes: Wherever persons of African descent are civilized and able to meet the tests of surrounding culture they shall be accorded the same rights as their fellow citizens; they shall not be denied on account of race or color a voice in their own government justice before the courts and economic and social equality according to ability and desert.

This is all right but a demand is included here for social equality a thing that exists not by mandate or law, but by the voluntary act of the individuals themselves. This has been made a campaign issue in every southern State in this country and colored leaders here have repeatedly declared that what they wanted was civil and political equality. When that is secured the other will be a matter for the two races to settle. Colored people are desirous of maintaining their racial integrity and have for that reason opposed the licentious actions of white people who have been raising up a race of illegitimate mulattoes throughout the Southland.

They balk at marrying these females but do not hestitate at the task of robbing them of their virtue. White Negro-haters have insisted that the desire of every colored citizen is to marry some white woman, when as a matter of fact these same colored men have been really anxious to keep white men from with or without marrying and raising up mulatto children unto Abraham. We cite these facts in order to disabuse the minds of the people in this country that our people in some parts of "these low grounds of sorrow" are in a pitiable condition, desirous of exercising the rights and privileges of freemen, free from any entangling questions, which might serve to hinder and embarrass them and their friends in their fight for official and practical recognition.

The preamble and clauses drawn up at Paris are admirable definitions of the position of the black races of the world. We have noted the list of representatives of the respective countries: United States with sixteen representatives, but one of whom was officially sent there by colored organizations in this country unless others got over across the water without public knowledge or were elected and commissioned after arriving there. Haiti, which is now under American supervision and has apparently lost its old-time independence by selfish revolutions; French West Indies that holds allegiance to the French Republic; France, the black people of which Republic are accorded all of their rights and privileges, civil, political and otherwise: Liberia which is under the American yoke, better designated as "supervision; Spanish Colonies, whose residents should have no complaint against the mother country on account of race or color; Portuguese Colonies, the citizens of which are similarly situated:

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San Domingo, that is a dependency and may have grievances; England the British Africa the black inhabitants of which have the same complaints as those of this country; French Africa, which has always been accorded the blessings of equality and liberty according to the French standard; Algeria, which is also a dependency; Egypt whose inhabitants crave freedom; Belgian Congo, whose black inhabitants have a sad story to tell; Abyssinia, the freest of all of the protestants.

These countries or representatives of the black people in these countries voiced this declaration of great principles and called upon the great Peace Conference to see to their enforcement. What will be the result of this protest? What action will be taken in the face of the objection of the delegates of the United States of America to the consideration of any of them? It is a fact that the delegation has done well. The resolutions were drawn by able diplomats and it is to be regretted that they will not be able in person to present them to the representatives of the civilized world. Certain it is as any thing can be that they will never be considered in a session of the Peace Conference. The newspapers of France no doubt gave them space in their news columns and with this, they must be content.

If the daily press of this country handled the matter, it is news to us. Still, the effort must result in good and those of us contending for great principles will sadly turn away to wait for the presentation and developments of the next chapter.

Clause Being in Covenant.

WOULD REJECT TREATY.

Richmond Times-Dispatch 3-29-19

Paris, March 19.—Japan suddenly has loomed up as the most threatening cloud on President Wilson's horizon. She will insist upon a clear and unequivocal clause in the covenant of the League of Nations, and if she fails to obtain it her delegates will refuse to sign any treaty containing the league covenant. 3-29-19

Careful investigation in responsible Japanese mission circles here by The Sun discloses:

First—The issue of a speech undoubtedly made on direct inspiration from the Tokio Government and intended to serve notice on the President, as the chief author of the covenant, that Japan will insist upon such a clause.

Second—The Japanese delegation here has received word from Tokio in the last few days, since the text of the covenant was published there, that it will be unsafe for them to return home if they give adherence to any covenant not containing this clause.

CHIEF REASON GIVEN.

Third—The racial equality clause insisted upon chiefly because of the attitude of the United States and Australia, which is considered demeaning to Japan; by America because the Japanese are not treated on an equality basis on the western coast; by Australia because she forbids all Japanese immigration.

Whatever Viscount Ishii may have said in America there is no doubt as the inquiry in Japanese circles here shows, as to what he meant; namely, that Japan would not sign the treaty unless it contained a clause. The intimation conveyed yesterday in American circles that Viscount Ishii did not serve an ultimatum and any way did not represent the view of Japanese here was apparently entirely unwarranted. The question has become acute through the publication in Japan of the text of the covenant.

There is no question that the Liberal party now in power in Japan would be overthrown instantly if the delegation here signed a treaty without such a clause. The Japanese newspapers up to this time have been contending stoutly for the principles of the league and for all the Wilson principles, but the publication of the covenant without the racial clause has aroused a furore. The press is now complaining that the Japanese delegation is weak and it should have pressed the point more vigorously in the committee meetings.

The racial equality principle, it is contended in Japanese principles here is vital to Japan and without an affirmation of this principle the whole object of the league would be destroyed. A prominent Japanese made the point to the correspondent of The Sun that the United States gives greater rights to the Negro than to the Japanese and Australia is worse. "What becomes of the universal brotherhood that the league is supposed to establish?" he asks.

DELEGATION STIFFENED.

Marquis Sainji will inform President Wilson in the next few days in regard to Japan's attitude if he has not done so already. It is apparent that cables from Tokio have stiffened the Japanese delegation greatly. Japan now is asking what will happen to the treaty and the league if both America and Japan refuse their adherence.

The President is represented as giving much thought to the question whether some vague clause can be inserted which will satisfy Japan and yet make it clear that immigration is an internal question. The situation presents immediately one of the most serious problems before the Peace Conference.

The Japanese pretend, naturally, that the immigration question is not involved directly in this question but Japan in the opinion of many here, plainly is actuated by a desire to fortify her position in this diplomatic controversy, and it is conceded that she would succeed in this should the league affirm this principle of racial equality.

The question then would be how could any signatory treat its own nationals differently from those of any other country? Great Britain is concerned as much as America because not only are her dominions opposed to such action but it would bring up the question also in India.

AUSTRALIA'S ATTITUDE.

Australia will "see the League of Nations go bust" before consenting to the establishment of the principle of the equality of races which would open Australia to the flood of Japanese immigration.

"We won't deviate an inch from our expressed position on the Japanese question," said William M. Hughes the Premier of Australia. "We cannot agree to any such provision being incorporated into the League of Nations covenant or adopted in any other form by the Peace Conference so as to conflict with our interests."

The Australian delegation cannot see how, if the Japanese make a determined fight, this proposition in the proposed covenant of the league can possibly be agreed upon within the time specified by the President's party this being Saturday. They believe it will be fought over for a month or so, and that President Wilson either must drop the idea of having the covenant ready simultaneously with the preliminary treaty or the idea must be dropped.

Thus because of the Japanese difficulty, which President Wilson had maintained wouldn't be serious, the signing of peace may be delayed indefintely as it will be impossible virtually for Premier Hughes to go back on his stand and even if he desired to do so the feeling in Australia is as unanimous as any feeling possibly could be on Japanese exclusion.

NO PARTISAN ISSUE.

This isn't a party issue there at all, as every party is agreed upon it, and the voters would rise in their wrath against any Premier who permitted such a provision as the Japanese propose to be written into the league covenant or the treaty of peace. Australia has held this view on the Japanese question since 1902 and won't reverse it now.

The Australian law, generally called the exclusion law, is whimiscal but efficient. It doesn't actually forbid Japanese immigration, but does provide that every immigrant "of Asiatic birth" must pass the test of translating 200 words in any modern European language.

Unless a very exceptional Japanese presents himself he is called upon to translate Lithuanian or Czecho-Slovak, and the result is that Australia with 5,000,000 Anglo-Saxons has only 10,000 Japanese.

Premier Hughes has known for some time that the Japanese intended to make a fight for racial equality but until recently did not know that it would be so bitter a fight. As soon as the situation became clear he again investigated public opinion and found it as determined as ever, in fact intensified by the tentative decision of the Council of Ten to give the islands in the Pacific near Australia formerly owned by the Germans to Japan. This the Australians consider a menace.

In view of this new element, the Philippine situation and the well known state of opinion in the Western States of the United States the Australians cannot see how President Wilson can possibly give in to the proposal to incorporate Japanese equality in the proposed covenant.

RACIAL EQUALITY IN LEAGUE CHARTER

Washington, March 29.—Senator Phelan, of California, democrat, has cabled the American peace commissioners in Paris, protesting against any provision in the proposed constitution for the league of nations giving racial equality to Orientals. The California senator today sent a copy of his cablegram to Senator Borah, of Idaho, with a request that the latter support his protest.

"Any declaration," said Senator Phelan in his cablegram, "in constitution for race equality or just treatment may be construed to give jurisdiction to league over immigration, naturalization, elective franchise, land ownership and marriage, and should be avoided. An affirmative declaration that these are domestic questions should be made in consonance with established American policy."

Senator Phelan told the commissioners he believed western senators and others would "oppose any loophole by which Oriental peoples will possess equality with white race in the United States."

Senator Borah in replying to Senator Phelan said while in accord with this attitude, the proposed constitution in its present form "unquestionably gives jurisdiction over immigration to the league."

N Y C TRIBUNE
JUNE 13, 1919

Negroes Ask Conference For Equal World Rights

PARIS, June 11.—William Trotter, of Boston, secretary of the National Equal Rights League, has presented to every member of the peace conference a petition from negro citizens of America, asking that a clause assuring all citizens "full liberty in the rights of democracy and protection of life without distinction, based on race, color or previous condition, be inserted in the covenant of the league of nations.

PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS WILL ASSEMBLE IN PARIS

N Y C HERALD
FEBRUARY 16, 1919

PARIS, Saturday.—A Pan-African Congress is to assemble in Paris on February 19 for a three day session, with the declared purpose of securing the protection of the natives of Africa and the people of African descent in other countries. Fifty delegates will attend, representing the United States, the West Indies, South and Central America, Africa, Great Britain, Portugal, France, Liberia and Abyssinia, with negro populations aggregating 157,000,000.

N Y C EVE WORLD
JUNE 12, 1919

Colored Race Petitions Peace Congress.

PARIS, June 10.—William Trotter of Boston, Mass., Secretary of the National Equal Rights League, has presented every member of the Peace Conference with a petition from colored citizens of America, asking that a clause assuring all citizens "full liberty in the rights of democracy and protection of life without distinction based on race, color or previous condition," be inserted in the covenant of the League of Nations.

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Col. Roscoe Simmons Tells Main Points of the Pan-African Conference

The Chicago Defender

Among the really useful members of the congress was Dr. Geo. H. Jackson, one time consul of the United States at La Rochelle, France. Dr. Jackson speaks French and was often interpreter-general, especially when time came to consider the resolutions.

Col. Simmons

The resolutions of the congress, as originally read by Dr. Du Bois, created so much discussion, and, particularly among the French, so much interest that they had to be sent to committee for changes. While the spirit of the resolutions remained, the letter was greatly reshaped. Dr. Du Bois made the mistake of not submitting his resolutions to a committee before reading them to the body. His adherents were, therefore, as much in the dark as anybody else. The debate ran along for an hour or two, and then it was thought best to consider them in private. Twenty-four hours after they were adopted as changed. The importance of them is not in the language employed, but in the hope that the peace conference will consider them as expressive of the desires and demands of enlightened Colored men.

World Conference in 1921

In 1921 a universal Pan-African Congress will be held in Paris. The committee to present the resolutions to the peace conference was delegated also with the authority to arrange for the world conference in 1921. The committee is composed of:

For the United States—Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. A. Hunton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. W. E. Du Bois, New York; Roscoe Simmons.

For France—M. Diagne, M. Candace, M. Boisneuf, M. Layrosilliere, M. Anne Marie, Dr. Vitalien.,

For Great Britain—Former Mayor J. P. Archer, Battersea, London.

Simmons Nominated by Du Bois

Two pleasant recollections are associated with my membership on the committee. The first is that the French delegates unanimously asked that I be elected thereto, making such request for no other member, including their own. The other is, that I was nominated for membership by Dr. Du Bois. It was my privilege to make the closing remarks to the conference. I think I made no new speech, merely setting doubtful stones in a new mounting, but the congress seemed unusually excited over my remarks. One of the things I said was this:

"We will stand still, and cannot move until we break the inner chains of our bondage. The chains of good hair and bad, the chains of this color and that, the chains of 'my' church and 'yours'; the chains of this clique or that crowd, the chains of who is a 'big' Negro and who is not—these are the chains to be broken. All other bonds will fall away when the inner chains are cut and cast away."

Booker T. There

Though dead, Booker T. Washington spoke to the congress. Du Bois, stressing industrial training for Africans in Africa and that sacred "higher training" for those who can use it, was simply a Harvard phrase embellishing a Hampton philosophy. I felt the first inner chain loosening when that clause was read. Often we oppose the man when we think we oppose his idea, but see clearer "when the mists have rolled away."

Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Race Congress, turned up the evening of the first day, but in ample time to make a short and impressive address on the work of his organization. Dr. Jernagin told of that meeting on Oct. 2 last, when a number of Race men called on President Wilson in the White House and laid many complaints before him. It was Dr. Jernagin who, in Philadelphia, first suggested holding a Pan-African Congress. That was not the name he gave it, however, for the doctor is not strong on happy sounding words, being a man of the cloth that wields the sledge hammer against the unrepentant. He was placed on the permanent committee to arrange for the congress in 1921.

The Main Points

Several points linger as having marked the congress:

1. The Black Race is no longer ashamed of its color.

2. Black men have decided to lead themselves towards the promised land.

3. The agreement to choke any attempt to divide Negroid peoples on lines of color scheme.

4. The introduction of leading men of the Race all over the world each to the other.

5. To follow Wendell Phillips in his advice; the time to demand rights is when rights are denied; the people to demand them are those to whom they are denied.

6. The unspoken but understood agreement to cease abusing white men as such, but to make friends with all peoples, so that the cause may have friends, passive or active, in every camp.

7. To come down out of the clouds and dwell in the realm of the actual, facing conditions like men and not essayists.

American Sustained Reputation

A visitor to the congress who found a warm welcome among the Americans was Major J. E. Spingarn, former chairman of the executive committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Major Spingarn had on the uniform, but his interest was as lively as if he had been dressed in his ancient garments of agitation. I requested the major to speak a word of felicitation. He did.

Major Spingarn said that in spite of any effort to discredit the American Negro soldier, he had left the battlefield with the reputation of a soldier. That is, the major meant, he had left after sustaining a reputation, for he certainly had one when he came.

Must Come to France

When the general congress convenes in this city in 1921 the Race in America—"the cream of the Africans," as one delegate put it—must come to France. It must journey thither through the best in the United States, not necessarily the best in remembering books page by page, but the best in judgment and in wisdom, mother of judgment. I hope to be here, and wish to come along with R. R. Church, Edward H. Wright, Charles Banks, Dr. C. H. Phillips, Clarence Hueston, Dr. U. G. Mason, Percy Howard, J. C. Martin, Geo. W. Harris, Benjamin Davis, Lincoln Johnson, S. W. Green, Dr. Geo. Hall, E. E. Underwood, Dr. C. H. Parrish, John E. Wood and John Mitchell Jr.—we must have some parliamentary procedure—Louis B. Anderson, John Albert Williams, President E. C. Morris, and many others whose names are forbidden by space to print, who can show the world what the Race has done outside the circle of lamentation. The entire Defender staff will surely come.

"In nature's infinite book of secrecy"—that is the line in Anthony and Cleopatra—"a little I can read." And from the list of Race giants, allow me to pick those of gold.

The officers of the congress are:

Honorary presidents: C. B. King, secretary of state, Liberia; Tertullien Guilbaud, Haitien minister in France; Gratien Candace, French deputy for Guadeloupe.

President: Blaise Diagne, French commissioner of colonial troops.

Secretary: W. E. B. Du Bois, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, editor of the Crisis, New York.

The full committee: Roscoe Conklin Simmons, Dr. John Hope, Atlanta; Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. W. A. Hunton, Brooklyn; W. E. Du Bois—all of the United States.

Former Mayor J. P. Archer, Battersea, England, for Great Britain; M. Diagne, M. Candace, M. Boisneuf, M. Layrosielle, M. Anne Marie, and Dr. Vitalien, all of France.

The Resolutions

As adopted the resolutions cover the entire world of Negro hope and activity, and are as follows:

The Negroes of the world in Pan-African Congress assembled demand for the interest of justice and humanity and for strengthening the forces of civilization, that immediate steps be taken to develop the 200,000,000 of Negroes and Negroids; to this end we propose:

A—That the allied and associated powers establish a code of laws for the international protection of the natives of Africa similar to the international code for labor.

B—The league of nations establish a permanent bureau charged with the special duty of overseeing the application of these laws to the political, social and economic welfare of the natives.

The Negroes of the world demand that hereafter the natives of Africa and the people of African descent be governed according to the following principles.—

1—THE LAND: The land and its natural resources shall be held in trust for the natives and at all times they shall have effective ownership of as much land as they can profitably develop.

2—CAPITAL: The investment of capital and granting of concession shall be so regulated as to prevent the exploitation of natives and the exhaustion of the natural wealth of the country. Concessions shall always be limited in time and subject to state control. The growing social needs of the natives must be regarded and the profits taxed for the social and material benefit of the natives.

3—LABOR: Slavery, forced labor and corporal punishment, except in punishment of crime, shall be abolished; and the general conditions of labor shall be prescribed and regulated by the state.

4—EDUCATION: It shall be the right of every native child to learn to read and write his own language, and the language of the trustee nation, at public expense, and to be given technical instruction in some branch of industry. The state shall also educate as large a number of natives as possible in higher technical and cultural training and maintain a corps of native teachers.

5—MEDICINE AND HYGIENE: It shall be recognized that human existence in the tropics calls for special safeguards and a scientific system of public hygiene. The state shall be responsible for medical care and sanitary conditions without discouraging collective and individual initiative. A service created by the state shall provide physicians and hospitals.

6—THE STATE: The natives of Africa must have the right to participate in the government as fast as their development permits in conformity with the principle that the government exists for the natives and not the natives for the government. The natives shall have voice in the government to the extent that their development permits, beginning at once with local and tribal government according to ancient usage, and extending gradually as education and experience proceeds to the higher offices of state, to the end that, in time, Africa be ruled by consent of the Africans.

7—CULTURE AND RELIGION: No particular religion shall be imposed and no particular form of human culture. There shall be liberty of conscience. The uplift of the native shall take into consideration their present condition and shall allow the utmost scope to racial genius, social inheritance and individual bent so long as these are not contrary to the best established principles of civilization.

8—CIVILIZED NEGROES: Wherever persons of African descent are civilized and able to meet the tests of surrounding culture, they shall be accorded the same rights as their fellow citizens: they shall not be denied on account of race or color a voice in their own government, justice before the courts and economic and social equality according to ability and desert.

9—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS: Greater security of life and property shall be guaranteed the natives; international labor legislation shall cover native workers as well as whites; they shall have equitable representation in all the international institutions of the league of nations, and the participation of the blacks themselves in every domain of endeavor shall be encouraged in accordance with the declared object of Article 19 of the league of nations, to wit: "The well-being and development of these people constitute a sacred mission of civilization and it is proper in establishing the league of nations to incorporate therein pledges for the accomplishment of this mission."

Whenever it is proven that African natives are not receiving just treatment at the hands of any state, or that any state deliberately excludes its civilized citizens of subjects of Negro descent from its body politic and cultural, it shall be the duty of the league of nations to bring the matter to the attention of the civilized world.

So passes into history the first session of a second Pan-African Congress, for in 1899 Bishop Walters had such a notion in his active brain. The Paris edition of the New York Herald printed a few days ago a burning editorial calling the league of nations to the rescue of Africa. But in its report of the resolution the Herald, failing to include it, must have lost Article 8, which had an eye on Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana Africans! Ah! The American white man will continue to write his glory on the sands near the seashore where the waters easily wash it away.

"As For Me"

As for me, soon I shall recross the unfathomed receptacle of the tears of God, back to the millions who, redeeming first themselves, shall redeem all, Africans and others, that suffer the outrageous indignities of uncivilized civilization.

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MME. BARNETT'S DECLARATION

Richmond Planet June 26 1920

Madame Ida Wells Barnett means well, but in some instances she injures the very cause that she espouses by her over-zealousness, unattended with sound judgment. When a journal urges that William Monroe Trotter be backed with fifty thousand dollars and declares that the colored people in this country should raise the amount she declares that this is not strong enough. Still, she comes forward with the same proposition, not realizing that her backing placed in the same scale "is not strong enough" either.

What is the need of discussing what colored folks have done against the National Equal Rights League?

This weakens the League. The thing to do is to tell what the colored folks have done for it. Colored folks have been opposing in a greater or lesser degree every movement for their fundamental benefit and those who do the most of this opposing are of the Ida B. Wells standing in the community and we could well include ourselves also.

Mrs. Barnett declares that he Negro ministers began to fight the movement instead of saying that some of the Negro ministers fought it, for as a matter of fact, some of the most powerful and influential supporters of the National Equal Rights League are "gentlemen of the cloth." It is becoming popular these days to attack the colored clergy and some of them are largely responsible for this attitude. Still some of the greatest leaders we have had have come from the ministers of the gospel. God has removed many of them who have opposed racial interests and He will remove many more.

William Monroe Trotter is in the well in Paris and we are expected to pull him out over here by sending him financial assistance. Money is needed and it should be sent to him. He has made a most remarkable fight. He is plucky and true to the core.

He is not a "trimmer." He has not accepted compromising appointments and he has not sought official honors. Scolding and criticizing are not in order now, this is no time to anger either friends or enemies. Help is needed and William Monroe Trotter needs this help. Racial organizations and religious bodies should send money to William Monroe Trotter and they should see that William Monroe Trotter himself gets this help.

We are proud of this Bostonian. He may have made his mistakes, but he is not making any mistakes now. He is succeeding in doing just what we believe should have been done by an organized colored commission in Paris. With the lights before us and speaking off-hand, it seems to us that William Monroe Trotter has outstripped in service to the race every leader, who has succeeded in going abroad. Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett means well, but for God's sake find a more practical way of showing it. Make friends with our opposers and our advocates and with a united front let us join in raising money to send to William Monroe Trotter in Paris, before his location is ascertained and our natural enemies find a way to deport him.

Our hat is off to William Monroe Trotter in Paris.

SEND $50,000.00 TO MONROE TROTTER, WHO IS NOW IN FRANCE.

Richmond June 21, 1919

(By Ida B. Wells-Barnett)

Editor Richmond Planet: I have just read your editorial on William Monroe Trotter and write to say that your appreciation is not strong enough. Trotter is over there doing work for the race. As you truly say he should have $50,000 where he probably has not 50,000 cents and I write to urge you and other newspapers to keep after the people in order that they may give the money to support him while he is there fighting their battles. Mr. James T. Neill, 906 T. St. N. W., Washington, D. C., secretary of the National Equal Rights League will gladly receive and acknowlegde sums sent to him for that purpose.

TROTTER HAS SUCCEEDED.

Now that Trotter has succeeded in reaching Paris in spite of obstacles placed in his pathway and has also succeeded in getting the Associated Press to send out his appeal to President Wilson the entire race of this country ought to hold up his hands and see to it that he gets money enough to stay there and fight the race's battles. Every newspaper editor in the country ought for once to make a united demand and appeal. Every minister of the gospel who raises thousands of dollars for rallies in churches ought to urge his people to raise money and send it to Mr. Neil in order that he may put it in Trotter's hands.

CHARGES COLORED FOLKS ARE DIVIDED.

Heretofore, we have been saying that it is the opposition of the white people that has kept us from being heard. It will be our own fault now if Trotter is not supplied with sufficient money to enable him to stay in Paris and fight our battle. Let us for once in our lives make a united showing and let this $50,000 be raised. The Jews in this country raised thousands of dollars and sent a delegation abroad. The Irish did the same and the women's organizations. The national Equal Rights League elected a delegation to go and immediately newspapers and the Negro ministers began to fight the proposition saying they did not think it would do any good all of which helped to make it impossible for us to secure passports. Negroes themselves were divided on the subject and fighting the proposition and thus gave the State Department splendid reason for refusing passports.

PRAISING TROTTER.

But thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, William Monroe Trotter the one absolutely unselfish race leader we have before us today succeeded in reaching Paris and getting the ear of the world. I most earnestly appeal in the name of the Race which is suffering today that we hold up his hands and enable him to fight our battles. It is not enough to say he ought to have $50,000. Get after our people with the lash and point out to them how important it is for their own benefit that they should send Trotter money and show them that the fault will be theirs if Trotter's mission fails or fail short.

"The God's help those who help themselves'" and they don't help anybody else.

Senator Knox's Defi To The Democratic Party

Daily Herald June 18, 1918

Senator Knox performed a signal service to the people in his great speech in defense of the right of the United States Senate as part of the treaty making power to maturely consider and deliberate over an instrument so important, far reaching, and binding as the covenant of the League of Nations, and the right and duty of the people of the United States to weigh carefully the probable consequences of their act in entering into a world compact in which they surrender a large degree and vital part of their sovereignty to foreign powers.

He made it plain that if the League of Nations has become a party issue it is made so by the Democratic leaders.

He calmly and dispassionately pointed out that the Knox resolution is intended to further ends desired by the people, the speedy completion and ratification of the terms of peace. Peace is in no way and in no sense dependent upon the establishment or existence of a League of Nations and has no business to be entangled and entwined with the League covenant in order to compel acceptance of the League or in refusing to approve it in its present form to reject peace so greatly desired and so absolutely needed.

Senator Knox made it plain that the Senate will not be browbeaten or coerced into accepting the League of Nations before provisions of the covenant are carefully considered and such amendments added as the highest interests of the nation may demand.

The glee which gladdened the hearts of Democratic Senators over the supposed failure of support for the Knox amendment proved to be premature, and was changed to grief when Senator Knox opened fire on the League and its unreasoning promoters and advocates.

Instead of promoting the uplift of mankind and spreading and establishing the principles of liberty we believe the League of Nations will be an instrument of oppression and will repress the aspirations of the now subject peoples, retard their development and consign them to a state of perpetual subjection to other nations or races.

The world is not ready for permanent peace and will not be until there is an end of burning alive, torturing, and lynching of human beings and until all men and all peoples are free and justice reigns. Until then there will be and should be wars.

NEGRO RACE ASKS FOR INTERNATIONAL CODE

The Daily

Paris, Feb. 21—The Pan-African Congress representing the Negro peoples of six different nations, to-day adopted a resolution for presentation to the peace conference. It proposes that the allied and associated powers establish an international code for th protection of Negroes, similar to the projected labor code; that Negroes be guaranteed the ownership of as much land as can profitably be developed in countries inhabited by them; that slavery, enforced labor and corporal punishment be abolished, except in punishment for crime; that the right be guaranteed to every native child to learn to read and write its own language, and also the language of the trustee nation and that the trustee nation be responsible for medical care and sanitary conditions in Negro countries, without discouraging collective or individual initiative.

U. S. NEGROES TO GO TO AFRICAN CONGRESS

Washington, February 24—The state department announced today that it had instructed the American embassy at Paris to ascertain from the French government whether permission had been given for the holding of a Pan-African congress in France at this time.

The department explained that its attention had been called to a news dispatch from Paris saying such a conference was to be convened and that if such was a fact it desired to ask that the opening date be postponed so as to enable "a limited number of delegates of the colored race from the United States to reach Paris in order to participate."

The French government advised the department several weeks ago that it did not consider the present a favorable time for the Pan-African congress and subsequently the state department announced that it could not issue passports to representatives to such a congress which have been named by several organizations over the country.

Soldiers — 1919
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Walks and Talks

A Daily feature in its Fifteenth Year

BY JULIUS CHAMBERS, F.R.G.S.

WHY THE PARIS PEACE CONGRESS SHIED AT THE RACE QUESTION.

BROOKLYN N Y. EAGLE
MAY 25, 1919

THE race question very nearly broke up the Great Peace Congress and wrecked the League of Nations! It threatened to be a more serious obstacle to peace than Germany's bluff about signing the treaty. Like nice points of precedence at European courts, this alleged dignity, or indignity, toward race makes it appearance at all treaty discussions. It rises, unexpectedly, like the ghost of Banquo! But it should always be looked for and anticipated. Mischief only comes from making an undue fuss about it.

Nobody who has studied the history of racial clashing believes that the race question can be settled by legislation, either international or local. The reason is clear. In the United States—equally on the Pacific Coast and south of Mason and Dixon's line—it is a labor question. The same is true of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, but not of British India or Egypt.

At the Cape of Good hope, racial disturbances first arose between the Portuguese, as discoverers, and the Hottentots in possession. Then came the Dutch and more racial trouble. Riebeek landed at Table Bay and founded Cape Town. A century later, when the British East India Company got posesssion, new racial disputes with the Kaffirs followed. Most of us remember how the Dutch crowded from the Cape into the wilderness, became the Boers, and what a disturbance they made 20 years ago. It was a race war. I could go on for an hour treating of racial controversies that ended in war, and consequent disappointment to the defeated, but the study is easily made by anyone.

* * *

We know somewhat of the race question in this country. About 4,500,000 slaves were freed by Lincoln in 1863 and 12 years later the men who had been in bondage were suddenly, without any educational qualification, converted into voters! It was the most remarkable incident in the history of any nation on earth. It was a political party trick to dominate the conquered section of our country. It was unworthy of the Republican party and one of the dirtiest specimens of legislation ever seen.

Men, like myself, who had been former slaves (with rare exceptions, like Douglas and Bruce), qualified for the ballot. It was an attempt to settle the race problem in the South by legislation, but it only raised it to prominence. Almost as much dissatisfaction was felt in the North as in the South—where the race question is still unsettled.

* * *

Wise men like the late Booker T. Washington went about in the right way. The Hampton Institute set about doing the same thing for native Americans, the Indians, but all the education of 40 universities couldn't make them citizens, while their black contemporaries at Tuskagee, Lincoln and other colleges for negroes were creating desirable citizens. But it was slow and thankless work. A Mississippi roustabout or a pink-stocking negro loafer on the Charleston wharves, neither of whom could read or sign his name, could nullify the vote of one of Mr. Washington's banner students. In the South, it was also a social question as deeply affecting the communities as caste in the Bengal Presidency. The Brahmins were represented by the former slave owners.

The Japanese have had the question of race raised for them in Korea. They claim with much plausibility, that the people of the peninsula are undergoing the usual antagonisms of compulsory civilization. Korea is undoubtedly under better social organization than when it had its own emperor, who was no better than Theodorus of Abyssinia whose conduct became so intolerable that England had to depose him.

"The Hermit Nation" was not a nation in any sense, but consisted of lawless tribes of pirates, assassins and robbers! I wish I could find the notes of an interview with Chaille-Long who was United States Consul-General at Korea, from 1887 to 1889.

* * *

To Americans who justify the intervention of this country in Cuba, it very little argument would be necessary to acquit Japan of the occupation of lawless Korea. Exactly like England in Egypt, when the Japanese got there they couldn't get out!

The inadvisability of using Christianity to keep alive the hatreds of a subjugated people is not debatable. Compulsory assimilation never has (Glencoe, Ireland).

In Japan the low born are ostracised, despite beneficient legislation establishing their equality. England never has attempted to regulate the social strata in India. The negro question in our South is another example, as I have shown.

Racial discrimination can be cured in only one way. Its elimination must be a thing of generations and the only secret is education! It is impossible to agree with well meaning missionaries who are trying to redeem savages.

* * *

Christianity had mighty little to do with abolishing slavery in the United States. Only the other day, I read in a New Orleans journal that "The Church South" of one of the largest Protestant denominations was still standing aloof from "The Church North" on the slavery question! Men like Wendell Phillips, Joshua R. Giddings and Horace Greeley did the actual work—although noble aid was given by Henry Ward Beecher and his sister, Mrs. Stowe. But of the three propagandists first mentioned, at least two were very close to being agnostics in religion.

When a people recognize obedience to law and are capable of self-government, Christianity is a tremendous influence for uplift and moral progress; but how much of it is discoverable in Germany's conduct of the recent horrible war?

Christianity is impotent to settle, or even smooth over, race prejudice. Jesus was a man of Asia, but we look elsewhere for His followers today. An Arab arose at Mecca, more than 600 years later, who understood race prejudice and made it the foundation of the marvelously successful religion of Islam.

Messrs. Trotter and Whaley Before The Foreign Relations Committee

Baltimore Daily Herald
Sept. 1—1919

The Daily Herald adheres religiously to the policy of refusing to be drawn into controversies with men of the race who seem to be working for the same ends, although by different methods, for which this newspaper has dedicated itself. We have a sufficiency and more of the common enemy to fight without turning aside and wasting our energy and strength in broils with each other.

The Negroes of this country, however, cannot maintain silence thus confirming Mr. Wm. Munroe Trotter of Boston and Mr. Allen W. Whaley of anywhere, in their self appointed role as representatives of the race at a hearing before the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate at which hearing press reports say that they uttered foolish and puerile threats.

Everybody knows Mr. Trotter and his inability to permit his brain instead of his pulse to direct his speech, and therefore attaches no seriousness to what he says. But for his arterial circulation to boil over in veiled threats, and these in the name of the race, before a great Committee of the highest legislative body of the government imperatively demands a disclaimer from those of the race who have its real interest at heart. Mr. Allen W. Whaley, originally of South Carolina, formerly of Boston and elsewhere, but, as the reports state, now of New York, represents nobody but Mr. Whaley as does Mr. Trotter.

No Negro, no couple of Negroes nor body of Negroes are authorized to say that "no one could be sure that our land will be a land of peace" by any act of the Negro. It will be a land of peace so far as Negroes are permitted to make it so.

The Negroes of this country do not expect to win their fight for freedom from oppression by physical warfare; they intend to fight all along the line by every means in their power that the law permits hoping to win over to their cause the just and fairminded men of the white race. Their fight would be hopeless and the supremest folly if undertaken by force and they want it stated as emphatically as it is possible to state it that no member of the race speaks with the race's sanction or approval in threatening openly or covertly the use of force in righting the wrongs which we suffer.

Except in the God given right of self defense no man of the race is justified or has the right to speak of force or counsel its use by our people. To use force in self defense, to meet force by force, is to use it in a holy cause and he is a craven and unfit to live who would fail or falter in such a crisis.

Now while the air is filled with rumors of impending race wars and while in a great part of many states and in many communities all over the country feeling is so tense between the races the Trotters and Whaleys of the Negro race and the flannel mouth men of the white race in Congress and in private life ought to be muzzled.

By all means muzzle the Negroes who fight with their mouths or send them where they can put into actual and physical practice their warlike preachments.

TROTTER GETS CASE BEFORE FRENCH PUBLIC

The Baltimore Sun
8-23-19

Proves Value of Persistence—Sends Open Letter to Council of Five—Peace Conference at Paris Made to Know the Truth—Fourteen Millions of America's citizens Will Applaud Effort.

To the Supreme Council of the Five Great Powers, of the Allied and

Associated Nations, Mr. Georges Clem-
ceau, France; President Woodrow
Wilson, United States of America;
Hon. Lloyd George, British Empire;
H. Orlando, Italy; Baron Makino,
Empire of Japan.

Honorable Sirs:

Greetings to the Victors from the National Equal Rights League of the U. S. of A.

In the name of the Colored millions of America we address you in this an Open Letter and Appeal, and for the cause of World Democracy and Permanent World Peace.

From the official records of the Congress of the U. S. of America the House of Representatives Published in the Congressional Record June 29 1918 we quote governmental conditions for 14,000000, Americans.

First: We are the vicitims of civil proscription, socially because of race and color in three-fourths of the States and in the National Capital (Federal territory,) barred from places of public accommodation, recreation and resort; yes, from places within Government buildings.

Second: We are the vicitims of class distinctions based solely on our race and color in public carriers in one-third of the States, segregated even when passengers in interstate travel and with the railroad under the control of the Federal Government.

Third: We are the victims of caste and race prejudice in Government military and naval schools and in officer schools with other citizens solely on the basis of race and color, and in the navy itself, except in the service below deck.

Fourth: We are the victims of proscriptive discrimination based on our race and color, in the executive department of the Federal Government, refused employment in many after appointment by the civil service segregated at work in the appointments of health and comfort.

Fifth: We are the victims of political prosription in one third of the States, even in the election of Federal officials in violation of Federal Constitution, both indirectly by congressional representation based on disfranchisement and directly through intimidation trickery, or State statutes and constitutions.

Sixth: We are the victims in many States, as a consequence of the foregoing civil and political proscription of imposition, robbery, ravishing, mob violence, muder and massacre, because of our race and color, denied the protection of police, sheriffs; denied trial by court and jury, rendered impotent to protect our daughters wives and mothers from violation by white men or murder by the mob.

All these conditions thus declared by the National Colored Liberty Congress assembled at Washington and presented to the Congress by the present speaker of the House of Representatives are still facts.

We quote further from the same Record. Our President Woodrow Wilson now the moral leader and spokesman of the Allie Nations who are resisting German aggression having officially declared that our country has entered the fight for the purpose of democratizing the nations of the world and liberating free peoples everywhere, that we are embarked upon "an enterprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage that we are "fighting for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government" to "make the world at least free' for security for "life and betry" to make the world safe for democracy."

To this add President Wilson's message to his country when the war was won:

"The armistice as signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world—with his word to the French nation in January, 1919 "America in coming into this war thought that all the world had now become conscious that there was a Single Cause of justice and of Liberty for men of every kind and place.

Add also the words in the message of congratulation to President Wilson on the Victory by the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

"I feel sure that at the peace conference we shall be able to co-operate faithfully to promote the reign of peace, within liberty and true democracy throughout the World."

Then add the noble words of the Premier of France Monsieur Clemenceau. to President Wilson on Memorial day for the dead soldiers:

"Those sons of America who succumbed in our common battle for Justice and fought for right repose in our fields where the Liberty of the World was won."

Oh, Honorable Plenipotentiaries of an Agreement for Democracy for all but not your eyes to this awful Disgrace of Democracy."

Honorable Commissioners of Perpetual Peace imagine not that with such scandal on Humanity untouched your peace is just or will endure. There will be no peace secure until the color line in Rights is effaced.

Hear ye our Petition that the same protection of equal rights and life for the ethnical minorities which you require for the Jews in vanquished Austria and restored Poland, you agree in your compact and League of Nations shall be vouchsafed to the Citizens respectively of the Allies' and Associated Powers.

For so long as a woman advances in holy pregatory and be hung with impunity by her heels to the limb of a tree by the mob her abdomen ripped open and the head of her babe crushed under the heels of the lynchers as suffered the late Mary Turner

the world war, the world has not been made a "fit place to live in," nor has frightfulness vanished from the earth with the Prussian empire.

Hear ye the petition of Colored America.

Secrtary and delgate to Paris: 10 Place de Vourse, Paris.

JAS. W. JOHNSON ON WORLD PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Guardian

James W. Johnson, Colored, poet, author, journalist, politician, race leader, employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people as Field Secretary for the past two years, has come out as a journalist and as an employed agent of this Association against "calling the attention of the peace delegates in Paris and to the attention of the world", the treatment which Colored people receive in this United States of America. Let us take up what this intellecually brilliant Colored man has to say as a journalist and, if we have time, something he has to say as a secretary of the N. A. A| C. P.

At first, journalistically, he made one admission in favor of the program adopted by the National Equal Rights League and others. He said—"It would have been all very well to have two or three men chosen to go in a sort of advisory capacity (negative) to use every possible means of bringing pressure to bear on the peace delegates." That was the true Colored blood in Mr. Johnson speaking. Had he stopped then he would have not been so disloyal to his race.

But Mr. Johnson then proceeds to condemn the movement because so many Colored Americans are going, and he does so because "All these delegates have been chosen for the specific purpose of going to place before the representatives of the different nations the wrongs and injustices suffered by the American Negro.' But why should Mr. Johnson begin by approving the sending of two or three Colored men to "use every possible means of bringing pressure to bear on the peace delegates", and oppose a larger number, and for what should they "bring pressure to bear on the peace delegates" if not the "wrongs and injustices suffered" by their race? What is the difference between "placing before the representatives of the different nations the wrongs and injustices suffered by the American Negro" and "using every possible means of bringing pressure to bear on the peace delegates?" We pause for a reply.

But Mr. Johnson proceeds to state that the reason for this error (?) is "ignorance," Yes, "ignorance of world conditions and world questions!!"

Then Mr. Johnson dramatically asserts that the "Negro problem in the U. S." is a "national and not an international question," when no one is talking of the "Negro Problem" but of world democracy as an avowed aim of the war.

Then Mr. Johnson declares with remarkable cock-suredness that the delegations of England, France and Italy would "not dare broach it at the peace table," which Mr. Johnson is sure would settle the matter ,for he adds an important odmission, that the U. S. delegates "would not voluntarily bring it up." He conjures up the most formidable obstruction to relief for his own race by the positive assertion that not even China and Japan, whom he admits may possibly protest discrimination against Asiatics" would so far violate international precedent and courtesy as to bring up at the peace table a matter which will be regarded a domestic question," etc.

Well! Poor Colored America. She was a part of the world and in for a share of the "world democracy" when the fighting and dying was to be done, but now Mr. Johnson of the Colored race rules her as outside the world as far as world democracy goes! Poor Colored America!

Mr. Johnson even goes on to say that democracy for the natives of Africa can be considered, it is "international," but "democracy for the people of African descent in the U. S. A is not "international and so has no recognized place at the peace table." And Mr. Johnson is a Colored American.

Mr. Johnson even goes so far as to declare (for Mr. Johnson is dead sure of everything that bars the cause of his race from consideration) that the "cases of subject races whose rights have not been written into the laws of the nations to which they belong naturally go for consideration before an international tribunal," but not where they have legal rights, as if it was any more a breach of "courtesy" between nations to dictate what shall be done by any nation within its borders in one case than in the other.

But away with all this sort of stuff. Away with one of our own race giving our enemies learned reasons why we should not be included in the new "democracy for every man." Away with all this technicalism and camouflage thrown up as obstacles in the way of seeking a relief we are justified in claiming by the announced purposes of this war.

There never has been a war like this one before, never a world-war for a moral object, a war based as Kelly Miller says on the "rights of the weaker man." There are no hard and fast precedents of international red-tape for this world peace conclave. This is a time to make precedents, to make new rules. The war was waged for world democracy, for the "right of those who submit to laws to have a voice in those laws." It waswaged to "make the world a fit and safe place to live in."

There is but one race-loyal attitude for any Colored American to take in regard to the world peace conference and it is that the U. S. A. is part of the world, and therefore Colored people in the U. S. A. should have at the hands of the peace delegates what they and the world were promised as an incentive for supporting and fighting in the war, "democracy" and a "fit and safe place to live in."

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Talk about the treatment of Colored Americans having no place at the peace table, if not then, the cry of world democracy was a sham and delusion. The American Irish are ask that Ireland be made free which is an internal matter with Great Britain, The American Labor Unionists, the American Woman Suffragists, the Jews are all to seek rights denied, at Versailles, why should a Colored American argue so learnedly that his race shall be barred from consideration?

Why should James W. Johnson oppose his race carrying its propaganda to the place where are gathered the envoys of the civilized world on the errand of a new world. Can there be any new world, if as Mr. Johnson dogmatically declares, the most brutal degradation of human beings cannot be considered at Versailles if those human beings have nominal rights at home.

N Y C TRIBUNE
JUNE 23, 1919

Negroes Appeal to "Big 5"

American Race Petitioners Ask Equal Rights

PARIS, June 22.—William Trotter, of Boston, secretary of the race petitioners to the peace conference, having been refused an audience by President Wilson, has written an open letter to the supreme council of the five great powers where negro men are alleged to have been "victims" of undemocratic class distinction.

The petition says that now that the war fought to democratize the world has been won and colored men have done their share in winning it they should receive such equal rights as will be given the ethnical minorities in Austria.

Dr. S. D. Redmond, Of Mississippi, Sails For France

The Daily Herald

Boston, Feb. 28.—Dr. S. D. Redmond of Jackson, Miss, Sailed February 28th from Boston Mass. on the Princess Juliana for the great World Peace Conference at Paris, France, where he will act as special correspondent forseveral periodicals. Dr. Redmond is a profound scholar, writer, financier and an enthusiast in all matters pertaining to racial uplift; has been delegate to four Republican National Conventions; is o great campaigner, and one of the only two men of color granted passports by the State Department this year. It was stated on Dr. Redmond's application for passport that he had been elected to the Pan-African Congress.

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son Wins Fight To Internationalize Germany's Colonies

The Constitution 1-30-19

British Imperial War Cabinet Accepts the President's Plan in Spite of Energetic Protests From Representatives of the Dominions.

GRAVEST PROTESTS MADE BY AUSTRALIA AND BY SOUTH AFRICA

British War Cabinet, After Giving Formal Adhesion to Plan, Finds That It Is Beset by Many Difficulties—Under Wilson's Plan League of Nations Will Administer Colonies.

London, Thursday, January 30.—The British imperial war cabinet has accepted President Wilson's theory of internationalization as applied to the captured German colonies, notwithstanding energetic protests from the representatives of the dominions, says The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent.

"These protests," says the correspondent, "have been of the gravest character. The South African representatives believe acceptance will give the greatest encouragement to the rebel element in South Africa which it ever has received during British administration. The Australian delegates fear that Australian public opinion will regard it as extremely unsatisfactory and inexplicable. The dominion representatives generally, though very reticent, are greatly perturbed."

What Wilson Proposes.

The Daily Mail cites Arabia and Mesopotamia as instances where possibly the inhabitants are capable of self-determination and would have their wishes put into effect by the league of nations.

Regarding safeguards under which the mandatories would administer the countries whose people are not ripe for self-determination, The Daily Mail says President Wilson proposes that the safeguards shall be settled by the peace conference or the league of nations, they being varied according to local conditions.

"President Wilson doubtless has before him," the correspondent continues, "the principles of the British colonial administration as those which the league must enforce by safeguard and the British view appears to be that under this system, while formal adhesion is given to President Wilson's theory, the right of government by mandatory power will not differ in effect from the British imperial conception. This view induced the imperial cabinet to accept President Wilson's plan, but an examination into the steps to be taken for putting it into effect already reveals the gravest difficulties."

Of Paramount Importance.

"It involves three difficulties of paramount importance—first, who is to pay for the deevlopment of the territory; second, what rules regarding tariffs are to be observed, and third, are the mandatory to be allowed to exclude people or capital they do not wish to enter?

"President Wilson believes all these can be settled by separate consideration of the case of each territory. He even foresees th possibility of the league having revenue derived from constituent members which might be spent in developing lands which it will nominally own.

POLK FEARED NEGROES WOULD TELL PARIS OF LYNCHINGS HERE

N Y C CALL

FEBRUARY 4, 1919

PASSPORTS DENIED DELEGATES TO PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS BECAUSE OF PUBLICITY, CHARGE

Fear that the delegates to the pan-African congress at Paris would tell the story of Negro lynchings, "Jim Crow" laws and discrimination against the black race in the United States to the peace conference caused the State Department to refuse them passports.

This charge is circulating in progressive Negro circles. It is pointed out that the State Department's declaration that the French government was opposed to the holding of the pan-African congress is refuted by a cablegram from W. E. B. Du Bois, official representative in Paris of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which read:

"Clemenceau permits pan-African conference February 12, 13, 14. North, South America, West Indies, Africa, represented. Two of our delegates—Haiti, Liberia—sit in peace conference."

The State Department declared, in refusing to issue the passports:

"The department is in a position to state that the French government has not been approached on the subject, but does not consider this a favorable time to hold such a conference. In the circumstances the department will be unable to grant passports to persons desiring to proceed to Paris for the purpose of attending such a congress."

The purpose of the Pan-African Congress was to urge upon the peace delegates the internationalization of the former German colonies in Africa.

Last week President Wilson proposed the internationalization of the colonies, and the subject was discussed at great length before the peace conference. The subject was no longer a burning issue, so it is difficult to see how the State Department could have decided that the French government did not consider the present time favorable for the discussion of the announced objects of the Pan-African League. It must have been intuition, as the department expressly says that the French government had not been approached on the matter before Washington refused to give passports to the Negro delegates.

Among those who were refused passports by order of the State Department were Monroe Trotter, editor of the weekly Boston Guardian, and Ida Wells Barnett of Chicago, a veteran campaigner in the Negro cause. Perry Howard of the Baltimore Herald, the only colored man's daily newspaper, was refused permission to go, although a journalist, and Mme. C. J. Walker had her request denied "because she was a woman."

Rev. Jernigin, president of the National Race Congress, states that he could have obtained a passport for himself, but did not want to get any special favors apart from the rest of the Negro delegation.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois left for Paris toward the end of last November on the Orizaba as a journalist representing the Crisis, which he edits, as the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. On behalf of the association, he tried to have a Pan-African Congress called to assist the peace conference in settling the question of the former German colonies, and submitted a memorandum on it to Col. E. M. House of the American delegation.

DR. DUBOIS AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Planet 2-1-19

Mr. Walter F. White, Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been kind enough to send us a communication relative to the rather remarkable attitude of that distinguished American scholar, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who is now in Paris.

It tends to clear up the situation so to speak, and it also enables us to speak with authority as to his aims and attitude. We desire to discuss the points in Mr. White's letter and to show wherein we differ, relative to the position that he and the great influential organization with which he is connected occupy.

Mr. White states that we stated that Dr. DuBois does not represent the American Negro. We are of the opinion that in his letter, he confirms this when he states that he was sent by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. That great organization which is doing so much for our people in this country is composed of white and colored people.

It is not a Negro organization in any sense of the word. A delegate sent by it cannot, upon the basis of self-determination be a representative of the colored people of the United States of America, clothed with specific authority to represent any of them unless an organization specifically Negro (colored) from bottom to top clothed him with the authority and authorized the issuance to him of credentials for such a purpose.

To argue otherwise would be to stand upon the platform laid down by our enemies, who essay to speak for us without consulting us. We beg leave to emphasize and assert that President Wilson and his associate representatives at the Peace Conference can better set up the claim to represent the colored people of the United States than can Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and others like him, who are now in Paris.

The reason for this is that the United States peace delegates represent the people of the United States, irrespective of race, color or previous condition of servitude and for this reason they can claim a title and assert an authority that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois does not claim to possess.

He could not possess it unless he had received this authority direct from the colored people themselves. This is why we asserted that Rev. Dr. W. H. Jernigan, of Washington is the only person now in Paris, so far as we know, who has even the color of right to represent the colored people of the United States of America.

There are others here who have a similar color of right, but thanks to the Department of State they are now at home waiting for passports that will never come to them. But Mr. White enlightens us as to why Dr. DuBois went to Paris, France. He went there to gather first hand material for a history of the Negro in the Great War, and as a correspondent of the New York Crisis. As he is a historian, this seems proper. As a writer, he has no superior in this country and as a historian, he ranks with the best in the land. But neither of these positions relieve him of the charge of acting in a private capacity and not as the accredited representative of more than ten millions of colored people in the United States of America.

Mr. White says that as representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored

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People he was sent for the purpose of bringing all pressure possible to bear on the delegates at the peace table in the interest of the colored people of the United States and of the world.

Is Mr. Walter F. White correct in **meaning the purpose for which Dr. DuBois was sent to France by the National Assocation for the Advancement of Colored People? If he is correct, why did he send us a copy of a pamphlet containing the speeches delivered by Messrs. Horace Meyer Kallen and James Weldon Johnson, the lattr being Field Secretary of the great organization under discussion?**

Mr. Kallen, among other things, says:

"In the League of Nations is the hope and security of the black man in Africa no less than of the white man in Europe."

We do not know where in any of his statements that he makes a specific reference to the down-trodden, persecuted black man in this country. He is looking after the interests of the black man over yonder with no reference to the black man right here.

This is why William Monroe Trotter, Ida B. Wells Barnett, E. W. Moore, John R. Hawkins, W. H. Jernigan, A. C. Powell, J. Milton Waldron, Harry C. Smith and a host of others wanted delegates with specific authority and powers in Paris to speak for them.

But to emphasize our position and to show that either Mr. Walter F. White, Assistant Secretary, is mistaken or that Mr. James Weldon Johnson is "out of tune" with the organization that he assays to represent as Field Secretary, we quote from this same pamphlet that Mr. Walter F. White sent to us. On page fourteen, Mr. James Weldon Johnson is quoted as follows:

"We ought to know more about Africa, and if we did we would not be ashamed of it but proud of it. A knowledge of its history would give the background which would enable the Negro to hold up his head among the peoples of the world. And it is only just that in the settlement to follow the war provisions should be made to secure the soil of Africa and the resources thereof for the benefit primarily of the natives; and for the establishment of governments that may insure them self-determination as rapidly as possible."

Mr. Johnson puts himself on record as not being in favor of self-determination at once for the Africans, although they have had an organized form of government among themselves for many centuries. They are devoid of many of the vices of civilized nations. The most noticeable virtue is that they tell the truth. He says further:

"But the main interest of the Advancement Association, notwithstanding its broad sympathies for all oppressed peoples, is not in Africa and Africans, but in America and colored Americans. And the Advancement Association knows enough to realize that the problem of the Negro in the United States is not going to be settled around the peace table at Versailles. It knows that the Powers of Europe are not going to do very much, even if they could, to change the laws and the disregard of laws in Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi."

If Mr. White is correct in his statement, then Mr. Johnson is incorrect in his declaration. But Mr. Johnson goes further than this when he says:

"And so, although the Advancement Association is willing to accomplish as much as is possible by bringing Africa, which is an international question, before this international body, it realizes that the fight for the democratic rights of the American Negro must be fought at close quarters right here at home.

Mr. Johnson asserts that the Advancement Association is battling for the rights of the black people in Africa and that it will confine itself to contending on this side of the Atlantic for the rights and privileges of the colored people in this country. All we are after presenting to our readers is, "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." We weary of this deception, this making people believe one thing when it is another.

Mr. James Weldon Johnson is not a diplomat. He is "brutally frank" but he "speaks out in the meeting," so to speak and talks in language that the common people can understand. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is in Paris, France looking after the Africans and not the colored people of the United States of America. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People over here is looking after the interests of the Negroes of the United States of America.

Mr. Johnson defines this and says plainly that he agrees with President Wilson, Dr. R. R. Moton and others that the race question in the United States has no place and should not be discussed at the Peace Conference in France. Here is his language:

"In fact, the fight for democracy for native Africans and the fight for democracy for people of African descent in the United States are not on the same plane. The truth of the matter is, the question of the democratic rights of the American Negro has no recognized place at the peace table. The Negro in the United States is not a subject race and does not accept the status of a subject race. He is a citizen of the United States, with all the rights of American citizenship guaranteed him by the Constitution.

"Subject races all over the world are today struggling to have certain **rights of citizenship written for them in the laws of the nations to which they bear allegiance; therefore their cases naturally go for consideration before the international tribunal which is now assembling. But the American Negro is contending for the fulfillment of rights already guaranteed him by the Constitution and for the impartial interpretation and application of existing laws."**

We do not propose to analyze Mr. James Weldon Johnson's logic at this time. We shall leave our readers to do this. We deem it wise to remark that there is another "school of thought" on this question. That school believes that representative colored men from the United States should be in Paris, to sound out the delegates to the Peace Conference to the end that public sentiment might be created among the nations of the world and that public sentiment might react upon the Government of the United States and that the Government might be forced to accord to its own citizens of color all of the rights and privileges that it was demanding that other countries should accord to people under the control of the respective governments.

There has never been a time when other nations were more active into probing into the internal affairs of their neighbors than now. It would be absurd and hypocritical for the American delegation to be demanding fair treatment for the Jews in Russia, the Armenians in Turkey, the Irish in Ireland and the Poles in Germany, while oblivious to the just complaints of the Negroes in the United States of America.

We accept the statement of Mr. Walter F. White that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has not gone to Paris as a representative of the United States Government. He has no need so to do. His position is in accord with the Department of State, the Department of (in) Justice and last but not least that world chieftain, His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

He represents the position of the United States Government, if not the Government itself. Dr. DuBois, according to Mr. James Weldon Johnson believes that the wrongs of the colored people of the United States of America have no place at the Peace Conference. Certainly this is illuminating information and we are frank enough to say that we appreciate the kindness of our esteemed representative of that great New York organization in giving us first hand information which will enable us to make no mistake in our statements in the future.

Summed up, it means that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is in Paris in the interest of the Negroes of Africa, while Dr. W. H. Jernigan, as we understand it, is in Paris, in the interest of the Negroes of the United States of America. Certainly, this is a distinction with a difference. Selah.

JOHNSON WILL FOLLOW WILSON IN LEAGUE TOUR

Cleveland Plain Dealer 8-29-19

Californian Leads the Fight Against Treaty; President Speaks in Columbus Thursday.

AFRICAN MANDATE URGED

Clevelander Presents Case of Kameruns to Senate Committee.

BY BEN F. ALLEN.

Plain Dealer Bureau,
38 Post Building,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

President Wilson will open his trans-continental tour to win a decisive popular verdict for the world peace treaty at Columbus next Thursday night.

From Columbus the president will go to Indianapolis and then west to the Pacific coast, returning to Washington by the southern route, it was announced at the White House late today. The trip will take a month instead of the twenty-five days originally planned.

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The single Ohio speech will be at Columbus. Today Cleveland and Cincinnati, both under consideration, were dropped from the list.

The fight against ratification of the treaty, according to revised plans, is to center around Senator Hiram Johnson of California, avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1920.

Agree on Johnson.

At a conference of Johnson supporters today it was agreed that Senator Johnson should be placed in the limelight as the chief baiter of President Wilson, by the eight senators forming the "battalion of death."

The plan is for Senator Johnson to answer every speech made by the president. It was stated that "the feelings of all hand are to be spared."

The California senator opened his campaign in Baltimore tonight, charging that the treaty was "simply an instrument covering up the greed and rapaciousness of the four powers who had reached out as never before to grab territory and other possessions."

Tomorrow in the senate Senator Knox of Pennsylvania will go the limit of argument for the killing of the entire treaty.

Playing With Fire.

The attacks by Senator Johnson on the four great powers associated with the United States during the war have provoked a feeling of great uneasiness in official quarters here, among Republicans as well as Democrats. The fear is expressed that Johnson's course will serve to stir up national enmities that may be hard to wipe out.

Indications are that a number of Republican senators shortly will make known in spectacular fashion that they do not agree in any way with the course of Senator Johnson.

Today the foreign relations committee heard representatives of the colored races.

Objection was voiced to the treaty because it does not provide for equality of the races. Dr. Joseph T. Thomas of Cleveland informed the committee the treaty should be amended because the Kamerun section of Africa was to be administered under a French mandate. He argued the mandate should be given to the United States.

William Monroe Trotter, clergyman, of Boston, represented the National Equal Rights League and argued for equal rights of races.

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Peace Matters

SELF DETERMINATION

THE QUESTION in the minds of the thinkers of all of darker races is, Are we always to be wards of the white race? Is there no hope in the present or in the future of applying the principles of self-determination to us? Should not the people in Africa have an opportunity of developing unhindered by the now dominant races? These are the pivotal questions that should have found place in the recent peace conference held in Versailles. If this august body has failed to take into consideration the many vital questions directly concerning all people not classed under the heading "white," their effots to build upon paper a covenant strong enough to guarantee everlasting peace was in vain and the paper on which it was written as worthless as was the treaties and international laws that were supposed to govern Germany and the allies in their late titanic struggle.

THERE WERE AT THE DIFFERENT CONGRESSES men of mighty brain who could peer into the future and draw vivid pictures of what was to be, men who could paint with the deepest colors pictures of the inhumanity of man to man, men who could write volumes about the cruelties practiced upon the weak and ignorant by the so-called civilized Caucasians. But were they heard? Did their voices rise above and beyond the auditorium in which they met? What action, if any, did representatives of the big powers take to make the road to self-determination less rocky?

PERHAPS WE HAVE DEPENDED TOO MUCH on the other fellow fighting our battles for us. The axiom is as good today as it was the day it was written, "If you want anything well done do it yourself." And so it is the duty of some among us to always be on the firing line always protesting against every form of injustice. There is nothing so potent as light. Spread through our newspapers, through the ministers, through public speakers, the details of every injustice, and it will sooner or later awaken in the breasts even of the most hard-hearted that spirit of fair play that must dominate if there is to be peace on earth, good will toward men. If there is no longer honor among men there is no honor among nations, and if there is no honor among nations of what avail was the peace conference?

JAPANESE ARE NOT WHITE; they are yellow, and must be classed with the other dark races. Does anyone think for a moment that she will not be heard in world matters? Would other powers attempt to rough it over them, believing that united they stand and that might makes right? No. Japan demonstrated in her war with Russia that she was able to take care of herself, and she has given every evidence since that she is capable of doing just that thing.

THERE ARE TWELVE MILLIONS OF US here in the United States, and as a part and parcel of the American people we expected no special favors or legislation at the hands of the peace representatives. Our grievances are purely local and as such must be treated locally. But we are interested in our people living in other lands. We do want to know what is to become of the millions of our kind in Africa. We do ask that they be given an opportunity to govern themselves when through the introduction of modern schools they become fitted to rule and be ruled by their own.

WE DO WANT TO KNOW, if the United States can interest herself about other nations, why more attention is not paid to developing Liberia? Sentiment is one thing, putting your shoulder to the wheel and making things move is another. Liberia needs financial assistance. We can give billions to other less deserving nations. Why close our purse to them?

FROM AN AMERICAN white man's point of view—at least a large sprinkling of them—black is an unlucky color, and they shun it as much as possible, though through the veins of perhaps one-half of them flows more or less of this tainted blood. The advancement of the darker people under favorable circumstances is little less than wonderful. What it has taken the white man centuries to accomplish we have accomplished in half the time. Can it be that we are held in ignorance and subjugation merely as a matter of self-defense? Does the white man fear to cross swords with the black man in the game called higher civilization? Fortunately we are not easily disconcerted, and it is ours to see a bright tomorrow just beyond the hill.

REPRESENTING DARK RACES

5-24-19

The Chicago Defender.

Reading left to right—M. B. Dunbar of Liberia and Certellium Guilbaud of Haiti, who are in attendance at the Peace Conference now in session at Versailles, France. These statesmen are active in protecting the interest of their respective countries regarding policies set forth by the League of Nations. The Haitien representative has requested the Conference to ask the withdrawal of the 1,100 U. S. marines who have been in control of the Haitien government since 1915.

AFRICA LOOKS TO U. S. FOR PROTECTION

The Journal and Guide 5-17-19

Pan-African Congress Asks Peace Conference For Code Of Laws That Will Safeguard African Natives

A Paris dispatch to the Associated Negro Press says:

"The Pan-African Congress has forwarded to the Peace Conference resolutions calling for the establishment by the Allied and associated nations of a code of laws for the international protection of the natives of Africa and the establishment of a permanent bureau of the league of nations to oversee the political, social and economic welfare of the natives; also the rights of the natives to participate in their government as fast as their education permits, with the view that eventually Africa shall be ruled by the consent of the Africans.

Further resolutions propose that the land and resources shall be held in trust for the natives, that concessions be regulated to prevent the exploitation of the natives and that schools be developed. They demand of the league of nations greater security of property and "equitable representation in all the international institutions of the league of nations.

These resolutions were adopted after a series of meetings at which W. E. B. DuBois first presented resolutions criticizing the British control of land in Africa and demanding that the land be held in trust for the natives, that schools be established and that property rights be recognized throughout Africa. This brought a protest from the French Negroes, who were certain that France was treating the Negro equitably, giving him rights practically on a par with the whites.

The final resolution was couched in more general terms and was reported by the committee, which is made up of Roscoe Conklin Simmons, of Chicago; W. E. B. DuBois, of New York; the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, of Washington; Dr. John Hope, president of Morris College; J. R. Archer, former mayor of Battersea, London, and the following French delegates: Deputy Blais Diagne, Deputy Candace, of Guadeloupe; Deputy Boisneuf, Deputy Annemarie Adrian and Deputy Layrosilliere.

Among the Americans present were Major Joel Spingarn and several officers and Young Men's Christian Association workers. An address was made by Charles Edward Russell last Thursday.

TROTTER BRINGS FRENCH MESSAGE

7-19-19

Bostonian Arrives From Paris Laden With Documents, Declares Leader

New York, N. Y., July 18.—William Monroe Trotter, who for several months has been in Versailles and Paris, France, seeking to get a declaration of principles regarding our Race before the peace conference, arrived in this city Tuesday on the transport Espagne. He was met by a delegation consisting of Prof. Allen W. Whaley, A. B. Humphrey, Revs. Byron Gunner, R. D. Jonas, W. S. Holder, and Oscar Benson, reporter out of the New York office of the Chicago Defender. The large amount of documents and newspapers carried by Mr. Trotter caused his detention for a few hours upon the orders of government officials, who demanded an examination on the gound that they feared he was bringing into the country foreign propaganda.

Fought for Race

During Mr. Trotter's stay in France he was accorded unlimited space in the French newspapers to plead the cause of his Race in America. This was done in the hope that a favorable impression might be created to induce members of the peace conference to stipulate in the league treaty a clause asking for the abolition of race prejudice and petty discrimination known only to the American people. His writings were translated and published in several different languages. Trotter

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS IN SESSION

The Detroit News 1-10-19

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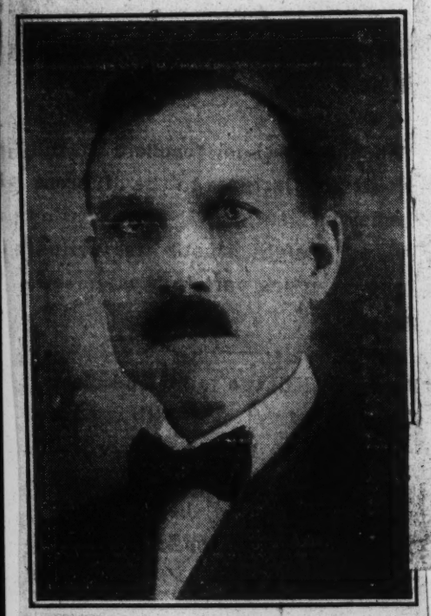
sent several petitions personally to President Wilson.

Prejudice Rejected

The efforts on the part of American white soldiers to spread race prejudice throughout France was a failure, Mr. Trotter said. The French people, he declared, have been fully impressed with the injustices heaped upon us in this country and have expressed their willingness to aid us in seeking justice and full democracy. Mr. Trotter was given a rousing welcome at Mother Zion Church, and all Harlem bowed to him as a "man of deeds."

Attorney Perry W. Howard, of Jackson, Miss., a political leader of his state and president of the National Negro Bar Association, sailed on the Lapland Saturday, the 25 for France as the accredited representative of the Baltimore Herald and to make report for that paper and other American publications touching the proceedings of the Peace Conference and the demobilization of the colored troops now on French or German soil.

The Detroit News 12-28-19



Mr. Howard is one of the brightest men of the race and his visit to France at this time is likely to be of vast benefit to the colored people, both here and abroad. In addition to his official credential Mr. Howard bears letters from officers of the courts of State of Mississippi, and from the foremost practitioners at the bar, testifying to his high standing as a citizen and to his professional and business reliability.

skins and texture of their hair. M. Caudace, French deputy, and Blaise Diagne, high commissioner, are considered to have the best legal minds in France, and on all questions having to do with the interests of the French.

The French citizens whose picture appear here represent political positions of prominence in the government of their country and in free France men are recognized on merit and ability rather than upon the color of their government their counsel is sought. The delegates present are as follows: (1) M. Caudace, French deputy; (2) Blaise Diagne, high commissioner, deputy and president of the congress; (3) Roscoe Conkling Simmons; (4) Hon. C. B. King, secretary of state, Liberia; (5) M. Boiesnuf, French deputy; M. Layrosielle, French deputy; (7) Reginsmanset, French colonial officer (8) Sen. Dunlear, member of the peace conference; (9) W. E. B. Du Bois, secretary; (10) John Hope, Atlanta; (11) Mrs. Gibbs-Hunt, assistant secretary.

NO PASSPORTS.

The Richmond Planet 2-13-19

It is now officially announced that none of the delegates or alleged delegates to the Peace Conference from the various organizations in this country will be granted passports to France. It seems that they are having enough trouble with the regular delegates already there, without having any more on the ground to cause trouble.

This is a practical way to look at the matter, but President E. W. Moore Columbus, O., President W. H. Jernigan, of Washington, D. C. and Editor William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, Massachusetts will no doubt voice their disapproval at a future meeting of their respective organizations.

For our own part, we must admit that we are "lost" in these evidences of an apparent disregard of the fundamental rights of a citizen. We are free and yet we are not free. We are entitled to certain rights and privileges, but we are not accorded these rights and privileges. The war has brought us benefits and it has brought too radical curtailments of rights and privileges.

We are represented in Paris by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and we are not represented in Paris by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. That distinguished leader's lips are sealed so far as our rights and privileges in this country are concerned. He is busily engaged in representing the Africans of the German colonies, who need no representative.

Many of them are keener witted than many of ourselves, but we have volunteered without any request upon their part to represent them, while those of us who asked to be represented and that the denial of rights and privileges in this country should be made the source of comment and discussion in the Peace Conference are not even considered.

But there is a hereafter to all of this. We must trust the President and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Dr. R. R. Moton, Roscoe Conkling Simmons and any others that may have been sent by the Administration.

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Peace Matters

JAPANESE TOO PROUD TO TAKE INFERIOR RANKING WITH NATIONS OF WORLD

The Montgomery Advertiser

Makino Declares His People Not Too Proud to Fight, But No Asiatic Nation Would Be Happy in League Where Race Discrimination Is Maintained

FEARS RESULT OF PLAIN STATEMENT

Discussing Plea of Japan, Says Race Feels It Is Entitled to Frank Admission That Principal of Equality and Justice Is Fundamental Tenet

(Associated Press)

PARIS, April 2.—No Asiatic nation could be happy in a League of Nations in which sharp racial discrimination is maintained, Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation to the peace conference, declared in a statement to The Associated Press on the position of Japan.

"We are not too proud to fight," the Baron said, "but we are too proud to accept a place of admitted inferiority in dealing with one or more associate nations. We want nothing but simple justice."

Japan is glad to join a League of Nations to maintain peace and order, the Baron added.

Japan does not wish, he continued, to force her laborers as immigrants on any associate countries and recognizes that this question is one for each nation to deal with itself.

Japan feels that it is entitled to a frank admission by the allies that the principal of equality and justice is a foundamental tenet of the League of Nations, the Baron continued, Japan sees difficulties in the way of a permanent and successful operation of the league, the Baron asserted, unless the contracting parties enter it with mutual respect.

"You ask me for a plain and frank statement of the position of Japan. Well, I am tempted to ask you a question in reply.

Fears Distortion.

"Do you think it possible for me to say anything that will not be wilfully distorted and misinterpreted by those who have so long and so persistently sought to clog the efforts of my country, to ascribe to her motives she has never had and to malign her at every turn? Let us see.

"As to the United States, Japan has a very sincere, abiding and affectionate regard. We owe to her our place in the world, that is to say, the civilized world. Perhaps I should not altogether agree to that phrase because, you know and every one should know, that Japan has enjoyed a civilization all her own for many ages It was a civilization born of the highest sense of honor, of the sense which the west could not understand nor appreciate because we had lived apart as a hermit nation.

"When through the expedition of Commodore Perry and the efforts of Townsend Harris (first American consul general to Japan), we joined, if I may say so, the league of nations of the world, we took a new ambition, which was to interpret the civilization of the western nations which we had studied and recognized as better, although not all were more honorable than our own.

NEGRO PEACE DELEGATES

The Savannah News 1-19

The discussion regarding Negro delegates to Versailles, now going the rounds of the newspapers, has served to put the status of those now being elected by various organizations thruout the country in very clear light, both as to the possible influence they may exert and the recognition they may receive from the accredited representatives of the several great nations to be represented there.

Out of all this discussion has come the following, which appears to be a logical and fair resume of the situation:

1, Such delegates will have no hearing, because, as the Atlanta Independent aptly puts it, "Their grievance is domestic and national, and an international court or assembly will be without jurisdiction." This body is to deal with international affairs only.

2. It would be disrespectful to America to have outsiders treat with other than her accredited delegates on any matter.

3. It will embarrass our own representatives in impressing upon other delegates and the assembly that we are divided at home, or that we mistake the nature and scope of the conference.

4. It reminds us that we have not exausted our remedies for redressing our wrongs here at home—a very common principle of law.

5. It will prejudice our case at home if an attempt is made and such delegates fail to get a hearing before the conference.

6. That these selections are not representative of the race any way, having been selected in very narrow circles and not having been selected by any nation wide organization.

7. That after all such persons can be little more than "Lobbyists," as some one has said, and very poor ones at that, because of their little acquaintance with the routine, purpose, vision and tendency of the conference; and with the peoples, policies and languages there.

SUBJECT RACES VS. DEMOCRACY.

The Atlanta Independent

It is passing strange to the Independent that in a great republic like the United States there is such a thing as subject races; but that that is true there can be no doubt. The New York World a few days ago in commenting upon race riots, declared that no subject race in Europe was so mistreated as the Negro in America. It declared that we shed crocodile tears over the oppression of the Poles, the Irish, the Czecho-Slovaks and other subject peoples when right within our own country, the Negro is treated infinitely worse. And the World is not the only great cosmopolitan paper in this country that acknowledges that we have subject races in America. 8-2-19

By a subject race is meant a people deprived of its civil, industrial and political rights—a race discriminated against on account of color or condition.

No one who knows conditions in America questions the truthfulness of this proposition—and yet we call ourselves a great republic—democracy where "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The United States considers itself the hope of the world. A few days ago in an address made by President Wilson he contended that America must enter the league of nations because she was the hope of the world—that the world looked up to America for leadership. If that is true, it seems to us that America should first get her house in order; for a great republic to have within her borders subject races in a great republic, which proclams to be the hope and leader of the world, is a gross contradiction.

The race riots, burnings and lynchings, which are going on in this country, are due to the fact that one race is endeavoring to make a subject race of another.

It is true that the American republic is a democracy in theory, but in actual practice it falls far short. The theory of our government is that all men are equal before the law; they have a right to participate in government and choose those who make and execute the laws, but everybody knows that twelve million people in this country are denied that right. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States have been a dead letter in this country for fifty years. In the south the Negro is practically disfranchised. His right to vote is a negligible quantity. He may be permitted to do so when there is no danger of affecting some great issue by reason of his vote, but when there is a vital issue that might effect the candidate that the opposite race wants elected, he has no more show than a Hottentot in Africa.

Many theories have been advanced as to the solution of the problems of the races; there is only one remedy that will settle it—and that is simple justice. Let every man stand equal before the law and given a free ballot and a fair count, and the race problem is practically solved.

MAJOR MOTON LEAVES FRANCE IN ADVANCE OF PEACE CONFERENCE

The Guardian

MAKES HIS REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO COL. HOUSE, THE TEXAN, AND SHOWS UP IN BOSTON WHILE PRELIMINARIES ARE UNDER WAY.

1-25-19

Admits To Have Been Absolutely Mum On Rights of Colored Americans.—Makes Pathetic Showing As Custodian of Race Interests.

(Boston Herald, Jan. 22, 1919.)

Maj. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, yesterday reached Boston from France on the steamship Canada, having been sent by President Wilson and Secretary Baker on a special mission relative to disposition of Germany's colonies in Africa and matters generally affecting the Negro race. While in France Dr. Moton was in conference with Col. House, Gen. Pershing and other officials. His investigations required 1500 miles of motor travel. Dr. Moton said he had been given to understand that Negro soldiers proved excellent fighters and in other ways had made good.

The Independent

ASHLAND KY ~~DEMOCRAT~~ MAY 9 1919

REPRESENT AFRICAN REPUBLIC AT PARI

C. B. D. King, above, and M. B. Dunbar.

Liberia, little African republic, is represented at the peace conference by two ~~colored~~ men, C. B. D. King, secretary of state, and M. B. Dunbar. Their country has one seat at the table and the men have alternated in representing their people. Liberia is located on the west coast of Africa and has an area of 40,000 square miles, about that of Gautemala.

NEGROES DEMAND RACE AMENDMENT

The Constitution 8-29-19

Ask That Treaty Be Changed to Assure Equality—Threaten Trouble Unless Given Better Treatment.

Washington, August 28.—Asking for an amendment to the peace treaty so as to provide for racial equality, a delegation of negroes speaking for the National Equal Rights league, told the senate foreign relations committee today that serious trouble might be expected unless better treatment were accorded negroes in the United States.

"The black man has given notice," said A. Whaley, a New York negro, "that what he has suffered in the past will not be endured in the future. He means business now. There can be no compromise."

William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, secretary of the league, voicing a similar opinion, said the "oppression" of the negro in America was reaching a point where no one could be sure "that our land will be a land of peace."

Neither witness was questioned as to what he had in mind by these declarations. Only five of the seventeen committee members, all of them republicans, attended the meeting.

An amendment to give the United States a mandatory over the Kamerun, a German colony in Africa, was requested by Joseph T. Thomas, a negro of Cleveland, Ohio, representing the National Race congress. American negroes, he said, could be recruited to police the territory under white officers.

A petition that all the African colonies taken from Germany be "divided between Egypt, Abyssinia and Liberia," was filed by the League of Darker Peoples of the World.

Two amendments were proposed by the Equal Rights league. One would provide in the league of nations covenant that the members would agree and vouchsafe to their own citizens the possession of full liberty, rights of democracy and protection of life, without restriction or distinction based on race, color, creed or previous conditions." The other would add a guarantee as a separate section of the treaty.

LIBERIA AT PEACE CONFERENCE

The Indianapolis News 1-1-1919

CONTENTION FOR SMALL STATES.

PARIS, Jan. 16.—The decision of the supreme council as regards both publicity and representation announced last night are freely criticized in the French newspapers. Le Journal, commenting on the question of representation, after pointing out that the British and Americans together have fifteen votes out of the total, asks why, if the British dominions are represented separately, are the French colonies and protectorates not similarly represented.

"Morocco, Tunis, Cambodia, Annam and Laos, which have given us many [illegible] are sovereign states, protected by France," says the newspaper. "Really, have they not as much right to be represented as Liberia? Since the small states have been so generously treated, why have San Marino and Andora, which declared war, been forgotten? To admit them would not be any more comic than to admit a delegate from Monenegro."

SEES BIG AFRICAN TRADE OPPORTUNITY

Cleveland Plaindealer 8-29-19

Physician Makes Public His Plea for American Mandatory.

Dr. Joe T. Thomas, 2403 E. 40th street, who last Thursday appeared before the senate foreign relations committee in Washington to voice objection to provisions of the peace treaty, declaring the equality of races is not provided, last night made public the address he made at the committee meeting.

Dr. Thomas, who is a physician and surgeon, told the committee the treaty should be amended so that the Kamerun territory of Africa would be made a United States mandatory, instead of a French mandatory, and points to great opportunities to expand American trade.

Dr. Thomas' presentation to the committee follows:

Gentlemen—I feel greatly honored by you allowing me to discuss with you, in whose hands rest the destiny of our nation, the disposition of the German colonies in Africa.

I shall not touch German East nor German Southwest Africa, but I am here asking you to throw the strong arm of Uncle Sam around Kamerun, for I know our government is the best prepared nation to assume mandatory over this particular territory of 291,000 square miles, and 4,500,000 natives.

The American negro proved he is 100 per cent American in this world war. He did his duty—fought, bled and died for our country. He owes a duty to his African brothers in Africa. America, the light of civilization, can, by assuming mandatory over Kamerun land, open a new world for the educated American negro under the direction of trained white American statesmen, soldiers and diplomats.

We can enforce national prohibition over that African mandatory which will give us a sober territory of black wards, whose territory we need never to annex, nor whose subjects need we ever to accept as citizens of the United States. Ten or fifteen thousand American negroes could be recruited to police this mandatory, and the trained American negro officers, just out of the trenches, can be utilized there under higher white officers.

Ten thousand American teachers under our civil service could be sent there to teach and instill American civilization in their minds. Then, the American white and black man can work to make the principles of our government paramount in that country of 200,000,000 blacks, which ultimately will give us commercial supremacy in Africa and open a new world for our merchants, manufacturers, farmers and laborers.

France now has under her over 50,000,000 Africans and more colonies than her strength can successfully manage, after the great losses of this war. She should not be burdened with other African possessions, which she will not be able to civilize and Christianize. I believe France will be grateful if our country would help in this great humanitarian work, and I know that the United States would get the thanks and sanction of all the civilized nations of the world if we assume mandatory over this Central African colony, in keeping with the covenant of the league of nations.

These blacks will wear our cotton goods and thousands of mills will spring up all over the country to manufacture goods to meet the wants of these people, which will cause every available acre of cotton land in the south to be utilized to produce that crop and this will cause labor in the field, mine and factory to continue to be paid a high wage, causing living conditions among the poor in our country to advance to a higher state of perfection.

We have not touched the treasures hidden in the hills nor the India rubber oozing from the trees of the Kamerun. We will have a free port to this vast, rich, undeveloped country. With our trained American blacks we can capture the trade for our flag and country and more speedily become the king of commerce, the mistress of the seas, the guardian of liberty and justice and the defender of democracy.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman of the foreign relations committee, I ask that the name France be stricken out and the name United States be inserted as mandatory over Kamerun land, German and West Africa.

Paul Panda Eager to Study Race Doctrine

The Guardian 6-14-1919

Brussels, May 20, 1919.

Mr. William Monroe Trotter,
Secretary of the Black Race World Congress of Democracy
Boston, U. S. A.

Mr. Secretary:

This is real satisfaction to be able to address to you the present missive. It assures to you that all those of Black Race remain very grateful for the protest that you addressed lately to the members of the International Peace Congress at Versailles. This is a just and worthy claim. The Black Africans, of whom the fathers and the brothers fought in the heroic war, greet their American brothers in community of thought. Let us hope that after all this suffering and sacrifice the All Mighty will extend equally His mercy to His creatures of the Balck Race!

Sir, I solicit the well wishing attention as well as the cognizance of the World's Congress of Democracy, and I submit to him the request (copy of which is annexed) that I have had the honor to address to His Majesty, Albert I, King of Belgium; it relates to the intellectual help that the black well-educated brothers of us ought to give to the work of civilization of poor Africa land, and more particularly of Belgian Congo, cradle of our ancestors. For, as you know, it does not enjoy the full light of civilization.

Now is the time when we, our racial brothers, ought to meditate upon the divine command, "Go and teach the nations!"

Be, Sir, defender of the cause of Black Americans in the service of the intellectual class of our race.

As I wrote to the King, "To well educated men of our race ought to be entrusted the work of spreading civilization"; and it is America that ought to be the intellectual fireside of all the Black People!

I look, then, upon you, Mr. Secretary, to promote my claim to the Congress and to support my cause before the King.

There exists in Belgian a National Colonial Study Society (34 Rue de Stassort, Berlin), where your points of view, as expressed by you, concerning the work of civilization in Africa would certainly be a study of the greratest attention.

Please accept, Mr. Secretary, my fraternal feelings as well as my deepest respect.

PAUL PANDA,

Colonial Agricultural Engineer,
Member of the Belgian Society for Colonial Study.

ATLANTA NEGRO GOES TO PEACE CONFERENCE

The Constitution 1-9-19

Rev. R. H. Singleton, pastor of Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, left Atlanta Wednesday for New York, where he will sail on Friday for France to attend the peace conference.

Singleton is one of ten American negroes who were appointed to make the trip to Europe at a meeting of the Equal Rights congress recently held in Washington, D. C., when 215 delegates from every state in the union were present.

The special delegation of ten will confer with President Wilson and his American conferees on the future of the German colonies in Africa.

They will ask first that the colonies not be returned to Germany and that they be placed under the protectorate of some allied state in order to obtain the best development of the colonies.

Second, that the conference assist in the resumption of the missionary work of the African M. E. church which has been practically dead for the past four years, except in America.

Third, that a general discussion of labor conditions all over the world be held with the idea of more harmonious relations between all races.

The delegation will present to the peace conference data and information in regard to the administration of affairs of the African colonists by Germany, which will support their request that the colonies be put under a protectorate instead of being returned to Germany.

Rev. Singleton, who has been signally honored, has been given a leave of absence from his church until March 1. The leave will be extended by the church if the pastor finds that he must remain away longer.

PAN-AFRIC CONGRESS TO GATHER IN PARIS

The Constitution 2-2-19

Paris, February 15. A Pan-African congress is to assemble in Paris February 19 for a three-day session, with the declared purpose of securing the protection of the natives of Africa and the people of African descent in other countries. Fifty delegates will attend, representing the United States, the West Indies, South and Central America, Africa, Great Britain, Portugal, France, Liberia and Abyssinia, with negro populations aggregating 157,000,000.

Nearly all of the organizations interested in the welfare of the African races as well as all the colony-holding nations, will be represented.

It is reported the congress has been called by a committee consisting of Blaise Diagne, French deputy from the Senegal; Dr. W. D. B. DuBois, an American authority on the negro question, and I. F. Fredricks, of New Guinea. Among the delegates who are coming are the secretary of state of Liberia and Tertullian Guilbaud, of Havana.

The call for the congress states that the time had come for the interests and welfare of the negro to become articulate instead of his relying upon philanthropic effort, and that there can be no stable league of nations unless the negro's interests are safeguarded.

Washington, February 15.—Officials here are puzzled by the news from Paris that plans are going forward there for a Pan-African conference to be held February 19. Acting Secretary Polk said today the state department had been officially advised by France that no such conference would be held. It was announced recently that no passports would be issued for American delegates desiring to attend the meeting and Mr. Polk said there was no change in the department's attitude.

PASSPORTS FOR NEGROES REFUSED

CHARLESTON S. C. NEWS COURIER FEBRUARY 2, 1919

France Opposes Their Conference in Paris Just at Present

Washington, Feb. 1.—Passports for negroes desiring to attend a Pan-African Congress at Paris have been refused by the State Department, which announced today that the French Government did not consider the present a favorable time to hold such a conference.

The department issued the first statement:

"The State Department has been approached by various colored delegations with a view to sending representatives to Paris to participate in a Pan-African Congress, composed of colored people from different parts of the world. The department has been in touch with the French Government on the subject and now is in a position to state that the French Government has been approached, but does not consider this a favorable time to hold such a conference. In the circumstances the department will be unable to give passports to persons desiring to go to Paris for the purpose of attending such a congress."

COLONIZATION PLAN.

The Constitution

PARIS, Feb. 1—In framing the details for a plan for [illegible] the principle of Internationalization to the German colonies under the mandatory system the peace conference committee is understood to have agreed that the present immigration laws of Australia should obtain in new Guinea.

One of the many claims of Australia for the outright annexation of this territory was that under internationalization she would be unable to maintain her present laws, which provide for exclusion in certain cases. The conferees decided, it is stated that Australia would have the right to say what immigration was desirable.

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TROTTER GETS CASE BEFORE FRENCH PUBLIC

The Christian Record 7-24-19

PROVES VALUE OF PERSISTENCY—SENDS OPEN LETTER TO COUNCIL OF FIVE—PEACE CONFERENCE AT PARIS MADE TO KNOW THE TRUTH—FOURTEEN MILLIONS OF AMERICA'S CITIZENS WILL APPLAUD EFFORT.

By William Monroe Trotter

(Sent Special to the Christian Recorder from Paris, by Mr. Trotter.

To the Supreme Council of the Five Great Powers, of the Allied and Associated Nations, Mr. Georges CLEMENCEAU, France; President Woodrow WILSON, United States of America; Hon. Lloyd George, British Empire; M. ORLANDO, Italy; Baron Makino Empire of Japan.

Honorable Sirs:

Greetings to the Victors from the National Equal Rights League of the U. S. of A.

In the name of the Colored millions of America we address you in this an Open Letter and Appeal, and for the cause of World Democracy and Permanent World peace.

From the official records of the Congress of the U. S. of America, the House of Representatives, published in the Congressional Record, June 29 1918, we quote governmental conditions for 14,000.000 Americans.

FIRST: We are the victims of civil proscription, socially because of race and color in three-fourths of the States and in the National Capital (Federal territory), barred from places of public accomodation, recreation, and resort: yes, from places within Government buildings.

SECOND: We are the victims of class distinctions based solely on our race and color in public carriers in one-third of the States, segregated even when passengers in interstate travel and with the railroad under the controll of the Federal Government.

THIRD: We are the victims of cast and race prejudice in Government, military and naval schools and in officer schools with other citizens solely on the basis of race and color, and in the navy, itself, except in the service below deck.

FOURTH: We are the victims of proscriptive discrimination, based on our race and color, in the executive department of the Federal Government, refused employment in many after appointment by the civil service segregated at work, in the appointments of health and comfort.

FIFTH: We are the victims of political proscription in one-third of the States, even in the election of Federal officials in violation of the Federal Constitution, both indirectly by congressional representation based on disfranchisement and directly through intimidation, trickery, or State statutes and constitutions.

SIXTH: We are the victims in many States, as a consequence of the foregoing civil and political proscriptions of imposition, robbery, ravishing, mob violence, murder and massacre, because of our race and color, denied the protection of police, sheriffs: denied trial by court and jury, rendered impotent to protect our daughters, wives or mothers from violation by white men or murder by the mob.

All these conditions thus declared by the National Colored Liberty Congress assembled at Washington and presented to the Congress by the present speaker of the House of Representatives are still facts.

We quote further from the same Record "Our President Woodrow Wilson now the moral leader and spokesman of the Allied Nations who are resisting German aggression having officially declared that our country has entered the fight for the purpose of democratizing the nations of the world and liberating free peoples everywhere, that we are embarked upon "an enterprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage that we are "fighting for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government" to "make the world at least free" for security for "life and liberty" to "make the world safe for democracy."

To this add President Wilson's message to his country when the war was won:

The armistice was signed this morning. Everything for which America fought has been accomplished. It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world'—: with his word to the French nation in January, 1919.

"America in coming into this war thought that all the world had now become conscious that there was a Single Cause of justice and of Liberty for men of every kind and place.

Add also the words in the message of congratulation to President Wilson on the Victory by the Prime Minister of Great Brittian.

"I feel sure that at the peace conference we shall be able to cooperate faithfully to promote the reign of peace, within liberty and true democracy throughout the World."

Then add the noble words of the Premier of France Monsieur Clemenceau, to President Wilson on Memorial day for the dead soldiers:

"Those sons of America who succumbed in our common battle for justice and fought for right repose in our fields where the Liberty of the World was won."

Oh, Honorable Plenipotentiaries of an Agreement for Democracy for all shut not your eyes to this awful Disgrace of Democracy.

Honorable Commissioners of Perpetual Peace imagine not that with such scandal on Humanity untouched, your peace is just or will endure. There will be no peace secure until the Color line in Rights is effaced.

Hear ye our Petition that the same protection of equal rights and life for the ethnical minorities which you require for the Jews in vanquished Austria and restored Poland, you agree in your compact and League of Nations shall be vouchsafed to the Citizens respectively of the Allied and Associated Powers.

For so long as woman advances in holy pregnancy can be hung with impunity by her heels to the limb of a tree by the mob, her abdomen ripped open and the head of her babe crushed under the heels of the lynchers as suffered the late Mary Turner in Georgia in the last year of this world war, the world has not been made a "fit place to live in," nor has frightfulness vanished from the earth with the Prussian empire.

Hear ye the petition of Colored America.

SECRETARY and delegate to Paris: 10 Place de Vosges, Paris.

JAPAN AND THE RACE QUESTION

The Richmond Planet

The tolerating and advocacy of race prejudice towards the black people in the United States has led to the toleration and advocacy of race prejudice towards the yellow people of Asia and the Far East. That it has reached a crisis is emphasized by Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States in a speech delivered before the Japan Society in New York, Friday night, March 14, 1919. 3-22-19

The deductions made from this great deliverance is that Japan will not join the League of Nations unless the discriminations now existing in the United States in particular are specifically outlawed in this world document.

That the utterances were inspired from Japan direct can admit of no doubt and that the Nippon statesmen are deadly in earnest is evident from the fact that Japan's peace delegates in France are equally emphatic in dealing with this most embarrassing question. It shows that the nations gathered there are not entirely resigned to the task of doing the right thing and of letting right principles prevail regardless of existing conditions.

These people cannot settle the race question in Paris for Japan without going a long way in the direction of settling the race question for the colored people of the United States. Japan knows her rights and she insists upon them. Viscount Ishii is determined to have these rights specifically defined in that League of Nations constitution and if Japan should see fit to waive the exercise of this right for the time being, it rests with her alone.

This is taking high ground and it emphasizes the position that we have taken time after time in dealing with similar conditions in this country. We do not care to embarrass our great and good friend, President Wilson, but inasmuch as the Japanese statesmen seem to have him and our delegation "up a tree" upon this most important question, we hope that they may find a way to climb down without any sacrifice of dignity or compromise of any position previously taken by them.

TROY N Y TIMES
MARCH 29, 1919

The New York Sun makes a suggestion which may well move Americans to sober thought. That newspaper points out what might have been the consequences had the proposed covenant for a league of nations been in effect in 1898. Article X. of that covenant provides that "the high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity * * * of all states members of the league." The Sun points out that, had the provision been in force twenty-one years ago and had the United States been a member of the league, it would have been impossible for this country to go to the relief of Cuba without incurring the penalties provided in the covenant—an international army, directed by the league, might have been sent against the United States and Cuba, this country would have been forced to relinquish its magnanimous purpose and Cuba would have been left subject to Spanish tyranny. The Sun does not believe that in a league such as is proposed members having "domestic problems" of their own, such as Ireland and Egypt as regards Great Britain and Korea as regards Japan, would vote to take settlement of the troubles out of the hands of such nations. But, assuming that this might happen, how about Porto Rico, where the United States has a problem? Or what of Hayti or Liberia, should they ask for improvement in the condition of negroes in the United States through international action? The points made by The Sun show that the situation created by the formation of a league of nations with the proposed covenant in force would be full of danger, and under such a system it would be practically impossible to gain for oppressed people such liberty as the United States obtained for Cuba unless the United States should stand ready to resist all the other nations in the league. What sort of international peace would that be which was secured only through the combination of the world's forces to prevent intervention in the interest of righteousness? How would the cause of humanity be served under such a system?

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TROTTER IN THE LIMELIGHT

Other leaders have left Paris, but William Monroe Trotter of the Boston, Mass., Guardian who was refused a pass-port to France is still there, and just when everybody thought that our side of the contention awas all over he gets the ear of the Associated Press and the civilized world and the following report appears in the daily press, to the embarrassment and chagrin of President Woodrow Wilson: The Richmond Planet 6-7-19

Paris, June 1.—William Trotter, "delegate to Paris and secretary of race petitioners to the Peace Conference," has written to President Wilson asking him in the name of the National Equal Rights League in view of recent lynchings in the south and for the sake of American Negroes who gave their lives in the war, to send

a message to Congress recommending that lynching be made a crime against the Federal Government.

What is the matter with William Monroe Trotter? Does he know that this request tends to show that lawless conditions exist in the United States of America and that it emphasizes the fact that the distinguished American is needed at home to stop the hanging and burning of American citizens? No charges the turks can surpass in brutality outrages perpetrated in this country.

William Monroe Trotter is a peculiar character. Fifty thousand dollars put at the disposal of such a self sacrificing race leader and agitator would have done a world of good for our cause on the other side of the water. He is indiscreet in his utterances at times and reckless in his actions, but men like him are needed to call the attention of the conservative elements to the wrongs being inflicted upon the colored people of this country.

In passing, it may be well to state that President Wilson is already on record as opposing lynching and his appointee and representative, Dr. R. R. Moton has taken similar action. It is hoped then that the distinguished American President will encouch in a message the denunciation of this crowning infamy of the century and spur to action a Republican congress that should need no spurring. Lynch-law must go.

TROTTER CUT BY DEMOCRATS

The Afro American 7-12-19

Only Republicans in Foreign Relations Committee Meet Delegation of Equal Rights League, National Convention September 23

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—The hostility of the Southern Democracy to colored citizens has been shown not only by refusal of passports to Paris to colored delegates last February, but by the absence of every Democratic member when the Republican majority of the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman, gave colored citizens a hearing at the Capitol last Thursday.

A delegation of the National Equal Rights League, Secretary Wm. Monroe Trotter as chairman, A. W. Whaley, Jos. H. Steward, J. E. Nolll, M. W. Spencer, accomplished finally, the great desire of the race to be heard on the Peace Treaty officially.

The Amendments to the League of Nations and to the Peace Treaty proposed by them, read as follows:

AMENDMENT TO TREATY

The members of the League (or the Allied and Associated Nations) undertake to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all their own inhabitants without distinction of birth, race, color, or religion, and agree that all their citizens respectively shall enjoy the same civil and political rights and all who belong to racial or religious minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as persons of the majority race or religion.

League has issued a Call for a National Convention to "MAKE AMERICA SAFE FOR AMERICANS," where Delegate Trotter will relate his passage to Paris, at Washington, D. C. on September 23 to 25th. After two such signal services to the race, our men and women are "getting busy" organizing local leagues and arranging meetings to send delegates. Any group can form a local, as the convention is open thus to the entire race. Any race body can send affiliated delegates, who will have a vote. A plan and a program for race defense and protection, and for the 14th and 15th Amendments, are the objects September 23 to 25.

Trotter Got to Paris as Cook

The Chicago Defender 7-26-19

Harvard Graduate Works in Kitchen of Cunard Liner to Aid Race

7-20-19

Boston, Mass., July 25.—The question as to how William Monroe Trotter got to France after being denied a passport by the state department at Washington was answered by Prof. Allen W. Whaley, national organizer for the Equal Rights league, who has recently opened an office at 2952 5th avenue for the purpose of expanding the work of the organization. Prof. Whaley has been for several years an intimate associate of Mr. Trotter and spoke with authority. He labeled Trotter as a man of deeds and told of the self-sacrificing spirit he displayed in fighting for his Race. Concerning Mr. Trotter, he said:

Elected Delegate

"Trotter was selected to represent the league at the peace conference in Washington last December. When he sought to leave this country he and his party were refused passports by the state department on the ground that the French were opposed to the holding of the Pan-African congress in Paris. While the delegates were chosen to represent our people at this conference they were primarily interested in the inscribing of an equal rights article into the world covenant. Trotter was determined to make his plea to the big four, passport or none.

Cooked in Lunchroom

"He came to New York city and lived at 237 West 37th street. Trotter forgot he was a Harvard graduate, a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, and took up cooking in a lunchroom. He worked in some of the very cheap places at first, but finally worked his way to some of the larger establishments. There was a shortage of cooks on a trans-Atlantic liner. Trotter finally saw his chance and enrolled on one of them. As soon as he reached France he gave up cooking and went into diplomacy and international politics. He was received by the Japanese delegation and received courteous replies to his early correspondence with Clemenceau and Lloyd George."

Trotter, unlike several men who went to France with credentials, fought for his Race and not for personal glory or self-aggrandizement.

THE VALUE OF PERSEVERENCE

The Chicago Defender 7-26-19

The Thursday the Associated Press sent the news over the world that William Monroe Trotter, the editor of The Boston Guardian, laid before the members of the Peace Conference the Negro's grievances. He placed in the hands of each member of the Peace Table a petition asking that a clause be inserted assuring each one liberty and equal civil and political rights, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

The statement was brief, but it indicated two things. It indicated that William Monroe Trotter had landed in France and had actually let the members of the Peace Conference know that America, who is endeavoring to bring the blessing of humanity and justice to Europe has not been able to set her own house in order.

Last summer and last fall many "Doubting Thomases" said that the American Negro could never get a hearing at the Peace Table, but Mr. William Monroe Trotter held his conventions in Chicago and Washington and elected his delegates.

The United States Government denied him and his fellow-delegates passports, but he did not despair. He crossed the ocean and went to France. Some said that he went over in a cattle ship. But he went over.

When he reached France, Mr. Trotter did not say to himself "Those delegates are so busy settling grave international problems that I must not butt in with a domestic American problem. It will be bad taste for me to inject domestic problems into the discussion of grave foreign problems. I must observe the rules of propriety and not bring up the forbidden topic—the race question."

No, Mr. Trotter did not say that. But he got busy. He got on the job. We do not know the means that he employed. We do not believe that he had a personal conference with the members of the Peace Table, but we do know that he stirred up some fire in France; that he attracted sufficient attention to get the Associated Press to herald his statement over the world.

But some will say, "What good has Mr. Trotter done?" Certain dominant forces in America are trying to reduce the Negro to the position of an inferior and to make him satisfied and contented in his status as an inferior. And Mr. Trotter has informed the world that the millenium has not arrived in America yet, and that the Negro does not relish being the victim of a blind, relentless, unjust and cruel caste prejudice. And we have done something in informing the world that we are human beings that we want what other men want no more and no less.

AN UNWORTHY APPEAL.

Atlanta Constitution 7-8-1919

In his characteristically vitrolic attack upon the league of nations covenant in the senate, Senator Reed, of Missouri, taken recourse to an appeal to race prejudice. It was as mendacious and disgraceful as it was unwarranted, inopportune and out of place.

At any time such an appeal to passion would be untimely and inappropriate, but just now, when human nerves the world over are overwrought and at high tension, and when in this country there is a well-known undercurrent of mischievous and insidious racial distrust running, it is particularly inexcusable.

There are in America jingoes who are busily engaged night and day in efforts to array the white against the yellow race; and there are likewise fire-brands, both white and black, who are as busily, as insidiously and as unpatriotically endeavoring to create and incite racial prejudice and division between the white and the negro races.

Such utterances as those of Reed, in the senate Monday, in which he also made inflammatory reference to the Japanese, can serve only as aid and comfort to those engaged in this unworthy business.

Fortunately, he speaks neither for the democratic nor the republican party; nor has he any appreciable following outside of the "little group of willful men" who, through motives of petty partisanship or personal spite and pique, are opposing anything and everything that President Wilson approves.

PITTSBURG PA TELEGRAPH 260

JUNE 12, 1919

Our Negro Citizens' Plea.

Every member of the peace conference at Paris has received a copy of a petition, through the medium of the National Equal Rights League, from "the Negro citizens of America" asking that a clause be inserted in the League of Nations covenant assuring all citizens "equality in the rights of democracy and protection of life without distinction based on race, color or previous conditions." It may be said by unfriendly critics that for the League of Nations to take cognizance of a purely domestic and national matter of this kind would be to depart far from its original purpose, which was limited to the prevention of war among the nations. But, as has now been shown by the publication of the full text of the covenant, the league's proponents are endeavoring greatly to broaden its jurisdiction the section relating to labor conditions being an illustration in point. The object of our Negro citizens' petition is, of course, to direct attention to the anomaly of a League of Nations that, while professing to make the world safe for democracy and insisting on the right of self-determination of peoples, deliberately ignores the forced disfranchisement of the colored men of our southern states.

These American citizens are not merely denied their political rights; they are denied that "protection of life without distinction based on race, color or previous conditions" to which they are entitled by ordinary considerations of humanity as well as by specific provision of the Constitution of the United States. In effect they are calling attention to the humiliating fact that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution are virtually dead letters. They have heard that the proposed League of Nations is to insure justice to all the peoples of the earth, and they want their share. The clause they would have inserted in the league covenant would be a practical repetition of the high-sounding phrases in our Constitution which have never been enforced. Would a League of Nations be more successful in enforcing them than our own government has been? Our Negro citizens are not to be blamed for their appeal to what they suppose to be an all-powerful, super-national organization. Other races are doing exactly the same thing with reference to their own particular problems and injustices. But how humiliating it must be to our delegates at Paris to hear a body of their fellow citizens appealing to the League of Nations for relief from cruelty and oppression. They can scarcely escape the conviction that reform, like charity, should begin at home and that a splendid start could be made by safeguarding the life and liberties of our host of Negro citizens of the southern states.

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AMERICANS' UNPOPULARITY ABROAD

The New York World, universally recognized as President Wilson's mouthpiece, republished on Saturday an editorial from the London World on the unpopularity of President Wilson in Europe. America's President is there called "This Old Man of the Sea from Across the Sea." It says he will "ride off on some other hobby-horse in his peculiar endeavor to make Americans stink in the nostrils of Europe for a hundred years." It regrets the call for assistance that was made by the Allies, and laments that two years ago Great Britain, France and Italy and their allies did not "clench our teeth and go on standing alone," and it asserts:

"By now there is not one of the European countries that they have overrun—and they are to be found established in the remotest corners—where the Americans as a whole have not become intensely unpopular. France and Italy are more than 'fed up' with them. And the reason, I imagine, or one of the chief reasons, is that they are an inferior nation posing as a superior one.

"The arrogance of the aristocrat is detestable. But the arrogance of the mere plutocrat is unbearable. And, after all, it is on wealth and food that America depends for her influence." The New York News 5-31-19

That the New York World republishes the bitter attack is proof-positive that an alarming basis of fact exists throughout Europe. Every American patriot hangs his head in shame and sorrow that such can be the case. Every American patriot will search his soul to explain the low estate at which his nation's reputation abroad has reached. Many will reach conclusions wide of the mark. Few indeed will be those who will frankly recognize the underlying reason for this bitter revulsion of anti-American sentiment. We make bold to state that reason. The American people if they will have a care for the future good opinion and a return of the former golden opinion of the world will courageously and candidly admit that reason; they will just as candidly and courageously turn about face and begin to regain the world's confidence and admiration. If we could enblazon forth in diamond letters upon the American heavens so that every citizen, North, South, East and West, could see, we would inscribe that reason in a single word: HYPOCRISY.

America went into the World War to make the world safe for Democracy. So said the American President. Europe has since found out that American Democracy at home is a snare and a delusion. Europe has since found out that one-half of America is a mobocracy with lynchings, burnings at the stake, the burning of churches, political and civic serfdom for an entire loyal race entrenched and regnant in that section. Europe stands aghast at America preaching Democracy in Europe which black Americans have helped to save, while permitting the unrestrained practice of mobocracy against those same black Americans when returning home. Europe has sized up perfectly that American character which ingrained and obnoxious through race prejudice; which seeks to inject the virus of its color-phobia into the veins of French and Italian citizens and soldiers against their brave and humble black saviors, while intoning all the time, "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave," and their loud-lip professions of the "brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God." Europe resents, if the Italian, French and English press can be believed, President Wilson's persistent attempt to take the mote out of Europe's eye while the beam is in his own country's eye. Europe will no more adopt Dixie's brutal white supremacy than she did the pan-German's "Deutchland uber Alles." The character that can camouflage its color cowardice and black race repression is as potent to them as that benevolent despotism of the Kaiser's. The Fourteen Points, all the fine phrased ideals of America when foisted upon Europe seems to her a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. The hyprocrisy of the prejudice ridden American character is the reason for its unpopularity in Europe.

Amendments to Peace Treaty for Protection of Rights of Colored People of U.S.A. Officially Proposed and An Official Hearing Granted--National Equal Rights League Asks Abolition of Color Proscription Clause in World Peace Agreement--A Great Accomplishment for Our Race--Let Race Extend League and Send Delegates to the Annual Meeting September 23.

The [redacted] Guardian

Democrats Stay Away From Hearing, Republicans Cordial---Race Congress Speakers Favor U. S. Control of African Natives in Which League Takes No Part. 9-6-19

COLORED AMERICANS HEARD ON AMMENDMENTS TO PEACE TREATY

Special Despatch to The N. Y. Sun.

Washington, Aug. 28, 1919.—Representatives of three national colored organizations appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee today to tell what they would like the United States to do for their race in making the peace treaty.

Democrats Afraid or Show Slight.

Their statement was listened to by the Republican members of the committee, while not a single Democrat entered throughout the sitting.

The speakers were all colored.

Equal Rights League opens Hearing for Colored Americans.

William Munroe Trotter of Boston, secretary of the National Equal Rights League, urged the necessity of fair consideration for the claims of his race, saying that "unless the governments act wisely in the present situation the patience of the subject races may become exhausted, leading to serious disorders.

"A Peace-Loving People," says Trotter.

"We are a peace loving people," he declared, "but the oppression to which we in America are subjected is such that unless national and state governments provide guarantees against its continuance there can be no assurance that our beloved country will continue to be the land of peace, secure from violence and insurrection."

Self-Preservation being Forced on Race.

At a time when justice and equity are being meted out to the peoples and races of the world it becomes harder for a particular race to be singled out for oppression."

Text of Amendments to the League of Nations.

For the Equal Rights League there was presented a proposal of amendments to the league covenant, adding to Section B of Article XXIII, these words: "And agree to vouchsafe to their own citizens the possession of full liberty, rights of democracy and protection of life without restriction or distinction based on race, color, creed or previous condition."

The league presented another amendment, adding this section to the treaty:

Amendment to Peace Treaty—New Part Proposed.

Part XVI. "In order to make the reign of peace universal and lasting and to make the fruits of the war effective in the permanent establishment of true democracy everywhere the allied and associated Powers undertake, each in its own country, to assure full and complete protection of life and liberty to all of their inhabitants, without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race or religion, and agree that all of their citizens respectively shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rigths withuot distinction as to race, language or religion, and all citizens of the members of the league who belong to racial or religious minorities differing in race or religion from the majority of the population shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as all persons of the majority race or religion."

What Trotter and Whaley Said.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1919.—

At the session of the Foreign Relations Committee today, when the colored organizations were heard, William Monroe Trotter of Boston, secretary of the National Equal Rights League said:—

"We are a peace-loving people, but the oppression to which colored Americans are subjected is such that unless National and State governments provide guarantees against its continuance, there can be no assurance that our beloved country will be the land of peace, secure from violence and insurrection. At a time when justice and equity are being meted out to the peoples and races of the world it becomes the harder for a particular race to be singled out for oppression."

Prof. Whaley Remarks.

Dr. Allen W. Whaley of New York, said: "The speeches here today represent 15,000,000 black Americans, despite the official census figures do not show so large a number. The census which we ourselves have made justifies our claim to the number I have given. I indorse all that Mr. Trotter has said to the effect that the Negro will not in the future willingly suffer what he has tolerated in the past. While the race would willingly hang the traitors within its own ranks, it will not suffer further persecution at the hands of the whites.

"The most direct and straight forward way to right the wrongs of our race will be to make the Peace Treaty guarantees mean as much to us as to the other people."

Lodge Recalls Paris.

This Senate Hearing was opened by the National Equal Rights League. Secretary Trotter was the spokesman. He first asked if he could present an amendment to the League of Nations Covenant as well as one to the Treaty proper, either of which was acceptable to the race, and Chairman Lodge consented. The Republicans of the Committee were very cordial and attentive. When Mr. Trotter started to read the Amendments, Sen. Lodge said:—

"Are these the articles presented in Paris?" To this the reply was—"They are similar to those, Mr. Senator."

Sen. Knox Asks Question.

One of the senators called attention to a slight error in number of section and their surprise was shown at the title to the main amendment "Part XVI", one suggesting Mr. Trotter meant "Article" 16, whereupon another remarked—"This is a new addition to the treaty". to which the speaker assented. Then Senator Knox asked whether the clause refered to eachr country's own citizens and not to aliens in that country, to which Mr. Trotter replied in the affirmative.

Paris Documents Entered.

In his closing remarks Secretary Trotter introduced as part of the record the Liberty Congress Petition from the Congressional Record of June 29, 1919 stating the wrongs of the race, reading the six complaints, and also the documents registered with the Peace Conference by himself in Paris, to become part of the record of the hearing.

Thus at last this Colored organization has presented officially the cause of Colored Americans for the Peace Treaty ,and has had for this cause of our race an official hearing after receiving the presentation of propositions for the race as part of the World Peace Agreement!

All this is one of the greatest feats against odds and one of the greatest services ever done for the race. Our race is now on a level with other oppressed races and classes whose causes have been heard with referenec to the new world regime.

So let the whole race be proud of the National Equal Rights League, and let the race everywhere hold public meetings for a "Safe America" and organizing as a local branch send delegates on to the League's National Colored Convention for "Making America Safe" in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, on 15th Street between L and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., Sept. 23 to 25, 1919.

NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS

The Raleigh Independent 9-13-19

(Specar to The Independent.)

Washington, D. C.,—Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president of the National Race Congress sailed for Paris, France, Feb. 8th 1919, from Portland Maine on the Megantic after one months hard work with the State Department in interest of the other delegates of the Race Congress.

$250,00 Defense Fund.

The plan for raising this fund to make a strong fight for Home Democracy has all been arranged and will be launched in a few days. Prof John R. Hawkins, at 1541-14th St. N.W., Washington, D. C., has been elected Executive Secretary and will direct the raising of this fund. Editor John R. Mitchell of Richmond, Va., Mr. John W. Lewis, of the Industrial Savings Bank, Washington, D. C., and Mr. J. C. Napier, of the Penny Savings Bank, Nashville, Tenn., and other prominent men have agreed to serve on the Advisor Committee in raising this fund.

Every Colered American that believes in the manhood rights of his race is called upon to contribute and subscribe to this fund.

While President Jernagin is in France, Vice-Pres. Bishop I. N. Ross and Rev. H. J. Callis will direct the affairs of the Race Congress. Headquarters 903 Third Street, N. W Washington, D. C.

A NEGRO DELEGATE WHO MANAGED TO REACH THE PEACE CONFERENCE

The Literary Digest 5-16-19

OF THE INNUMERABLE DELEGATES, ambassadors, representatives, plenipotentiaries, and such who went to Paris to watch the wheels of the Peace Conference go round, probably not one went through such strenuous experiences in getting there as William Monroe Trotter. Of the eleven delegates chosen to appear for the estimated 12,000,000 negroes in the United States, Trotter was the only one who landed. The other ten applied for passports, but failed to receive them, and so stayed at home. But William Monroe, being made of sterner stuff, disguised himself as a cook, and crossed the ocean in that capacity on a small steamer. He did not succeed in securing an audience with any of the important personages meeting in solemn conclave to establish forevermore the democracy of the world, the brotherhood of man, the rights of oppresst peoples and a few other things, but he did send them protests against the denial of passports to American negroes and against the failure to insert in the Peace Treaty a clause guaranteeing them life and liberty. He also gave out sundry stories to the Paris papers, among others one setting out the details of a lynching in the South. Upon his recent return to Boston, his home city, he addrest a meeting in Tremont Temple, telling of his experiences, of which *The Christian Science Monitor* furnishes the following account:

Mr. Trotter took the money raised for his trip to Paris, after having arranged his own affairs, and went to a seaport city, disguised, where he tried to obtain passage without a passport. This means failed, but to avoid violating any laws, he obtained a seaman's passport. He had considerable difficulty in getting a job on a ship, but after a course in cooking in a lodging-house he gained, through his persistence, the sympathy of a negro cook on a small steamship and was signed as second cook. The job hunt took six weeks.

On reaching Havre, the ship did not dock for several days, but at last the opportunity came to go ashore. Mr. Trotter found that all members of the crew were prohibited from landing, but got a chance to go on the wharf to mail a letter written by the cook. Then, altho he was in his working clothes, he continued into Havre, and found that no train was available till morning. He had been obliged to leave all his belongings on shipboard, but had a small sum of money with him. He boarded an early morning train to Paris, where he learned that the peace terms had just been handed Germany. He also found at about this time that the State Department had ruled against granting any passports to American negroes, and considered his course thereby justified.

"The next day," said Mr. Trotter, "I began my work of letting the world know that the negro race wants full liberty and equality of rights, as the fruit of the world-war. *Le Journal des Débats*, *L'Intransigeant*, and *Le Petit Journal* used the communications I sent them. I sent copies of the protest to every peace delegate and received sympathetic acknowledgments from many of them.

"The Jews have received everything they asked from the Peace Conference. But here, in the United States, is an ethnical minority denied equal rights, and we are asking that we be accorded only what every one else has. After the Memorial day speech of President Wilson, I prepared a statement recalling that many of the American troops were negroes, and, in view of a lynching which had just occurred in Missouri, demanding that in justice to them he ask Congress for a Federal law against lynching. This statement was widely published in the French press and was cabled to this country by the Associated Press.

"The colored soldiers in France charged that they had been discriminated against in France. Leave was regulated by the color line, and negro troops were restricted from visiting large cities, certain streets, and certain cafés. The white soldiers spread damaging stories about the colored men, in order to make the French people fear them. All menial tasks were shouldered upon colored soldiers. I prepared a protest to President Wilson in behalf of the colored soldiers, which was also widely printed in France. I also gave to the French press the facts about a particularly atrocious lynching in the South.

"I was unable to obtain an audience with President Wilson or Premier Clemenceau. On the day that the Germans signed the Peace Treaty I felt that my work had been completed, and on July 4 I sent to Sir Eric Drummond, of the secretariat of the League of Nations, suggestions for amendment of the Covenant in the interest of American negroes. I then returned to America as a passenger."

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TROTTER PERISCOPED

U.S. Jan 1-1

On the evning of June 20 Editor Trotter was dined by Monsieur Clairet, editor of the Le Journal du People, socialist, and four other French newspaper men, one the editor of Du Pays. The dinner was served at Chope de la Lorraine, in Rue Faubourg Montmatre. It was a unique treat for Mr Trotter who had a good suppeer and a good time with bad French and bad English. The editor of Du Pays has printed five articles from the pen of Mr. Trotter and a sixth is in preparation.

The Saturday Evening Post 1-12-19

Among the good friends that Mr Trotter made in Paris is Monsieur G. Collet, translator, who has given him free of charge one of his rooms for his office at 10 Place Bourse "Because your cause is just," says Monsieur Collet.

When Mr. Trotter called upon the heads of the Peace Conference he presented the following card:

WILLIAM TROTTER
Delegate to Paris and Secretary
of Delegation of Petitioners to
36 Rue St. Anne, Paris
Secretary of National Equal Rights
League, U. S. A.
10 Place de la Bourse (Chez M.
Collet.)

Sometimes he presented a duplicate card printed in French.

Another warm friend to Mr. Trotter in Paris was George W. Baker, an American and a Massachusetts man who was alawys at hand in the extreme monent to aid and befriend Mr. Trotter.

Mr. Trotter has on several occasions found Colored soldiers waiting to see him at his office. These meetings were always happy ones both for the editor and the soldiers.

Among others who dined Mr. Trotter was a number of colored stulents at the University of Paris.

One of the favorite resorts of Mr. Trotter was the Place Malesherbes, in the exclusive section. Here where Boulevard Malesherbes and Broad Avenue intersect four grassy wooded parks are laid out, and in these parks are the three magnificent Dumas statues—General Dumas of Guadaloupe, Dumas Pere and Dumas Fils. passes here for to him and to any other Colored person in Paris it is the most inspiring sight.

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BETTERED BY AMENDMENTS.

The Montgomery Advertiser 1-9-19

As the covenant of the League of Nations comes from the commission which has been reshaping and reforming it, it is plainly seen that the numerous and far-reaching amendments adopted were submitted and advocated by the American delegation to meet the criticism which arose in this country over the original form of the constitution.

Almost without exception, the principal amendments secure to America, the policies which have become part of the American system of government, and they limit the responsibilities of America in the affairs of the European nations. The League as amended does not create a super-state, as some of the most enthusiastic supporters of the idea had hoped: the logical supplement of a super-state would be as the French contended, a standing international army capable of enforcing the decrees of the League, and which would, of course, involve the maintenance of a considerable American force in Europe, or in any quarter of the world, where peace had to be enforced or defended.

The revised covenant will meet most of the sincere objections raised to it in America. All right thinking Americans realize that we still have obligations in Europe,—we can not—for instance—withdraw our armed forces until order has been restored and human life has again been made safe. There is today no stable government in Europe, east of the Rhine. Whether we like it or not we must finish the job, and we must adopt all methods humanly possible to prevent a recurrence of the bloody outbreak which drew America over three thousand miles of ocean to fight in Europe.

Such Americans as were not enthusiastic over the original form, which to them at least made possible the surrender of certain principles of American nationalization, will approve the later draft, which has been so generally amended. The League now will not be an iron-clad organization of internationalism, in which people and policies will be merged, but a real society of nations working deliberately and in the light of human experience towards the safeguarding of peace by international agreement. It will be an improved Hague Tribunal, but altered and improved by the experience of the world since 1914. Not only is the individuality of American nationalism safeguarded by the amendments, but the American people are not to be merged into a vague internationalism.

First of all the Monroe Doctrine—which means that America will remain in unchallenged dominance of the western continent, is specially recognized and exempted from the operations of the League.

Second, neither the American army nor the American navy is to be fixed by a vote in council of the representatives of the various nations, in which council America is to have only one vote. The American government, for instance, will be under no obligation as to armament, except to keep the nations of the world informed as to the size of her army.

Third, America can not be tolled off to take charge of some recalcitrant colony by the other members of the League. She can not be compelled to accept any mandatory, unless the job suits her. Congress will have to give its consent before she is under any obligation to go adventuring in colonial administration.

Fourth, America, and any other nation can get out of the League without fighting her way out. It is understood that the British idea behind the League was that the various nations should go into an iron-clad agreement, and that only the insistance of President Wilson secured the adoption of the amendment which permits a nation to withdraw on two years' notice.

Fifth, a state is explicitly given the right to claim that any question which the League may contemplate taking up is a domestic question, and to have the claim passed upon under international law before the League of Nations can take final action.

Even the enthsuiastic advocates of the League, who believed in its original form the covenant was "the greatest human document in the history of civilization," must, after due reflection, admit that it has been vastly improved and American independence assured, by these five amendments, to say nothing of the other amendments of a minor character. The League of Nations may not be a super-state, it may not be a strong and powerful organization, which, with a decree, can whip a nation back into its place, but it is now an earnest agreement among the nations to act together along certain well defined lines without merging nationalism into internationalism, to reduce the possibilities of war.

Its organization, after these amendments have been asserted, is sufficiently strong to constitute, an effort, made under exceptionally favorable circumstances, to advance towards assured world peace. The circumstances are exceptional, in that Europe is exhausted and after the anarchy of Bolshevikism has been quieted, there is no possibility for many years for another great war. The Hague Tribunal, which fell so far short of the expectations of its advocates was unfortunate in having been set up at a time in which the war preparations of Germany were drawing to a close, and at a time in which there was no answer to the German Imperial Government's advocacy of war except a defeat of the German army.

Now that Europe is exhausted by war, Geneva, let us hope, will have a happier significance to humanity than The Hague. In the meanwhile America should never forget that her assured safety demands a big navy and a big army allowed her by the League of Nations.

VIEWS and REVIEWS

JAMES W. JOHNSON, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

THE NEGRO AT THE PEACE TABLE.

The New York Age 1-11-19

A few weeks ago The Age spoke about the waste of effort being put forth in the election of a multiplicity of colored delegates to the peace conference. The thing has reached the absurd stage. It would have been all very well to have had two or three men chosen to go in a sort of advisory capacity to use every possible means of bringing pressure to bear on the peace delegates, but we learn every day of full delegates being elected by various colored organizations all over the country.

All of this misdirected zeal, energy and money is due mainly to ignorance; ignorance of world conditions and world questions.

All of these delegates have been chosen for the specific purpose of going to place before the representatives of the different nations the wrongs and injustices suffered by the American Negro.

These steps have been taken without a realization of the fact that the Negro problem in the United States is a national and not an international question. The peace delegations of neither England, France or Italy would dare to broach it at the table; and it is hardly likely that the American delegation would voluntarily bring it up.

Japan and China may possibly protest against discrimination against Asiatics; but not even these two great colored nations would so far violate international precedent and courtesy as to bring up at the peace table a matter which will be regarded as a domestic question with which only the United States is concerned.

I am not now speaking of what is within the bounds of common sense, of what is right and ought to be done; I am speaking of what, according to all the probabilities and in accordance with international law, precedent, courtesy and international red tape, will and will not be done. I am facing the cold facts.

As soon as the armistice was signed, a number of clear-visioned colored people began an agitation for a presentation of the cause of Africa and especially the former German colonies in Africa to the delegates to the peace conference and to the whole world. This brought some criticism from those who saw in such a move a desertion of the cause of the American Negro; but a broad and deep study of the matter will show that this was one of the wisest moves that could be taken. And for the simple reason that the question of Africa is an international question; it belongs at the peace table; every nation represented there, from England to Liberia, can freely discuss it. Africa, in fact, at bottom was the cause of the great war; and unless the African question is wisely and justly settled there can be no guarantees for future peace.

And so, shedding the right light and bringing the right pressure to bear on the future status of Africa and the African colonies are perhaps, the very best means that could be taken to focus the attention of the peace delegates and the entire civilized world on the just claims of the Negro everywhere.

It does not take a great knowledge of history and world politics to realize that the problem of the Negro in the United States is not going to be settled around the peace table at Versailles. It takes only a little common sense and serious thought to understand that the Powers of Europe are not going to do very much, even if they could, to change the laws and the disregard of laws in Georgia and Alabama and Mississippi.

The fight for democracy for the natives of Africa is an international question and belongs at the peace table; if it is won, the Negro in the United States will reap many of the benefits of the victory. But the fight for democracy for the people of African descent in the United States is not an international question and has no recognized place at the peace table. It is not on the same plane as the question of rights for the natives of Africa and India and other dependencies.

The Negro in the United States is not a subject race and does not accept the status of a subject race. He is a citizen of the United States, with all the rights of citizenship guaranteed him by the Constitution.. The fact that he is often denied these rights is aside from the point, he is, nevertheless, legally as much a citizen of the United

Incomplete

AN EX-GERMAN COLONY FOR INDIA

Literary Digest 3/1/19

GERMANY'S HOPE to have India as a colony after defeating the British is now working in reverse action, and a plan is afoot to make German East Africa a colony of India. The idea was bruited shortly after the beginning of the war, but remained dormant until recently, we are told, when Sir Theodore Morrison, one of Britain's oriental administrators, gave it his hearty support. He has spent two years in German East Africa, settling the country as it was taken from the enemy, and therefore he speaks with great authority. His fundamental reason for indorsing the plan is that it would benefit the African natives, while it would give India a vast and almost empty area to which she could send her surplus population, and thereby cease the drive of her people upon territory reserved by white men for themselves and where East Indians are tabu. So we are informed in *The Hindustan Review* (Allahabad), in which Sir Theodore writes further:

"India must first of all decide upon a policy toward the African natives. . . . She must, without equivocation, declare not only to the world, but to her own Indian immigrants, that the native is not to be merely a hewer of wood and drawer of water for the foreign settler, but that his education and elevation are the avowed intention of the Government. With this aim the Indian administrator will demarcate native reserves to which the Indian immigrant will not be allowed access. Within those reserves the official (of course, an Indian) will be supreme and his duties, after the collection of revenue and the maintenance of law and order, will consist in devising and executing plans for the amelioration of the native. He will found schools for the spread of education and dispensaries for the cure of disease. He will introduce new crops or better varieties of existing staples; he will import better strains of cattle and goats, construct dipping-tanks, and have the native herds inoculated with the proper serum and vaccine. The Indian officer must become the father of his district, and his opportunities for useful work are so bewilderingly numerous that I must give up the attempt of setting them out adequately."

A healthier race of Indians would be bred in East Africa than in the homeland, according to Sir Theodore, who found the climate of the interior much less hot than in India and free from the scorching heat of the peninsula. Except in the coast towns, which have approximately the climate of Bombay, the nights are cool, and he relates that he always slept under a blanket and sometimes under two. We read then:

"Upon the plateau, which is 2,000 to 4,000 feet high, the is cool, dry, and bracing, and I (who am now fifty-five years found I was able to walk all day without fatigue. There a certain number of insect-borne diseases, such as malaria spirulum tick-fever, but the experience of Dar-es-Salam du the campaign proves conclusively that scientific sanitatior stamp these out. The natives are riddled with venereal dise but that is a trouble which it lies in the power of any ma avoid. I picture to myself a race of Indians reared on the int plateau who would pass through their childhood withou single touch of fever, who would grow strong by cons exercise in the strenuous but healthy life of the pioneers a colonists."

One improvement that colonial life in East Africa wou effect in the Indians is training in manual accomplishmen The colonist must be, above all things, "a man of his hand and he must be ready to take on any kind of work. If he does not do it for himself he will find no one to do it for him, and Sir Theodore proceeds:

"Every man reared in East Africa, whatever his position, must be something of a carpenter, or an engineer, or a stock farmer. The old Indian tradition that a man of family and education does not work with his hands is happily dying out in India itself; but it could not live a year in East Africa. Colonial life demands the very reverse. When the colonial ideal has saturated the Indian immigrant, I look forward to seeing the official or commercial magnate doing work on his property with his own hands. When he comes home he will find that the plow has got broken and his native servants don't know what to do, so he will take up a hammer and set it right himself. Or a cow wants physicking, and he will help his Masai herdsman to give her a bolus. It will be his pride as well as his interest to show the native how things ought to be done."

An additional argument advanced for the colonization of East Africa by the British Indians is that the idea of unrestricted migration within the Empire either for Indians or others is not practical, and—

"in its place we must insist upon the alternative policy of assigning to each of the constituent parts of the Empire specific spheres of influence. India's sphere of influence should be the huge territory which has hitherto been known as German East Africa. . . . . ."

In this area India should be predominant, according to Sir Theodore, and should have the right to "determine policy and control immigration." Her right to exclude immigrants from Australia or Canada or the Union of South Africa "should be as unchallenged as the right of those dominions to exclude the Indians." Then Sir Theodore points to what he considers a great national benefit that must result from the Indians from the project he so stoutly advocates. We read:

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"It will in the end be far better for India to have a colony specifically her own than to obtain permission to send driblets of Indians to foreign lands in which they must ultimately be absorbed in the indigenous population and lose their distinctive nationality."

But an Indian writer, living in London, reminds Sir Theodore Morrison that educated Indians are naturally touchy about their rights, and they are not likely to enter into such a bargain as he advocates. Moreover, they are likely to feel that so long as the Government of India is not made responsible to them—and at present there is no indication that Britain is willing to do so at an early date—a colony for India would merely mean that Indians would have to bear the financial burdens of developing a land that would be, in actual practise, run by Anglo-Indians.

AS THE GERMANS SEE THEMSELVES.

The Spartacus party trimming the German tree.

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

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Peace Matters

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RACE MEMBERS IN CONFERENCE WITH JAPANESE IN WALDORF-ASTORIA

The Chicago Defender 1-18-19

Left to right: A. Phillip Randolph reading League's peace proposals; R. D. Jonas, Mme. C. J. Walker, Hon. S. Kuroima, editor and proprietor of "Yorodru Choha" of Tokio, Japan; Thomas Wallace Swann, Charles T. Magill representing the Chicago Defender, and Louis W. George. The meeting was held in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The way to the Japanese delegation who were stopping at the Waldorf Astoria recently, during their stay in New York, en route to the peace congress in France having been paved by R. D. Jonas, of the International League of Darker Peoples, and a Defender reporter, who interviewed the delegation there last week, another conference took place there Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 7. This conference was participated in by A. Phillip Randolph, Louis W. George, Thomas Wallace Swann, R. D. Jonas, Mme. C. J. Walker, and the Hon. S. Kuroima, proprietor and editor of the "Yorodru Choha," Tokio, Japan, chairman of Japanese public information, said to rank in his country with George Creel in this country. Charles T. Magill, representing the Defender, was also present. The conference took place in room 859, on the eighth floor of the finest hotel in the world. Mr. Kuroima greeted the delegation, all members of the International League of Darker Peoples, recently formed.

Tell Japanese Our Aims

After all were seated, Randolph read to the editor the peace proposals of our Race, from the league's viewpoint. When he had finished Mr. Kuroima was asked what he thought of the proposals, and said, "We Japanese think the same thing as that." Mme. Walker then explained some of the recent brutal and barbarous lynchings in the South. The editor replied that his country knew fully of these wrongs, adding, "There are many crimes committed in the name of humanity and civilization." Mr. Kuroima was then asked, "Will your delegation raise the race question at the peace congress?" He answered that he did not really know how far that question would be broached at the peace congress, adding diplomatically, "You know President Wilson spoke of freedom for all peoples, and guaranteed equality." Concluding, the distinguished Japanese, who spoke English very good, said he thought it an excellent plan for members of our Race to go to France in the interest of securing a hearing of their wrongs. After wishing the gentlemen a safe and pleasant voyage, the conference ended. The International League has established permanent American headquarters at 2305 Seventh avenue, with telephone and cable connections. Louis W. George has been selected to be managing director, with a corps of competent assistants, among whom are several linguists and translators. Not only will these headquarters be a clearing house for the collection of funds, but from here will be disseminated all information. The officers selected by the executive committee were: Rev. A. Clayton Powell, president; Dr. J. G. Jordan, vice president; A. Phillip Randolph, secretary; and C. J. Walker, treasurer.

MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN TO REPRESENT RACE WOMEN

The New York Sun 2-6-19

Miss Hallie Q. Brown has been appointed by the president of the N. A. C. W., Mrs. Mary B. Talbott, to represent colored women at the Peace Conference. This appointment is particularly agreeable to the women of the country, holding in remembrance as they do her splendid achievements in the past. Her experiences include several visits to Great Britain in the interest of Christian and educational work. Once during her residence in England she was sent as speaker by Lady Henry Somerset to the Grindelwald Conference in Switzerland. She appeared before Queen Victoria in 1899 at which time she was representing the colored women of the United States at the International Congress of Women held in London.

ONE FACTION WANTS PALESTINE AS STATE, OTHER BELIEVES PROTECTION FROM PERSECUTION SHOULD BE FIRST OF THEIR DEMANDS.

The Guardian 3-8-19

By Herbert Bayard Swope.

(Staff Correspondent of the World.)

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(Speical Cable Despatch to The World.)

Paris, Feb. 20.—Jewish unity is being shaken by the charges and counter charges made by the factions which have sprung into being as a result of the situation growing out of the Peace Conference, and have spread into every country where Jews are to be found.

The subject is of special interest to millions in America, for the failure of their leaders to take action has been made the cause of severe strictures. The quarrel lies in the claim of the anti-Zionists that foolish efforts to erect a Jewish state in Palestine have absorbed attention that should have been devoted to measures tending to rectify and secure the position of Jews in those countries in which they are persecuted.

Instead of having done this, the charge is made that the Peace Conference was besought to busy itself only with obtaining the return of Palestine to the Jews, Zionists pursuing this object with total disregard of the thousands being killed and tortured daily in many parts of Europe.

French, English and American Jews had hoped to put into the recognition given the new countries of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia conditions preventing further attacks upon members of their faith. Roumania, too, they wanted to have pledged to abandonment of inhuman practices, and all were to be compelled to remove various diabilities existing against the religion in question.

Nothing has been done along these lines, and hard feeling is developing over the attempt to place the blame. More than 5,000,000 Jews are included among those who live in daily fear of losing life or property, and it is to succor these that measures were to be urged.

No Full Representation.

The proportionate representation which the Jews have exected would be assured them has not been granted. They say that the Polish elections saw seventy-five Jews returned, but that fewer than thirty were permitted to qualify, and the influence of these was hamstrung and rendered null. In Roumania, they add, Jewish representation is made a farce, and as a result there is none able or willing to speak for the Jewish population in the country's councils, though Jews form a large and industrious part of the inhabitants.

Jews are demanding that America join with France and Great Britian in granting members of their faith full rights and guaranteeing them in their exercise. Their leaders are chagrined and disappointed that the League of Nations Constitution dropped the 21st clause, which safeguarded religions.

The British Committee, in conjunction with the French Alliance of Israelites, both anti-Zionist, have drawn up the following conditions to provide a moral basis for the peace treaty, their application not being confined to Jews, but universally to all races affected by the treaty:

"All persons born in territories forming the new republic of —— who do not claim to be subjects of foreign states, and all subjects of states to which these territories formerly belonged territories and who do not desire to retain their present nationality, shall be deemed to be citizens of the —— states and shall enjoy equal civil and political rights without distinction of race, language or religion.

"The freedom and outward exercise of all forms of worship shall be assured to all persons belonging to —— state, as well as to foreigners, and no hindrance shall be offered either to the heirarchical roganization of the different communities or their relation with their spiritual chiefs.

"All religious, and cultured minorities in —— state shall be secured in autonomous management of their religious, charitable, educational and other cultural institutions, provided always that the language shall be made an obligatory subject of instruction in their schools.

"Differences of race or religious creed shall not be alleged against any person as ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to admission to public employment, functions and honors, or public schools, universities and educational endowment, and the exercise of various professions and industries in any locality whatever.

"The subjects and citizens of all powers, traders and others, shall be treated in —— state without distinction of creed on a footing of perfect equality."

A GOSPEL WITHOUT GRACE

The New York Age 1-25-19

The Rev. A. [illegible] Little, D.D., of Atlanta, Ga., is one of the editors of *The Presbyterian of the South*, a religious weekly published at Richmond, Va. In a recent issue this editor discussed the subject of "The Peace Conference and the Negro" over his initials, at some length and with a modicum of half truths and false reasoning that stamp him as a religious casuist and a sophisticated apologist of high degree.

Discussing the report that a delegation of Negroes would appear before the Peace Conference, this religious editor denies the assumption "that the Negro is a downtrodden race in certain parts of our land, and is denied the rights that God has given him." Hear him:

> We deny this in toto.
>
> The right to vote is always and everywhere under certain conditions. These conditions are always fixed by the people concerned in this elective privilege.
>
> The Negro who qualifies for the ballot has the ballot. In Atlanta there are quite a goodly number of

Negroes who vote because they are thus qualified. And no man says them nay.

But for ignorant, prejudiced and in many respects vicious people to cast their ballot, and by preponderance of numbers control the civic and political destiny of whole sections of our land, is absurd. The Anglo-Saxon race will never stand for it. The South had a taste of it at the point of the bayonet, and one taste will do for all eternity.

This modern preacher of the word boasts that the "Anglo-Saxon race of the South will not permit marriage between the races," and holds it "clearly within their rights." But he has no word against the concubinage and adultery which grow out of the ban put upon legitimate unions.

In answering the question "Is there any injustice done to the Negro as such," he admits "isolated cases and deplorable lynchings." But he excuses the latter as the penalty "for certain horrible crimes which are largely the act of the colored race," regardless of the statistics which show that these alleged crimes account for only a small percentage of the lynchings committed.

His assertions that justice is handed out to white and colored alike in the courts, that the school fund is divided per capita, and that the race gets its share of civic improvements cannot even be accepted as half truths. Dr. Little lacks the frankness of many of the white editors and politicians of his section, who state bluntly their intention to prevent the Negro from voting or having equal opportunity for education.

Dr. Little concludes his Pharisaical plea by saying:

> What the Negro needs is to have his morality on a level with his religion. Because we have drawn a line beyond which he cannot come means that we ought to give, by example, by prayer and by teaching of the word of God, the best means of getting up on a moral plane that will become him.
>
> We need to do more for them, more Sunday schools for them, more industrial training along with Bible teaching, more consecrated white ministers to carry the gospel to the Africa at our doors. We cannot save him by politics, nor by social equality or amalgamation; we can save him with the gospel, and to the gospel we must go, not to the Peace Conference.

If the gospel Dr. Little preaches can carry no better message than the above, we fear it cannot do much for the Negro. Cant and hypocrisy cannot fool the race any longer, even when offered by a preacher of the gospel, if that gospel is used to excuse and justify segregation, disfranchisement and lynch law.

FRONTIER ISSUES AND REPARATIONS BLOCKING PEACE

The Constitution

Wilson, Clemenceau and Lloyd-George Seeking to Remove These Obstacles to Rapid Conclusion of Treaty.

3-10-19

Paris, March 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—President Wilson, M. Clemenceau, the French premier and David Lloyd-George, the British prime minister, are to hold a series of meetings for the adjustment of differences between them. They conferred at the residence of Mr. Lloyd-George today, the session lasting from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until late in the evening.

The differences constitute some of the larger questions pending now—reparations for war loss and the Franco-German frontier. These questions, for the moment, have assumed paramount importance, taking place even ahead of the league of nations, for while the work of the commission revising the covenant is proceeding rapidly, much difficulty is being met in reaching an accord on reparations and frontiers.

$40,000,000,00 Claimed.

The chief issue of the question of reparations is not what Germany should pay, but what she can pay. The commissions which have studied the subject have gradually reduced the claims to a total of about forty billion dollars.

President Wilson spent this forenoon in work at the Paris "white house," in preparation for another conference this afternoon with Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd-George. The conference took place at Mr. Lloyd-George's residence.

President Wilson will act as chairman at the meeting of the league of nations commission which will be held at 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when all proposed amendments and changes will be considered and the plan put into definite form. This will be the first meeting of the commission since the covenant was adopted the day before Mr. Wilson left for America, and it will consider proposals submitted at the hearing of neutrals tomorrow and also any other suggestions which have taken definite form.

Lord Robert Cecil and Thomas W. Gregory, former United States attorney general, are now here and are among those who have sought to draft a proviso relative to the Monroe doctrine in such form that it will meet the approval of legal experts.

The commission plans to hold continuous sessions until the work of revision is completed.

Japan and Race Question.

A Japanese amendment to the covenant of the league of nations providing that the contracting parties shall agree to grant "equal and just treatment" to all aliens within their borders who are nationals of states that are members of the league, will be submitted to the supreme council, it is learned by Reuter's from Japanese sources.

The standpoint of the Japanese is that all citizens of nations deemed sufficiently advanced to become members of the league should have equal rights when traveling or living in foreign countries, it is said. While the Japanese delegates do not accept the view that treatment of foreigners and discriminating immigration laws are purely matters of domestic policy, they say they are content to ask from the league only a recognition of the claim of their people now living in foreign countries to equal rights with other aliens.

British Dominions Oppose Japan.

The dominion delegates heartily concur in the view of the British delegation that the question of equality of treatment of all nationalities throughout the world is not a matter for the league of nations. A prominent Australian expressed the opinion that the commonwealth was not prejudiced against the Japanese, but had great admiration for them. Nevertheless, he said, Australians believed that it would be better for the future world if each race developed along its own distinctive lines.

A Canadian delegate declared that the question of immigration must be settled individually by each country. Canada, he said, hitherto had had no complaint regarding the Japanese in Canada. Their immigration was limited, he pointed out, so only a few hundred were admitted yearly.

THE N. A. A. C. P. REPLIES

"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People,
"70 Fifth Avenue, New York.
February 24, 1919

"Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., Editor,
"The Richmond Planet,
"311 North Fourth Street,
"Richmond, Va.

"My dear Mr. Mitchell: In recent issues of The Planet several editorials have appeared, written without doubt in good faith, concerning the participation by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor of the Crisis and Director of Publications and Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in the Pan-African Congress which was held in Paris last week.

"In these editorials The Planet has stated that Dr. DuBois does not represent the American Negro; that he has gone to France "upon a mission without being clothed with specific authority" and it has been intimated that he has gone as a representative of the United States Government. In order that these impressions may be corrected, I would like to make the following statement.

THAT THREE-FOLD CAPACITY.

Dr. DuBois was not sent to France by the United States Government but by the National Association in a three-fold capacity; as the special correspondent of the Crisis at the Peace Conference; to collect first hand material for a history of the Negro in the Great War; and as a representative of the National Association for the purpose of bringing all pressure possible to bear on the delegates at the peace table in the interest of the colored people of the United States and of the world.

One of the means of effecting the latter purpose was the calling of a Pan-African Congress, such as has just been held in Paris. Both Dr. DuBois and the other executive officers of the National Association realized some time since that no American Negro would be granted a seat at the peace table. The Congress was intended to bring to the attention of the delegates and the world the problem of the Negro, both in America and out of it.

REPRESENTS MANY BRANCHES.

As for Dr. DuBois being without specific authority, I wish to state that since he was sent by the National Association as its duly accredited representative, he is in France today as the representative of the one hundred and seventy-two branches of the Association with a membership of over forty-six thousand. By reason of that fact, I believe that I am safe in saying that Dr. DuBois is as truly representative of the Negro as any man in France.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the speeches delivered at the meeting held at Carnegie Hall in New York City on January 6th on "Africa in the World Democracy," which explains in greater detail than I can in a letter Dr. DuBois' position as well as that of the National Association on this subject.

Very sincerely yours,
WALTER F. WHITE,
Assistant Secretary.

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PAN-AFRIC CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION

The Richmond Planet 2-28-19

Paris, February 21.—The Pan-African Congress, representing the negro peoples of the different nations, today passed a resolution for presentation to the peace conference, giving the outcome of its deliberations.

It proposes that the allied and associated powers establish an international code for the protection of negroes, similar to the projected international labor code; that negroes be guaranteed the ownership of as much land as can profitably be developed in countries inhabited by them; that slavery, enforced labor and corporal punishment be abolished, except in punishment for crime; that the right be guaranteed to every native child to learn to read and write its own language and also the language of the trustee nation, and that the trustee nation be responsible for medical care and sanitary conditions in negro countries, without discouraging collective or individual initiative.

The resolution covers regulation of the investment of capital, granting of concessions, political and religious liberty and demands that negroes have equitable representation in all the international institutions of the league of nations.

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NEGRO CONFERENCE INFORMAL.

WASHINGTON D C POST
FEBRUARY 24, 1919

Opening in Paris Today Is Late, State Department Is Told.

The State Department was informed by the French government last week that no permission had been granted for the holding of a pan-African conference in Paris. The department also was notified that the conference which opened yesterday was merely a private and unofficial meeting of representatives of the negro race.

Inquiries were recently addressed to the French government as to whether such a conference was to be held, as the State Department desired to suggest its postponement until American representatives, to whom passports had been denied, could arrive.

N Y C GLOBE
JULY 25, 1919

THIS DELEGATE WENT TO PARIS AS A MESS BOY

BOSTON, July 25.—William Monroe Trotter told an audience in Tremont Temple last night how he passed himself off as a mess boy and worked his way to Paris to present the message of the National Equal Rights League to the peace conference, after the State Department had refused him a passport.

"With the message of 12,000,000 colored people, I trudged the streets of New York in search of a job on a steamer bound for France,' he declared. "I learned simple cooking so I might qualify, and finally got a place.

"I was not allowed to land by the ship's officers, but I eluded them, and although ragged and hungry and in need of funds, made my way to Paris.

"Although I was denied an interview with President Wilson, I succeeded in sending a formal protest to the peace conference, and a petition to every member of the assembly at Versailles."

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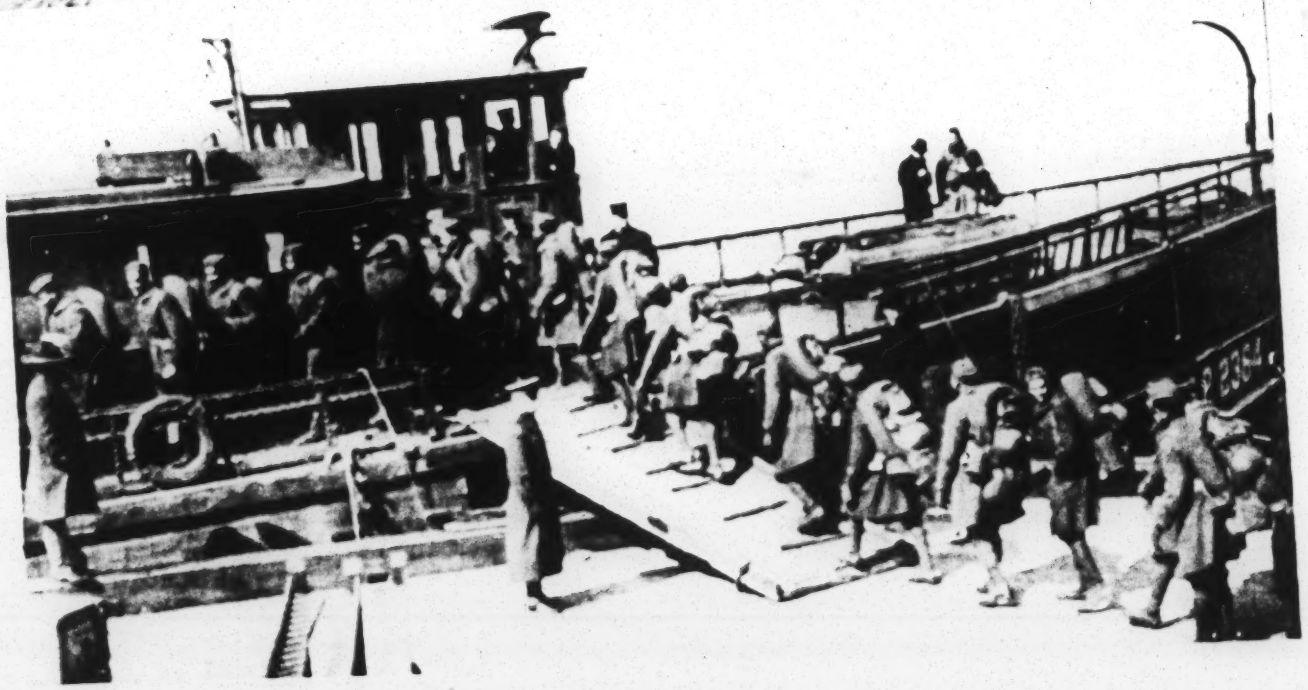
TOP VIEW—Negro soldiers arriving at a typical French village.
UPPER CENTER VIEW—Colored Soldiers advancing along a camouflaged road in France.
LOWER CENTER VIEW—Gas mask drill in France.
BOTTOM VIEW—Narrow gauged railroad used in trench warfare on French battlefields.
U. S. Official.



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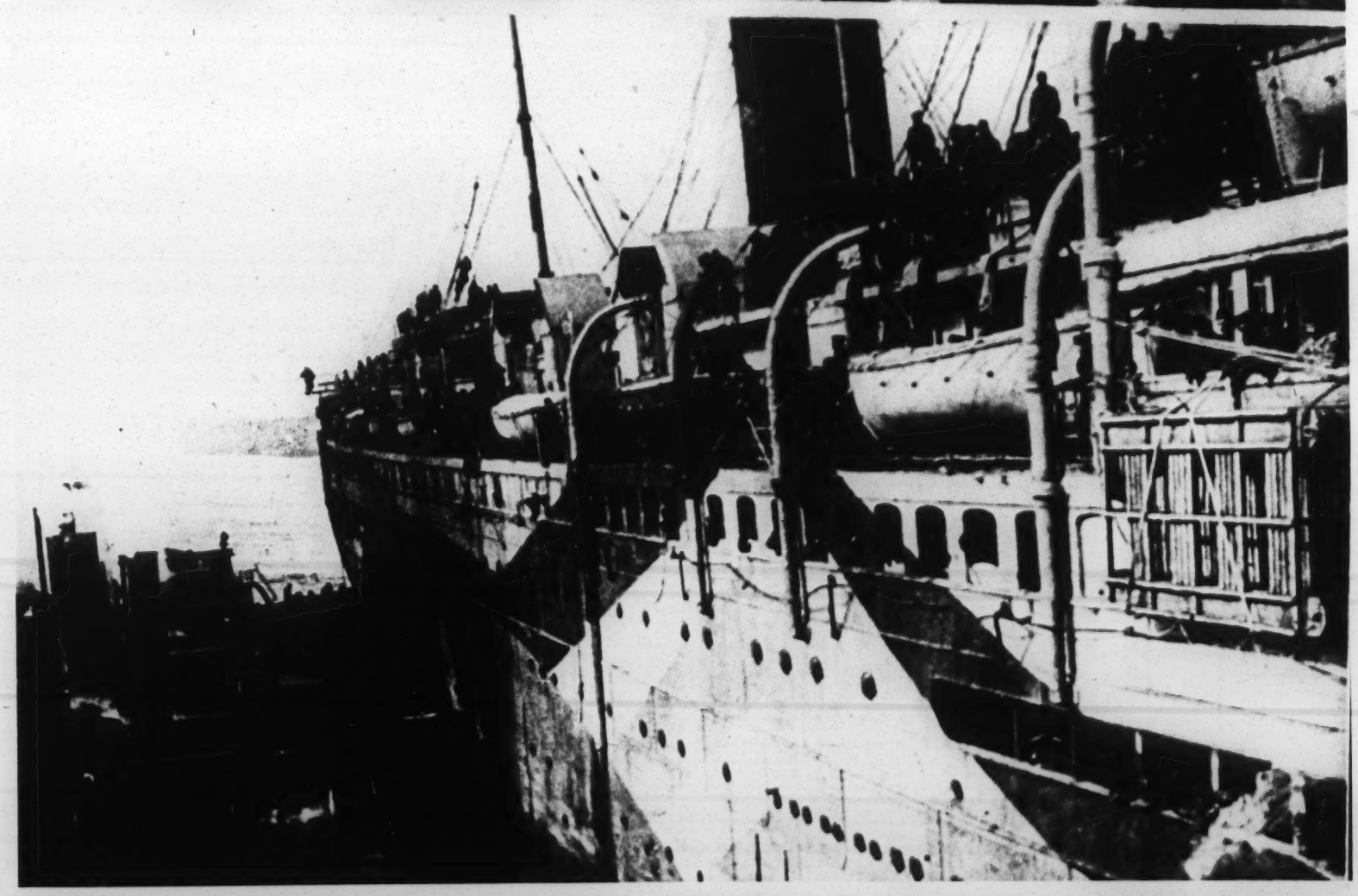
TOP VIEW—Raw recruits arriving at cantonment, Copyright Underwood and Underwood.

CENTER VIEW—[illegible]th Field Signal Battalion colored troops, boarding boat for Camp Merritt. Copyright Western Newspaper Union.

BOTTOM VIEW—Temporary resting place between Pont a Maisson and Metz, of Heroes of the 92nd division who made the "Supreme Sacrifice." U. S. Official.

TOP VIEW—The men and officers of the 369th Infantry were decorated at the Stadium of City College by General Collerdet of the French Army and Colonel Hayward of the 369th Infantry who is in command of the unit. The view shows the officers at attention during the playing of the Marsellaise. Copyright Underwood & Underwood. N. Y.

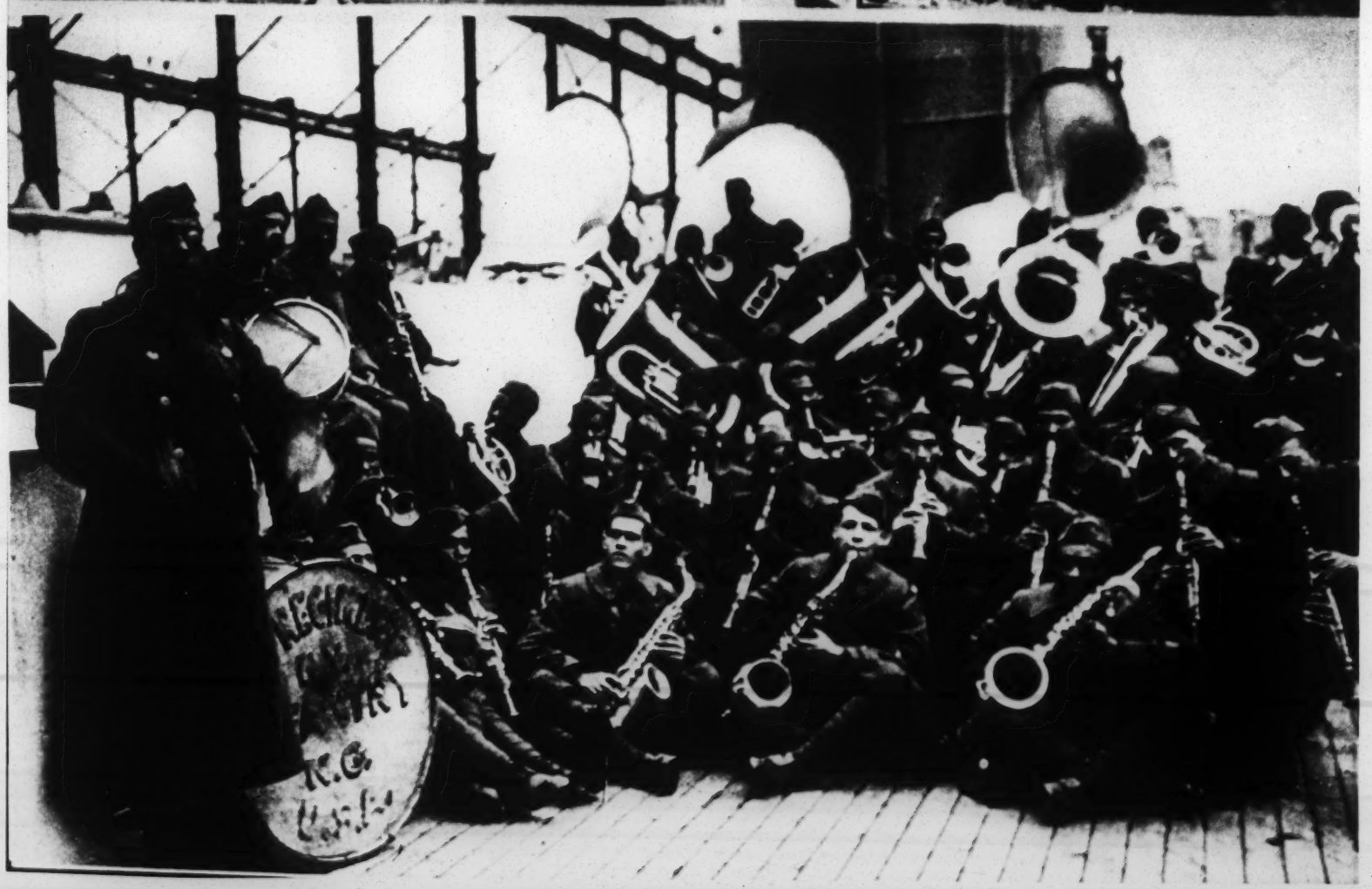
BOTTOM VIEW—Decks of the "France" loaded with New York's Colored Troops. The "France" brought back New York's famous colored regiment the 389th Infantry, better known as the old 15th. These men covered themselves with glory, were the first American soldiers to reach the Rhine, never had one of their men captured by the Hun and received the Croix De Guerre for their bravery in action. Copyright Western Newspaper Union.



TOP VIEW (Left)—Lieut. Thos. A. Painter, of the 370th (Chicago) Infantry, decorated for conspicuous bravery in action, who arrived with his regiment on the transport "France," February 10th, 1919. Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

TOP VIEW (Right)—Lieut. Robert Campbell, of Company F, 368th U. S. Infantry, hero of the battle of Argonne Forest. The first man in the 92nd Division to receive the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery. Copyright Western Newspaper Union.

BOTTOM VIEW—Famous Jazz Band Leader back with colored 15th. Lieut. Europe, (deceased) who for years has been N. Y. society's favorite orchestra (dance) leader, and who was formerly with Mr. Vernon Castle, returned Feb. 12th with his regiment, the 369th, (Colored 15th). He is above shown with his band. Copyright Underwood and Underwood, N. Y.



TOP VIEW (Left to Right)—Capt. Stewart Alexander, Lieut. Frank Robinson of New York's colored regiment who won the Croix De Guerre for conspicuous bravery. This regiment has the honor of being the first American Unit to reach the Rhine. Copyright Western Newspaper Union.

CENTER VIEW—Heroes of old 15th Infantry, New York City all received the Croix De Guerre from the French Government. Front (left to right) Privates "Eagle Eye" Ed. Williams, "Lamplight," Herbert Taylor, Leon Traitor, "Kid Hawk," Ralph Hawkins (back row) Private H. D. Prunes, Sgt. D. Stormes, Private "Kid" Woney, Joe Williams, Arthur Menly, Corporal Taylor. Copyright western Newspaper Union.

BOTTOM VIEW—The men of a colored unit receiving the D. S. C. at Finistere, France. Major General Eli Helmick is decorating the men. Admiral Moreau of the French Navy just behind the general. Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

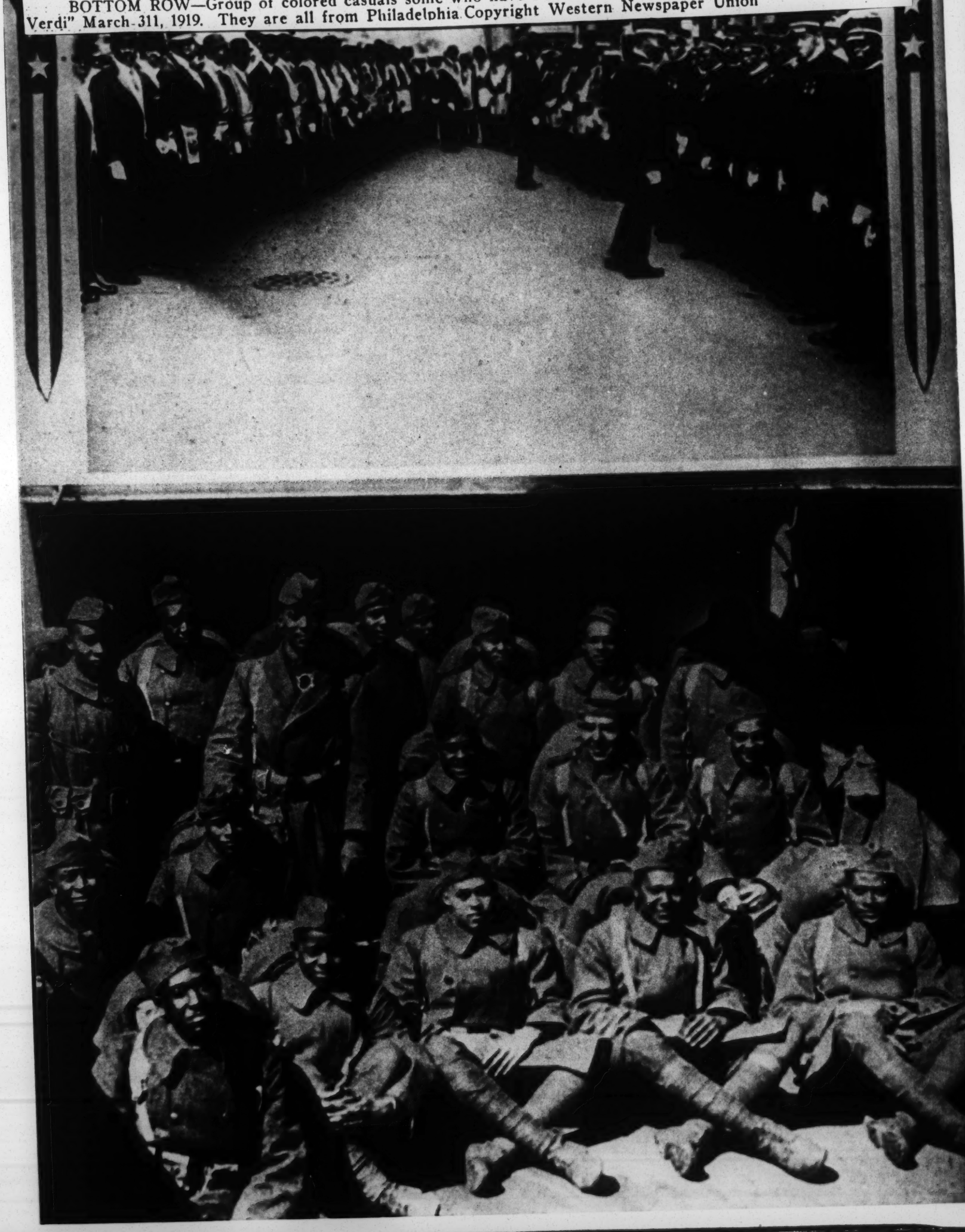
TOP VIEW (Reading Left to Right)—Col. Frank Denison; Col. Thos. A. Roberts; Lt. Col. Otis B. Duncan

CENTER VIEW—Another group of officers of the 370th (Old 8th Illinois) on the deck of the La France before landing. Reading left to right 2nd Lt. Lawson Price; 2nd Lt. L. W. Stearls; 2nd Lt. Ed White; 2nd Lt. Eli F. E. Williams; st Lt. Oasola Browning; Capt. Louis B. Johnson; 1st Lt. Frank Bates; 1st Lt. Binga Desmond.

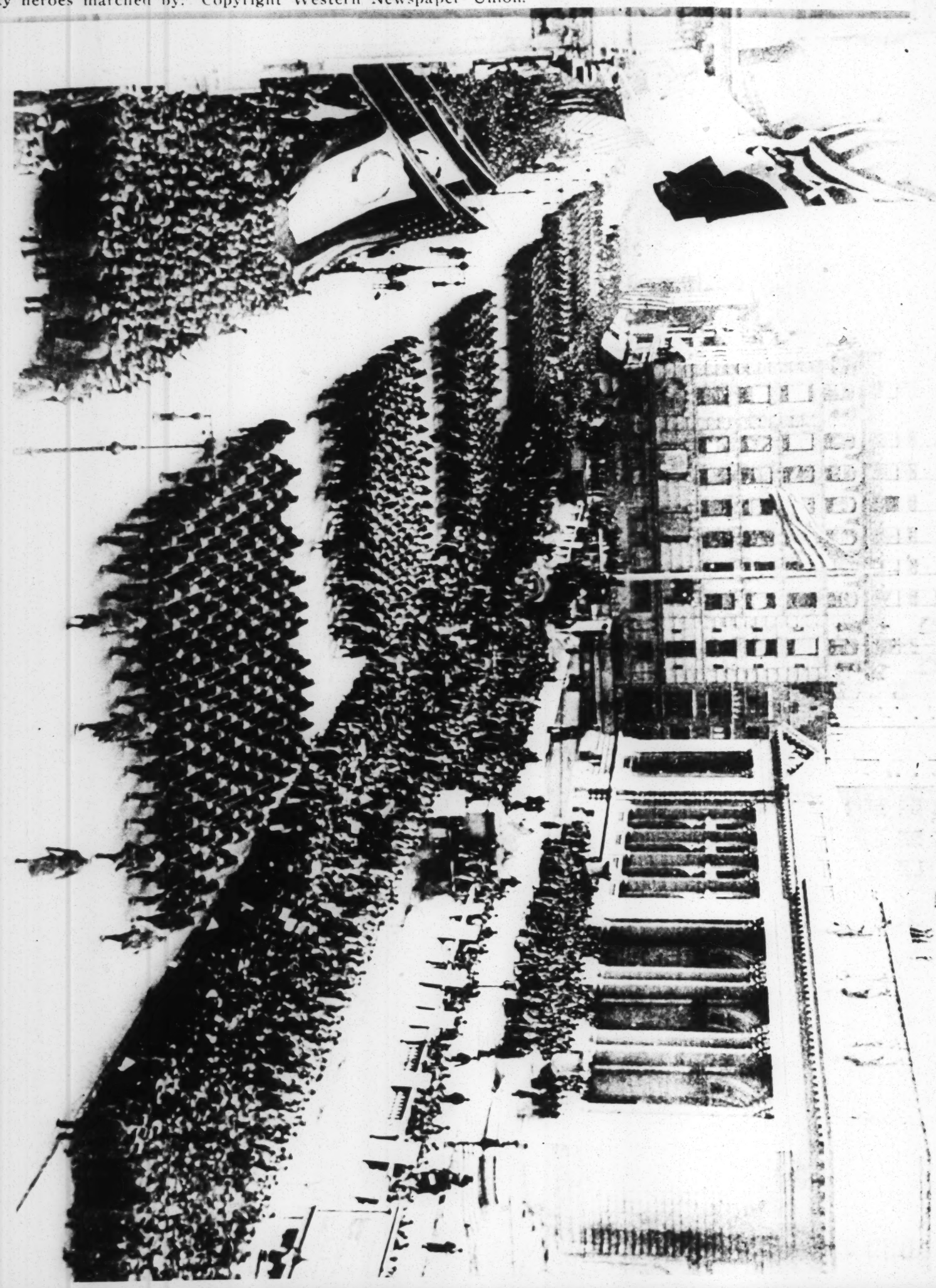
BOTTOM VIEW—Chicago homecoming of the 370th Regiment (Old 8th Illinois) passing in parade at 113th Street and Michigan Avenue.

TOP VIEW—Ground broken for Base Unit to Assist in care of colored soldiers. Different organizations at the celebration of the breaking of the ground for the McDonough Memorial Hospital at West 133rd Street, near Fifth Avenue, N. Y. The plant can be completed and equipped and furnished for $100,000. It will be a model, fire-proof and up-to-date Hospital Building. The Institution is named in honor of Dr. David Kearney McDonough, a pioneer colored physician of New York City. Copyright Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

BOTTOM ROW—Group of colored casuals some who have been wounded or gassed back on the "Giuseape Verdi" March 311, 1919. They are all from Philadelphia Copyright Western Newspaper Union



General view of parade of famous 369th Infantry on Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C. New York welcomed its colored heroes of Colonel "Bill" Hayward's famous "Hell Fighters" of the 369th Infantry in a parade on Fifth Avenue. Photo shows immense crowds at the New York Public Library 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue as the Dusky heroes marched by. Copyright Western Newspaper Union.



Soldiers – 1919
Physical Condition.

382

Colored Americans Called To Colors Excel All Others in Physical Fitness Test

3-8-19
New York Age

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Washington, D. C.—Among the features incorporated in the second report of Provost Marshal General Crowder is the significant fact that colored registrants made a higher average for physical fitness than white registrants accepted for full military service.

On this subject General Crowder says: "Now . . . Table 53 shows that for every one hundred men examined physically, the ratio of colored men found qualified for general military service was substantially higher than the ratio for white men by just five per cent, viz., 74.60 per cent as against 69.71 per cent."

Commenting on "The Negro in Relation to the Draft," General Crowder says:

"The part that has been played by the Negro in the great world drama upon which the curtain is now about to fall is but another proof of the complete unity of the various elements that go to make up this great nation.

"Passing through the sad and rigorous experience of slavery; ushered into a sphere of civil and political activity where he was to match his endeavors with those of his former masters still embittered by defeat; gradually working his way toward the achievement of success that would enable both him and the world to justify his new life of freedom; surrounded for over half a century of his new life by the specter of that slavedom through which he had for centuries past laboriously toiled; met continuously by the prejudices born of tradition . . . some doubt was felt and expressed, by the best friends of the Negro, when the call came for a draft upon the manpower of the nation, whether he would possess sufficient stamina to measure up to the full duty of citizenship, and would give to the Stars and Stripes, that had guaranteed for him the same liberty now sought for all nations and all races, the response that was its due.

"How groundless such fears, how ill-considered such doubts, may be seen from the statistical record of the draft with relation to the Negro. His race furnished its quota, and uncomplainingly; yes, cheerfully. History, indeed, will be unable to record the fullness of his spirit in the war, for the reason that opportunities for enlistments were not opened to him to the same extent as to the whites. But enough can be gathered from the records to show that he was filled with the same feeling of patriotism, the same martial spirit, that fired his white fellow citizen in the cause for world freedom.

"As a general rule he was fair in his dealings with draft officials. . . . That the men of the colored race were as ready to serve as their white neighbors is amply proved by the reports from the local boards."

RELATION OF THE NEGRO TO ARMY DRAFT

3-8-19
The Journal

Race Furnished Its Quota "Uncomplainingly, Cheerfully." History Unable To Record Fullness of His Spirit in the War.

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Washington. D. C.—The following extract from the official report of the Provost Marshal General of the United States Army to the Secretary of War, gives a highly interesting and informing story of the part played by the colored soldiers who were called to the defense of the flag of this nation through the operation of the Selective Draft Law:

"The part that has been played by the Negro in the great world drama upon which the curtain is now about to fall is but another proof of the complete unity of the various elements that go to make up this great Nation. Passing through the sad and rigorous experience of slavery; ushered into a sphere of civil and political activity where he was to match his endeavors with those of his former masters still embittered by defeat; gradually working his way toward the achievement of success that would enable both him and the world to justfy his new life of freedom; surrounded for over half a century of his new life by the specter of that slavedom through which he had for centuries past laboriously toiled; met continuously by the prejudice born of tradition; still the slave, to a large extent, of superstition fed by ignorance—in the light of this history, some doubt was felt and expressed, by the best friends of the Negro, when the call came for a draft upon the man-power of the Nation, whether he would possess sufficient stamina to measure up to the full duty of citizenship, and would give to the Stars and Stripes, that had guaranteed for him the same liberty now sought for all nations and all races, the response that was its due. And, on the part of many of the leaders of the Negro race, there was apprehension that the sense of fair play and fair dealing, which is so essentially an American characteristic, would not, nay could not, in a country of such diversified views, with sectional feeling still slumbering but not dead, be meted out to the members of the colored race.

Fears Groundless

"How groundless such fears, how ill considered such doubts, may be seen from the statistical record of the draft with relation to the Negro. His race furnished its quota, and uncomplainingly, yes, cheerfully. History, indeed, will be unable to record the fullness of his spirit in the war, for the reason that opportunities for enlistment were not opened to him to the same extent as to the whites. But enough can be gathered from the records to show that he was filled with the same feeling of patriotism, the same martial spirit, that fired his white fellow citizen in the cause for world freedom.

"As a general rule, he was fair in his dealings with draft officials; and in the majority of cases, having the assistance of his white employers, he was able to present fairly such claims for deferment or discharge as he may have had, for the consideration of the various draft boards. In consequence, there appears to have been no racial discrimination made in the determination of his claims. Indeed, the proportion of claims granted to claims filled by members of the Negro race compare favorably with the proportion of claims granted to members of the white race.

"That the men of the colored race were as ready to serve as their white neighbors is amply proved by the reports from the local boards. A Pennsylvania board, remarking upon the eagerness of its colored registrants to be induced, illustrated this by the action of one registrant, who, upon learning that his employer had had him placed upon the Emergency Fleet list, quit his job. Another registrant, who was believed by the board to be above draft age, insisted that he was not, and, in stating that he was not married, explained that he 'wanted only one war at a time.'

"The following description from Oklahoma and Arkansas boards are typical the first serving to perpetuate one of the best epigrams of the war:

Equal Consideration

"We tried to treat the Negroes with exactly the same consideration as was shown the whites. We had the same speakers to address them. The Rotary Club presented them with small silk flags, as they did the whites. The band turned out to escort them to the train. And the Negroes went to camp with as cheerful a spirit as did the white men. One of them when asked if he were going to France, said, 'No, sir, I'se not gwine to France; I'se gwine through France.'

"In dealing with the Negroes, the Southern boards gained a richness of experience that is without parallel. No other class of citizens was more loyal to the Government, or more ready to answer the country's call. The only blot upon their military record was the great number of delinquents among the more ignorant, but the majority of cases this was traced to an ignorance of the regulations, or to the withholding of mail by the landlord (often himself an aristocratic slacker) in order to retain the man's labor."

On October 1, 1917, in order that there might be no question of the full protection of the rights of the Negroes, and that thorough examination might be made into all matters affecting their relation to the war, and its many agencies, there was announced the appointment of Emmett J. Scott as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War. Having been for 18 years confidential secretary to the late Booker T. Washington, and being at the time of his appointment secretary of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes, he was peculiarly fitted to render necessary advice to the War Department with respect to the colored people of the various States, to look after all matters affecting the interests of the Negro selectives and enlisted men, and to inquire into the treatment accorded them by the various officials connected with the War Department. In the position occupied by him, the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War was thus enabled to obtain a proper prospective both of the attitude of selective service officials to the Negro, and of the Negro to the war, and especially to the draft. As the representative of his race, his expressions, therefore, have great weight. In a memorandum address to this office, on the subject of the relation of the Negro to the war and especially to the draft, on December 12, 1918, Mr. Scott wrote:

Eager To Accept Terms

"The attitude of the Negro to the war, and especially to the draft, was one of complete acceptance of the draft, in fact, of an eagerness to accept its terms. There was a deep resentment in many quarters that he was not permitted to volunteer, as white men, by the thousands, were permitted to do in connection with National Guard units and other branches of military service which were closed to colored men. One of the brightest chapters in the whole history of the war is the Negro's eager acceptance of the draft and his splendid willingness to fight. His only resentment was due to the limited extent to which he was allowed to join and participate in combatant or "fighting" units. The number of colored draftees accepted for military duty, and the comparatively small number of them claiming exemptions, as compared with the total number of white and colored men called and drafted, presents an interesting study and reflects much credit upon this racial group."

"Many influences were brought to bear upon the Negro to evade his duty to the Government. Some effort in certain sections of the country was made to induce them not to register. That the attempt to spread German propaganda was a miserable failure may be seen from the statement of the Chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice to the United States Senate committee:

"'The Negroes did'nt take to these stories, however, as they were too loyal. Money spent in the South for propaganda was thrown away.'

How Morale Was Promoted

"Then, too, these evil influences were more than offset by the various publicity and "promotion of morale" measures carried on through the office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, and his assistants. Correspondence was kept up with influential Negroes all over the country. Letters, circulars, and news items for the purpose of effecting and encouraging the continued loyalty of the Negro citizens were regularly issued to the various papers comprising both the white and Negro press.

"A special committee of 100 colored speakers was appointed to deliver public patroitic addresses all over the country, under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information, stating the war aims of the Government and seeking to keep unbroken the spirti of loyalty of colored American citizens.

"A special conference of Negro editors was called to meet in Washington in June, 1918, under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information, in order to gather and disseminate the thought and public opinion of the various leaders of the Negro race. Such has been onyl a part of the work of the department of the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War in the record of the marshaling of the man power of the American Nation.

"The appreciation of this representative of the colored race for the cooperation shown by the Selective Service administration, especially as it affected members of the colored race, in reference to occasional complaints received, will appear from the following extract from a memorandum writ-

Incomplete

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THE RELATION OF THE NEGRO TO THE SELECTIVE DRAFT.

Report of Provost Marshal General to Secretary of War Tells Authoritatively of the Patriotism, Valor and Cheerful Service of Colored Americans Called to Defend the Flag—The Labors of SPecial Assistant Scott Commended.

The Louisville Leader 8/19/19

Washington, D. C.—The following extract from the official report of the Provost Marshal General of the United States Army to the Secretary of War, gives a highly interesting and informing story of the part played by the colored soldiers who were called to the defense of the flag of this nation through the operation of the Selective Draft Law:

"The part that has been played by the Negro in the great world drama upon which the curtain is now about to fall is but another proof of the complete unity of the various elements that go to make up this great Nation. Passing through the sad and rigorous experience of slavery; ushered into a sphere of civil and political activity where he was to match his endeavors with those of his former masters still embittered by defeat; gradually working his way toward the achievement of success that would enable both him and the world to justify his new life of freedom; surrounded for over half a century of his new life by the specter of that slavedom through which he had for centuries past laboriously toiled; met continuously by the prejudice born of tradition; still the slave, to a large extent, of supersition fed by ignorance—in the light of this history, some doubt was felt and expressed, by the best friends of the Negro, when the call came for a draft upon the man-power of the Nation, whether he would possess sufficient stamina to measure up to the full duty of citizenship, and would give to the Stars and Stripes, that had guaranteed for him the same liberty now sought for all nations and all races, the response that was its due. And, on the part of many of the leaders of the Negro race, there was apprehension that the sense of fair play and dealing, which is so essentially an American characteristic, would not, in a country of such diversified views, with sectional feeling still slumbering but not dead, be meted out to the members of the colored race.

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"The appreciation of this representative of the colored race for the cooperation shown by the Selective Service administration, especially as it affected members of the colored race, in reference to occasional complaints received, will appear from the following extract from a memorandum written to this office on September 12, by the Special Assistant to the Secretary of War.:

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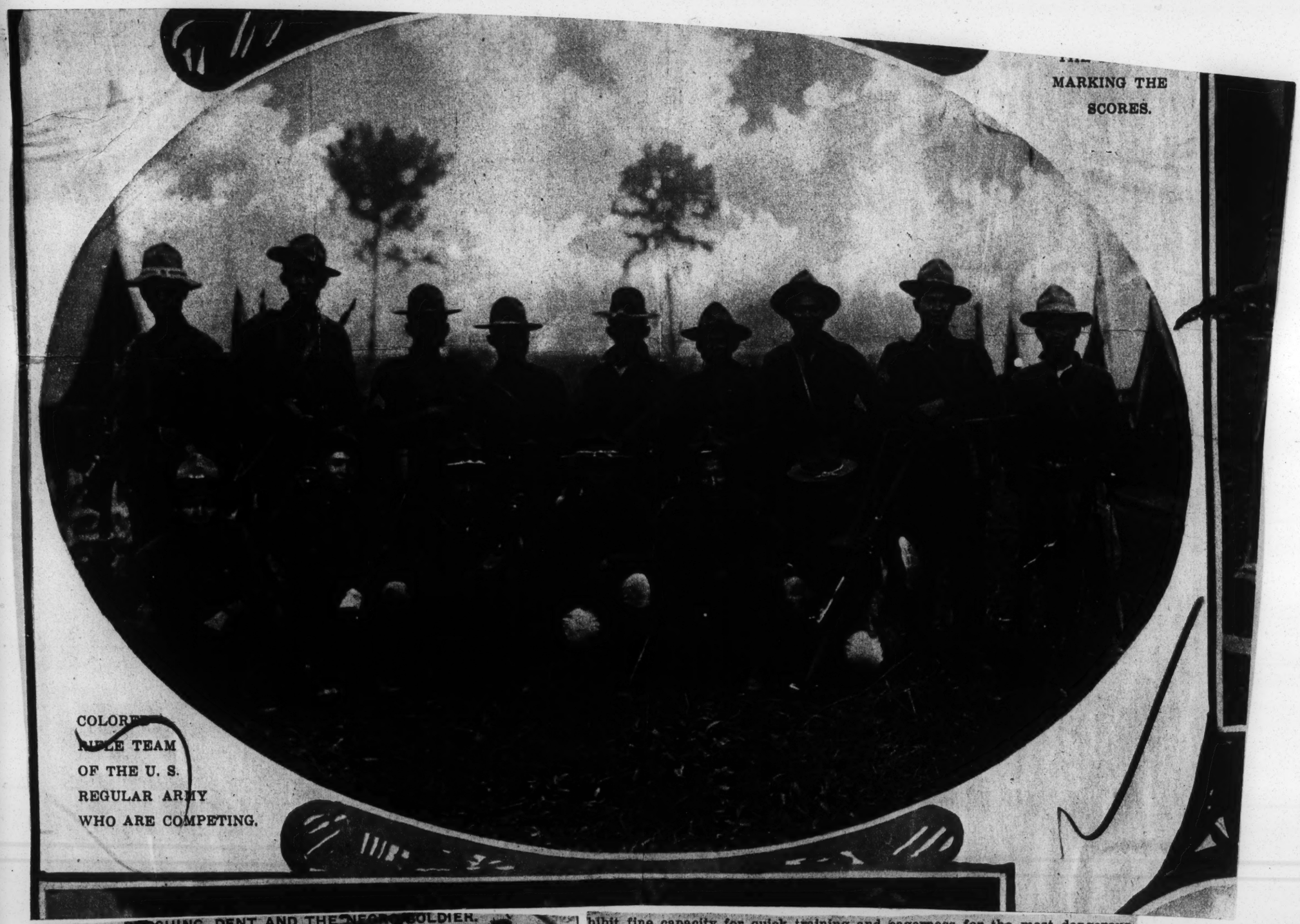
Soldiers — 1919
Regiments: Regular Army, etc. 387



MARKING THE SCORES.

COLORED RIFLE TEAM OF THE U. S. REGULAR ARMY WHO ARE COMPETING.

PERSHING, DENT AND THE NEGRO SOLDIER.

The Birmingham Reg

The return of General John J. Pershing to this country and the tumultuous acclaim given him by millions of his grateful countrymen recall the fact that during the Spanish-American war he was a first lieutenant in the 10th cavalry, one of the famous Negro regiments of the regular U. S. Army.

It should be presumed, therefore, that General Pershing spoke from knowledge, born of contact and experience, when he said of the colored troops engaged in the recent war: "The only regret expressed by colored troops is that they are not given more dangerous work to do. I cannot commend too highly the spirit shown among the colored combat troops, who exhibit fine capacity for quick training and eagerness for the most dangerous work."

In view of this high tribute paid Negro soldiers by the Generalissimo of the American Army, and of the demonstrated loyalty of the black man to the United States, it appears strange indeed that an Alabama congressman should seek through legislation to eliminate the Negro soldier.

Does Congressman Dent regard the Negro soldier as a cloak to be worn when the weather is foul and to be cast aside when it is fair?

24th Infantry Returning from Battle

6-21-19

ditionary Forces, those who were sent abroad and reached the firing lines gave a good account of themselves. From a technical standpoint their choice of weapons of offense left something to be desired, but they fought gallantly. And it must be said that their preference for keen-edged weapons not only prevented them from becoming prisoners, but terrorized the Hun soldiers, brutal as were the latter in the matter of homicidal methods of warfare. Now it is announced that the 74th Infantry of the regular army, composed of colored troops, has been sent to do duty along the Mexican border. Even General Villa's bandits dread meeting American colored soldiers, and the moral effect of sending colored troops to the defense of the border may be expected to have a wholesome restraining influence.

ported by the 82nd Artillery, 5th and 7th Cavalry. In 24 hours Gen. Villa was chased deep into the hills where he will be closely watched to prevent any surprise attack on the border cities, as Villa's attitude toward the Americans is well known. Private Sam Tusco (white) 82nd artillery

Special to The Observer and Freeman

Jaurez, Mexico, June 21.—The 24th Infantry was the first to cross the river into Mexico. They were supwas killed and Private Anthony Cunningham, 24th Inf., died from wounds. There were twelve American soldiers wounded and about 50 Mexicans killed. The wounded were carried away by companions. Over 100 were captured, together with horses and mules. The boys are back on American soil and itching to finish the job

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
SEPTEMBER 14, 1919

HONORS TO 10TH CAVALRY

FOR SOLDIERLY CONDUCT IN SKIRMISH ON MEXICAN BORDER AT NOGALES—OFFERED COMMISSIONS AND ACHIEVED THEM—GIVEN WOUND CHEVRONS & SALUTED BY TROOPS.

The part taken by the 10th Cavalry in the recent affair against hostile Mexicans at Nogales, Arizona, was the occasion of a Review and Inspection of the command at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, on December 14, 1918. It has been the desire of both officers and men of this regiment to add to the laurels already won on the fields of battle in former campaigns and wars. That the regiment was not permitted to go overseas in the present conflict, was a source of deep regret to all concerned. The wisdom of keeping the organization on duty on the International Boundary Line, was demonstrated by the events of August 27th, 1918.

Through some misunderstanding, American troops were fired upon by hostile Mexicans at Nogales, Arizona, on August 27th, 1918. The true facts leading up to the trouble will never be known. The 10th Cavalry although not actually among those present, when hostilities commenced, were the first to come to the aid of the detachment fired upon. When the troops of the 10th Cavalry arived on the scene, the Mexicans had secured shelter in some houses and were pouring a desultory fire upon the American Troops fro macross the International Line. While trying to dislodge the Mexicans from these houses the following named officers and men of the 10th Cavalry were either killed or wounded. Via:

Killed and Wounded.

Captain J. D. Hungerford, 10th Cavalry, was killed while leading his troop.

Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Herman, attached to the 10th Cavalry, was shot in the leg, but refused to leave his command under fire.

Captain H. C. Caron, 10th Cavalry, Commanding Troop F was shot in the right arm.

Sergeant Arthur Green, Troop A 10th Vavalry, was shot in the right shoulder.

Pvt. 1st Class U. S. G. Clayton, Troop C 10th Cavalry ,was shot in the arms and chest, presumably with a shot gun.

Pvt. 1st Clas, V. Gibson, Troop F, 10th Cavalry, was shhot in the thigh.

Pvt. 1st Class, J. E. Harris, Troop C 10th Cavalry, was shot in the right knee.

Pvt. 1st Class, W. Reynolds, Troop A 10th Cavalry, was shot in the thigh.

Pvt. Charles T. Johnson, Troop F 10th Cavalry, was shot in the right leg.

Pvt. Orvul Walls, Troop A 10th Cavalry, was shot in the arms and chest, also presumably with a shot gun.

During this short engagement 1st Sergenats Penny and Jordan, of Troops C and F, 10th Cavalry respectively, were specially commended by the Commanding General, for their coolness and bravery under fire, both of these First Sergeants having lost their respective troop commanders, immediately took command of their troops, and by an example of coolness under fire, inspired the men under them.

These two men were specially commended in a letter from General DeR. C. Carbell, Major General National Aarmy, who commanded the U. S. Troops at Nogales, at the time of the engagement. General Cabell recommende dthat these men be promoted to Second Lieutenants for coolness and ability to lead men under fire. Sergeants Penny and Jordan both declined to accept promotion, preferring to remain with their organizations in their present positions.

Acting upon suggestions from General Cabell, proceedings were inaugurated, with a view to having these men awarded Certificates of Merit. But upon investigation no specific act that would warrant such award could be sustained.

Under thep rovisions of General Orders No. 64, W. D., 1918, request was made to the Adjutant General of the Army that the men wounded at Nogales be awardedthe wound chevron for actions against hostile forces. Authority being obtained, the men were authorized to wear the wound chevron, per General Orders No. 14 Headquarters 10th Cavalry, 1918.

Upon receipt of the original wound chevrons from the Adjutant General of the Army, the regiment was formed for Review, and the chevrons formally presented by Colonel C. C. Smith, the regimental commander. After the presentation the regiment was marched in review before the men who occupied the Reviewing Stand with the Regimental Commander.

DIVISION OF COLORED TROOPS ADVOCATED

By Associated Negro Press

Boston, Mass., May 5.—A meeting was held in Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the National Association of Colored People, to advocate the creation of a division of Colored troops with all Colored officers, as part of the American army. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Maj. J. E. Spingarn and Chas. Edward Russell, who was on the Russian Commission, were the speakers. Dr. S. M. Crothers, presided.

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NEGRO TROOPS SENT TO MEXICAN BORDER

N Y C EVE SUN
JUNE 13, 1919

Guard Bridges From El Paso to Juarez as Precaution.

EL PASO, Texas, June 13.—Two battalions of the 24th United States Infantry (negro) arrived here to-day from Columbus, N. M.

Although not a shot has been fired between Carranzistas and Villista troops in the vicinity of Juarez, the additional American foot soldiers were desired by officials for duty at bridges and fords between El Paso and Juarez as a precautionary measure.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRON
JUNE 16, 1919

Negro Troops on the Rio Grande.

Although colored troops did not form a large contingent in the American Expe-

Soldiers 119 386
Regiments: Regular Army.

EXTRA!

The New York Age 12-21-19

NEGRO TROOPERS LEAD IN ATTACK ON VILLA

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

EL PASO, TEX.—Members of the 24th Infantry were the first American troops to cross the International Bridge and march into Juarez on June 15. Followed by white troopsers, an attack was made on Villa's men who were put to flight.

One white American soldiers was killed and two colored American soldiers injured in the clash.

OFFICIAL FIGURES OF ALABAMA'S WAR SERVICE ARE GIVEN

The Montgomery

La Mont's Report Shows 73,811 Alabama Men Served During War

2-9-19.

Alabama furnished 73,811 men for the military service during the great world war, according to figure made public Saturday by L. E. La Mont, state draft executive. These figures include 7,651 men who were in the service prior to the enactment of the selective service law but do not inclue enlistments in the Navy or Marine Corps or those who were sent to Camps as deserters. Counting the enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps, and men sent to Camps as deserters, Mr. La Mont estimated that the state furnished at least 100,000 men to help win the war.

The total registration in the state was 237,882, including men between the ages of eighteen and thirty six inclusive.

Montgomery furnished 1,754 men and the county 701 men. There were 4,204 registrants in Montgomery, including those who registered August 24, 1918, while the county had 2,104.

The figures are contained in the following extract from the report of L. E. La Mont, state draft executive. The full report for all boards in the state will be made public during the week, it was said.

The complete report is:

Official Report

"The total number of men furnished the military establishment by the State of Alabama is 73,811, which is 36 5-10 per cent of the total number of white and colored registrants who registered on June 5, 1917, June 5 1918 and August 24 1918. None of the men who registered on September 12, 1918 were inducted through the draft.

"With a total white and colored registration on September 12, 1918 of 237,882 this state had in Class 1, 61,345 men. These men were between the ages of eighteen and thirty-six both inclusive, as the thirty seven to forty year old men had not been classified at the time the Armistice was signed. These class 1 men of September 12, 1918 are the gross number in that class since they had not been physically examined. The total number of men in the military service does not include enlistments in the Navy or Marine Corps or those who have been sent to camp as deserters, but does include 7,651 men who were in the service prior to the enactment of the Selective Service Law.

"The Local Board for the City of Montgomery had 4,204 white and colored registrants of June 5th 1917 and June and August 1918, while Montgomery City furnished 1,754 men which is 46 5-10 per cent of their white and colored registration of June 1917 and June and August 1918. 252 of these men had enlisted before registration day.

"The Montgomery County Board had 2,104 registrants of June 1917 and June and August 1918 and furnished 701 men which is 33 3-10 per cent of the white and colored registrants of the above registration. 102 of these men enlisted before registration day.

"The two Mobile City Boards had a total white and colored registration of 4,475 the city of Mobile furnished 2,206 men, this being 49 1-10 per cent of the June 5 1917 and June and August 1918 registration. However, 387 of this number had enlisted before registration day. The white and colored registration of June 5, 1917 and June and August 1918 of the Mobile County Board was 3,151 and Mobile County supplied 1,321 men; 234 of which enlisted before the draft. The number furnished being 41 9-10 per cent of the June 1917 and June and August 1918 registration.

"Birmingham City supplied 8,480 men with a white and colored registration of June 5 1917 and June and August 1918 of 21,942 which is 36 6-10 per cent of the above registration. 1,140 of these men enlisted before registration day in different branches of the Army.

"The three Jefferson County Boards having jurisdiction outside of Birmingham contributed 4,805 men with a white and colored registration of 14,297 of June 5 1917 and June and August 1918 registration; 415 of these men enlisted before the draft. The total number furnished is 33 6-10 per cent of the white and colored registration above.

"The number of men who entered the Military service from Montgomery City and County was 2,455; Mobile City and County 3,527; Birmingham City and Jefferson County 13,285;

"L. E. LaMont
"Draft Executive of Alabama."

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JULY 15, 1919

THEY FOUGHT NOBLY.

Sheriff Griffin Pays Tribute to Colored Troops.

The Putnam Theatre was crowded last night by a representative gathering of colored citizens who assembled to pay tribute to the Brooklyn colored boys who served in the old Fifteenth New York National Guard and the members of the late lamented Jim Europe's Jazz Band, which is playing as an attraction at the theatre this week.

Samuel H. Lark, one of Brooklyn's colored attorneys, who is the lessee and manager of the theatre, acted as the chairman of the evening. Lieutenant Colonel Fillmore, who is the highest ranking colored military official in the State of New York, and who was with the old Fifteenth New York National Guard Troops in the trenches and on the battlefields of Europe, was the speaker.

The principal address was delivered by Sheriff Daniel J. Griffin. In the course of his remarks, the Sheriff praised the colored troops for their heroism and said that every American in the Empire State irrespective of color or creed, were proud of the achievements of the old Fifteenth Regiment of New York.

Soldiers – 1919
Riots

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VERDICTS FOUND IN RIOT CASES

Jury Unable to Fix Responsibility of Deaths on Individuals.

Special to The Freeman.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.—An inquest lasting two hours was held this afternoon by Coroner Mansfield into the deaths of Isaiah Doctor and James Talbert, who were fatally wounded Saturday night, during the rioting, and whose deaths followed on Sunday morning at Roper Hospital. The jury brought in a verdict, in the case of each, in which unknown assailants were held responsible for the killings. A number of witnesses testified, and the two sailors held under charges in connection with the death of Doctor, George Holoday and Jacob Cohen, were present at the hearing, but made no statements. Little light was thrown upon the killing of the two colored men and there was no very satisfactory testimony on just how the trouble started. Lieut. W. W. Thompson, representing the navy's interest, had a stenographer to take the evidence at the inquest. He stated informall that so far as the naval inquiry had proceeded, it was assured that the trouble Saturday night started spontaneously. The two sailors were left in the custody of the naval authorities for further investigation.

Following are the verdicts returned by the coroner's jury:

"That Isaiah Doctor came to his death, May 1, 1919, at Roper Hospital from a gunshot wound in the chest, said wound being inflicted by enlisted men unknown to the jury, while rioting was going on in this city between enlisted men and Negroes.

"That James Talbert came to his death, May 11, 1919, at Roper Hospital, from a gunshot wound in the abdomen, said wound being inflicted at the hands of party or parties unknown to the jury, while rioting was going on in this city between enlisted men and Negroes."

Harry Police, proprietor of the pool room at Charles and Market streets, where the trouble is said to have startedfl was the first witness. He told very little of value, excepting that sailors had rushed into his place, where colored men were playing pool, seized pool balls and cues, and rushed out, the Negroes doing the same. He said there was no fight in his place, sticking to his story, under close questioning by Solicitor Stoney.

Private Redell, Lieut. McDonald, Chief Black and Detective Levy, of the police force, were other witnesses, telling of arrests made, and what they found at Charles and Market streets, and in other places. Lieut. McDonald told of seeing a wounded sailor who was shot, and of sending him to the hospital. He arrested the two sailors reported to have been responsible for the shooting of a colored man, the wounded Negro being rushed to the hospital. Chief Black told of taking the two sailors to the police station.

GEN. ANSELL SHOCKS SENATORS BY RECITAL OF ARMY INJUSTICE; URGES COURT MARTIAL REFORMS

"Harsher Than Any Except in Armies of Russia, Prussia and Spain," Says Commander Who Succeeded Crowder as Head of Judge Advocate General's Office—Chamberlain Bill Hearing Confirms Abuses of Military Courts.

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 14, 1919

SICK SOLDIER SENTENCED TO BE SHOT; ROW OVER SMOKE BRINGS 40-YEAR TERM.

Acting Head of War Department's Courts Advised Review and Modification of Harsh Decisions, but He Was Overruled by His Chief, He Testifies, Who in Turn Was Upheld by Baker—Both System and Personnel Blamed—Committee to Summon Secretary.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell, who was Acting Judge Advocate General of the army while Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder was occupied with the duties of Provost Marshal General, deeply stirred members of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day with a recital of sentences imposed by courts martial "that have shocked every sense of justice."

"Some of them," he declared, "have reached the very height of injustice, bearing no reasonable relationship to the offense committed."

The General was asked for a comparison between the American courts martial methods and those of the armies of other nations. He said they were much harsher than those of Great Britain and France. In fact, he said, they were harsher than any except the armies of Russia, Prussia and Spain. He called the methods "intolerably severe."

Gen. Ansell illustrated these statements with curt resumes of cases whose records fill the files of his office. Many of the cases cited by him have been set forth in detail in The World in the course of its articles dealing with the courts martial system and the need for its reform.

The committee began hearings to-day on the Chamberlain bill, whose provisions were given in The World this morning. Gen. Ansell was the only witness heard, and he made a deep impression, not alone because he has insisted so strongly upon the essential right of the Judge Advocate General to revise sentences but because he is both a graduate of West Point and of the law school of the University of North Carolina.

"Intolerable" and "shocking" were adjectives to which he turned in attempting to describe the methods followed during the present emergency. From these declarations he turned to a call for prompt action on the Chamberlain bill, and for the revision of procedure it provides.

Gen. Ansell gave it as his belief that an underlying fault of the present system was adherence to the red tape that had been formally condemned by the Supreme Court in holding courts martial to be judicial bodies, not administrative.

Soldier Was Condemned to Death for His Failure to Drill While Sick

To illustrate the situation that exists he told of the following cases, among many others:

The death penalty was imposed upon an American soldier in France who had pleaded guilty to a charge of refusing to obey an order to drill. The soldier protested that he was ill and physically unable to obey. The military authorities in France insisted upon execution of the sentence but the man was saved by Executive clemency.

A court martial, sitting in this country, ordered the death penalty inflicted upon a soldier who went to the bedside of his dying father without leave. He returned to duty as soon as his father died. The man was saved by interference from Washington.

A sentence of forty years was imposed upon a young soldier, in the army only a few days, because he refused to give up a package of cigarettes to his superior officer, a Second Lieutenant. "A company row" was the way Gen. Ansell characterized the incident, blaming the officer practically as much as the soldier.

A soldier convicted of having a pass in his possession was sentenced to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and imprisonment for ten years. This was later reduced to three years. The soldier has already served two months, and Gen. Ansell recommended the suspension of the remainder of his sentence.

40-Year Term for an "A. W. O. L."

Dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and forty years imprisonment, afterwards reduced to ten years, was the sentence pronounced upon a man for absenting himself without leave.

A private who went home without leave to see his wife and sick baby, in destitute circumstances, was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment. This was later reduced to three years.

While the Secretary of War was insisting upon a strict adherence to the system which made such sentences possible, according to Senator Freling-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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HER THIRTEEN BLACK SOLDIERS

ARCHIBALD H. GRIMKE

She hanged them, her thirteen black soldiers,
She hanged them for mutiny and murder,
She hanged them after she had put on them her uniform,
After she had put on them her uniform, the uniform of her soldiers,
She told them they were to be brave, to fight and, if needs be to die for her.
This was many years before she hanged them, her thirteen black soldiers.
She told them to go there and they went,
To come here and they came, her brave black soldiers.
For her they went without food and water,
For her they suffered cold and heat,
For her they marched by day,
For her they watched by night,
For her in strange lands they stood fearless,
For her in strange lands they watched shelterless,
For her in strange lands they fought,
For her in strange lands they bled,
For her they faced fevers and fierce men,
For her they were always and everywhere ready to die.
And now she has hanged them, her thirteen black soldiers.
For murder and mutiny she hanged them in anger and hate,
Hanged them in secret and dark and disgrace,
In secret and dark she disowned them,
In secret and dark buried them and left them in nameless disgrace.
Why did she hang them, her thirteen black soldiers?
Why did she bury them in nameless disgrace?
They had served her, her faithful black soldiers,
They had served her without flinching,
They had served her in peril, in fever, with wounds.
For her at her bidding they marched ready to die,
For her they gave their bodies to wind and rain and cold,
For her they marched without turning or tiring to face her enemies,
For her they charged them and their cannon,
For her they leaped over danger and breastworks,
For her they clutched out of defeat, victory,
For her they laid their all at her feet, her thirteen black soldiers.
But she hanged them in anger and hate,
And buried them in nameless disgrace.
Yes, why did she hang them, her thirteen black soldiers?
What had they done to merit such fate?
She sent them to Houston, to Houston, in Texas,
She sent them in her uniform to this Southern city,
She sent them her soldiers, her thirteen brave soldiers.
They went at her bidding to Houston,
They went where they were ordered.
They could not choose another place,
For they were soldiers and went where they were ordered.
They marched into Houston not knowing what awaited them.
Insult awaited them and violence.
Insult and violence hissed at them from house windows and struck at them in the streets,
American colorphobia hissed and struck at them as they passed by on the streets.
In street cars they met discrimination and insult,
"They are not soldiers, they and their uniforms,
They are but common niggers,
They must be treated like common niggers,
They and their uniform."
So hissed colorphobia, indigenous to Texas.
And then it squirted its venom on them,
Squirted its venom on them and on her uniform.
In their black faces the venom splashed,
Into their brave heads colorphobia sunk its fangs,
And covered with foul slime her uniform,
The uniform of thirteen black soldiers.
And what did she do, she who put that uniform on them,
And bade them to do and die if needs be for her?
Did she raise an arm to protect them?
Did she raise her voice to frighten away the reptilian thing?
Did she lift a finger or shy a word of rebuke at it?
Did she do anything in defence of her black soldiers?
She did nothing. She sat complacent, indifferent in her seat of power.
She had eyes but she refused to see what Houston was doing to her black soldiers,
She had ears but she stuffed them with cotton,
That she might not hear the murmured rage of her black soldiers.
They suffered alone, they were defenseless against insult and violence,
For she would not see them nor hear them nor protect them.
Then in desperation they smote the reptilian thing,
They smote it as they had smitten before her enemies,
For was it not her enemy, the reptilian thing, as well as their own?
They in an hour of madness smote it in battle furiously,
And it shrank back from their blows hysterical,
Terror and fear of death seized it, and it cried unto her for help.
And she, who would not hear her black soldiers in their dire need,
She, who put her uniform on them, heard their enemy.
She flew at its call and hanged her brave black soldiers.
She hanged them for doing for themselves what she ought to have done for them,
She hanged them for resenting insult to her uniform,
She hanged them for defending from violence her brave black soldiers.
Loyal to the last were they and obedient.

MR. GRIMKE AND "THE CRISIS"

ELSEWHERE in this issue we publish a poem by Archibald H. Grimke. While the poem itself is interesting and courageous, dealing with what we know to be unquestioned fact, the correspondence of certain publications which refused to publish the poem is very interesting. The poem was submitted to the *Atlantic Monthly*, February 15, 1918, and the *Atlantic Monthly* replied:

"Dear Dr. Grimke:

"We hate to believe that the soldiers would not have been hanged had they been white, and as for the evidence, we think that there is some solid foundation for this opinion. We have, however, read your earnest and ardent lines with great interest.

"Yours faithfully,
"The Editor."

On April 18, 1918, Dr. Du Bois of *The Crisis* replied:

"Mr. Archibald Grimke,
1415 Corcoran St., N. W.,
"Washington, D. C.

"My dear Dr. Grimke:

"Please let me have again the poem on the soldiers which was accidently returned. I may be able to use it in the June number.

"Very sincerely yours,
"W. E. B. Du Bois."

On May 4, 1918, Dr. Du Bois wrote the following letter to Mr. Grimke:

"My dear Mr. Grimke:

"Your abused poem will have to come back again. We have just been **specially warned** by the Department of Justice that some of our articles are considered disloyal.

"I would not dare, therefore, to print this just now. I am sorry.

"Very sincerely yours,
"W. E. B. Du Bois."

Almost anyone after reading this poem would very naturally wonder why *The Crisis* magazine, supposedly published by and for Negroes, could not publish this poem written by a scholarly man. Expressing a forceful fact, and tendered by the most influential Negro in the N. A. A. C. P., it is not surprising that the *Atlantic Monthly*, a reactionary organ, could not publish it. But why would this be true of *The Crisis?* The logic of the poem is absolutely sound, too. Examples are not far to find in corroboration of Mr. Grimke's implication that the soldiers would not have been hanged had they been white. Take East St. Louis for an example. There the soldiers handed over their guns to the civilians to shoot down the Negroes and the pictures of the soldiers were photographed. No soldiers were arrested, court martialed or reprimanded for it, and why? Simply because they were white. In Siberia the 332d Infantry mutinied. In time of war, mutiny is punishable by death, but the men were not even punished in any way (we simply use this illustration to demonstrate the inconsistency of the government but we have a keen appreciation of the American soldiers revolting against fighting their Russian brothers).

This action throws further light upon Du Bois and makes us ask once more, is the N. A. A. C. P. for the **advancement of colored people** or for the **advancement of certain people?**

Soldiers – 1919 Riots.

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The Cleveland Advocate

NOVEMBER ELEVENTH.

On the eleventh day of November, it will have been two years since the eleven human beings—Colored men, brave, courageous soldiers in the 24th Infantry, were secretly tried, and hanged. They had been found guilty by a prejudiced courtmartial board that followed an archaic procedure in which an accused has little or no chance for defense.

These men were goaded, by intense race prejudice, to do that which Southern whites have been doing with impunity for a century, and are doing now—taking the law into their own hands in defiance of legal procedure.

Those eleven men were strung up by the neck until dead, without being given an opportunity to appeal to their court of last resort—the President, for clemency.

They had enlisted in their country's army to fight for it and its flag, as had their forefathers on many a battle field. They had fought, some of them, in the Philippines, in the jungles of Cuba, and on the cactus plains of Mexico.

Americans have for more than a hundred years sung the praises of that "Boston Tea Party," which as a protest against "taxation without representation" consigned English tea to the bottom of the sea.

Americans have for more than a hundred years, and will continue so long as the republic exists, acclaimed as patriots that mob of colonists who marched against and slew the soldiers of King George III, at Lexington in 1776 as a protest against injustice and oppression.

The South today honors and reveres their white sons who rebelled against their native land. The South honors these men with election to Congress. Men who shot down their country's flag to legislate against the rights of a people whose sons—171,000 of them, fought, bled, and died that the flag might forever proudly wave.

If America can honor with acclaim and granite monuments the men who rebelled AND WON in 1776; if the South can honor, and send to Congress—with the country's consent—the treasonists of 1861 to 1865, surely, the race to which those eleven unfortunate soldiers of the 24th Infantry belonged, can, with perfect propriety, hold memorial services for them on the second anniversary of their death.

They mutinied, according to law and army rules. Yes! So did the members of the "Boston Tea Party"; so did those brave, courageous, liberty-loving colonists at Lexington and Bunker Hill—so did the South in 1860 whose monumental crime was overlooked and whose rebels were restored to full rights and privileges.

In every Colored church in this broad land, memorial services should be held the 11th day of November, for those Colored soldiers of the 24th Infantry who were secretly tried, secretly sentenced and SECRETLY hanged on the findings of a courtmartial board that possessed the tyrannical power of a Nero.

Let every city in the United States set apart November 11th as Memorial Day for the soldiers of the 24th Infantry who died in vain.

Let them on that day, after recalling, with tears, those poor unfortunate soldiers, consecrate themselves anew to the cause of justice.

WHAT ABOUT IT, MR. BAKER?

The Cleveland Advocate 2-16-19

Eleven Colored soldiers of the 24th U. S. Infantry were hanged last summer, at Houston, Texas, and 41 others sentenced to long prison terms—some for life—for participation in the Houston riot. But not a single white man in that community, directly responsible for inciting the riot, was ever cited to appear in court.

For simply being "absent without leave," in France, Colored soldiers were given the limit, and for some other alleged crimes were hanged. Colonel Allen J. Greer, Chief of Staff for the 92nd Division—the Buffaloes—violated the army rule, violated the censorship, in discrediting and grossly assailing the brave Colored soldiers in his commands. Nothing has been done to him.

Four Colored officers were sentenced to be hanged, but later commuted for long prison terms, for alleged cowardice, while their white major—equally guilty, if they were guilty—was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

How about it, Secretary Baker? Are army rules made only for Colored soldiers to observe? Are punishments for flagrant violation of army rules only designed for Colored soldiers?

The unrest among the Colored people of this country is accumulative—the cause for it has been accumulating ever since the right of nulification of the 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution was delegated to the South. Still the race has borne its boils of affliction with a patience that would have shamed even Job.

Still we are striving, in our weak way, to get close enough to the dove of peace to put salt on its tail feathers, so that we may live, and breath, and die alongside the white man in peace.

Will Secretary Baker advise a patient constituency of 12,000,000 patriots whether or not it has even been suggested to Colonel Allen J. Greer, that the letter he wrote to Senator McKeller, under date of December 6th, calling Colored soldiers "cowards," was merely a breach of etiquette?

You, Mr. Secretary Baker, are familiar with Colonel Greer's letter. You are also familiar with the splendid record made by the very Colored soldiers Colonel Greer denounced as paltroons and cowards.

What about it, Mr. Secretary?

AIRING HOUSTON AFFAIR

RUCKMAN DENIES INJUSTICE TO TROOPERS

The Indianapolis

GEORGE T. PAGE, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION, SAID THAT THE JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IS QUESTIONABLE.

1-4-19.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 4.—Brig. Gen. John W. Ruckman, who cammanded the department of the south during the race riots in Texas, for which a number of Negro troopers were hanged, today branded as "absolutely false" the charges of George T. Page, president of the American Bar Association, that the justice of the "United States army is questionable."

In answer to Page's charges that justice in the army is meted out under ancient laws, Ruckman declared that the laws under which army justice is now dispensed were enacted in 1916.

Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate in the Department of the South at the time of the Texas riots, joined Ruckman in denying all Page's charges.

The Afro-American 1-10-19

Ralph Tyler Would Have Colored Americans Memorialize Soldiers Who Were Hanged as Result of Houston Riots.

On the eleventh day of November, it will have been two years since eleven human beings—colored men, brave, courageous soldiers in the 24th Infantry were secretly tried, and secretly hanged, after having been found guilty by a prejudiced court marshal board that followed an archaic procedure in which an acused has little or no chance for defense.

These men were goaded, by intense race prejudice, to do that which Southern whites have been doing for a century, and are doing now—take the law into their own hands in defiance of legal procedure.

Those eleven men were mercilessly hanged—strung up by the neck until dead without being given an opportunity to appeal to their court of last resort—the President, for clemency.

They had enlisted in their country's army to fight for it and its flag, as their fore-fathers on many a battle field, and as had some of them in the Phillipenes, in the jungles of Cuba, and on the catcus plains of Mexico. Subjects of the very country whose flag is assumed to be a protecting banner that guarantees justice, but which imposed upon them injustice, and being but human—and their persecutors being unrestrained, they resented persecution and were hanged, but the criminal community first responsible went free.

Americans have for more than an hundred years sang the praises of that "Boston Tea Party," which, as a protest against "taxation without representation," consigned English tea to the bottom of the sea.

Americans have for more than an hundred years, and will continue so long as the republic exists, acclaimed as patriots that mob of colonists who marched against, fought and slew the soldiers of King George at Lexington in 1776 as a protest against injustice and oppression.

The South, today, honors and reveres their white sons who rebelled against their own and their native land. The South honors these men with election to congress—those men who shot down their country's flag, to legislate against the rights of a people whose sons—171,000 of them, fought, bled and died that the flag might forever proudly wave, and the country remain one and indivisible.

If America can honor with acclaim and granite monuments the men who rebelled and won in 1776; if the South can honor, and send to congress, with the country's consent, the treasonists of 1861 to 1865, surely the race with which those eleven unfortunate soldiers of the 24th Infantry who were secretly tried, secretly sentenced, and SECRETLY hanged the night of November the 11th, 1917 were identified can, with propriety, hold memorial services for them on the second anniversary of their death.

They mutinied, according to law and army rule, yes! So did that Boston Tea Party; so did those brave, courageous, liberty-loving colonists at Lexington and Bunker Hill—so did the South in 1860 whose monumental crime was overlooked and who were restored to full rights and privileges—given rights and privileges long denied, and NOW denied to the black sons who strove like Spartans to protect their country and their country's flag with their blood.

In every colored church in the land—from where the Gulf of Mexico laps the earth of a state in which a black man has no rights a white man is bound to respect—Texas, to the lakes on the north, and from the ocean over which our boys, in 1898, sailed to fight and die in the malera-infested Phillipines to the ocean over which 200,000 of our boys sailed in 1918 to fight "to make the world safe for democracy" memorial servides SHOULD BE held the 11th day of November for those colored soldiers of the 24th Infantry who were secretly tried, secretly sentenced and SECRETLY hanged on the findings of a court marshal board that possessed the tyranical power of a Nero.

Those men—those eleven secretly hanged, and those more than forty sent to prison for long terms—many for life did what they did NOT because of a desire to rebel against law. They did it for their people, and as a protest against injustice that defied the law.

Let the colored people in every city in these United States, set apart November 11th as Memorial Day for the soldiers of the 24th Infantry who died in vain. Let them, on that day, after recalling with tears, those poor, unfortunate soldiers, reconsecrate themselves to fight for the cause of justice, appealing to the reason, fairplay and justice of the white man for abatement of the injustice against which those eleven colored soldiers fought, and paid the full penalty with their lives, secretly taken.

RALPH W. TYLER

NEGRO SOLDIERS TO PENITENTIARY FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JANUARY 8, 1919

They Were Found Guilty of Fomenting Mutiny in Depot Brigade.

Private Ed. Clark, 19th Company, 165th Depot Brigade, Private Victor Lee, 8th Company, 165th Depot Brigade, and Private George Maxey, 1st Company, 165th Depot Brigade, who were tried before a general court martial at Camp Travis on charges of attempting to create a mutiny in camp on August 25, 1918, have each been sentenced to twenty-five years at hard labor at the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth. The announcement of the senences in these three cases were made from Camp Travis Wednesday morning.

The three negroes were tried with the other twelve involved in the mutiny at Camp Travis several months ago, but because of the sentences having been given Privates Clark, Lee, and Maxey, the proceedings of the court were sent to Washington for approval.

The sentence imposed by the court martial at Camp Travis was to be dishonorably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, and to be confined at hard labor at such place as the reviewing authority directed, for life. The sentence in all three cases was approved by the reviewing authorities, but the period of confinement for each man was reduced to twenty-five years. The United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth was designated as the place of confinement.

The specifications of the trial state that on the 25th day of August, the men attempted to create a mutiny in the 165th Depot Brigade of Camp Travis by then and there urging the members of the 165th Depot Brigade to refuse to obey the orders of the military police, and by calling on members of the 165th Depot Brigade to attack and kill the members of the military police while in performance of their duty.

COLONEL OF TENTH CAVALRY DECLARES TROOPS NOT GUILTY

The New York News

SAYS I. W. W. AND OFFICIALS OF BIZBEE TRIED TO PROVOKE THE OUTRAGE IN STATEMENT TO NEW YORK TIMES

7-24-19.

"Civilians Fired Upon Soldiers Wounding Some of Them Who Committed No Offence," Declares Their Courageous Caucasian Leader

Bisbee, Ariz., July 23.—A denial that colored troopers of the 10th Cavalry started a riot in Bisbee, Ariz., on July 3, has been sent to The Times by Lieut. Col. F. S. Snyder, commanding the regiment. Colonel Snyder wrote that, after full investigation, he had concluded that local officials had planned deliberately to aggravate the colored troopers so that they would furnish an excuse for police and deputy sheriffs to shoot them down. He charges that members of the I. W. W. had influence in this plot.

According to Colonel Snyder's account, the troopers did take a pistol away from a provost guard of the 19th Infantry after he had taken a pistol away from a trooper without cause. He says the troopers were culpable in this instance but in no other. In the confusion that followed, the account says, the civilian officials "then started to take pistols away from the cavalrymen and to assault and shoot up the soldiers as soon as they disarmed them." The account says that the soldiers gave up their weapons without firing a shot.

Colonel Snyder declares that the civilians fired upon colored soldiers who were riding in automobiles and wounded some of them. He says that affidavits show that civilians made at least four unprovoked assaults on individual troopers, attempted to kill nine by shooting, and robbed one. Several affidavits are cited, one charging that a Mexican woman was shot by a civilian and not by a trooper. There was a deliberate effort to "hunt down the troopers" and kill them Colonel Snyder charges. The members of the 10th Cavalry had been invited to Bisbee to take part in the Fourth of July celebration.

MISSOURI AND KANSAS WILL HELP SOLDIERS

The Topeka Plaindealer

Men Convicted of Houston Riot Will Have Support of Best people of the Two States.

7-27-19.

We visited Leavenworth, Kansas, St. Joseph, Richmond and Lexington, Mo., last week for The Plaindealer and the Kansas Defense Society.

We spoke at the Francis Street Baptist church. Rev. G. L. Prince, the pastor, was kind enough to let us have the whole evening to talk on Fight for the Release of the Soldiers the subject of "Race Pride and the Houston Riots." About thirty people, both men and women joined the organization. Rev. Prince is certainly a race man and loyal to the core. His congregation is loyal to him as well as to their church.

AT RICHMOND

we met a responsive cord from the loyal race people. The meeting was held at the C. M. E. church of which Rev. J. S. Blaine is the pastor. Prof. Jacobs, our correspondent, presided. Rev. B. R. Monroe, pastor of Ward Chapel A. M. E. and Rev. W. A. Crawley, of the Baptist church assisted in the devotional exercises. We addressed a large, and enthusiastic audience. We also perfected a fine organization.

AT LEXINGTON

we spoke at Labor hall. Rev. T. J. Sanford, pastor of the A. M. E. and Rev. G. A. Ralston, of the Baptist churches opened the meeting with song and prayer. Rev. Sanford presided. We perfected an organization. The members have taken up the fight and will raise considerable money for the Kansas Defense Society.

AT LEAVENWORTH

we spoke to a large, appreciative audience. The colored people of this city are certainly loyal to anything that tends toward fighting for equal rights. They certainly will contend for their rights. The meeting was held at Bethel A. M. E. church. The Rev. J. C. C. Owens, the pastor, is a veteran of the Civil War and will not stand for anything but right and is always found in the ranks battling for the rights of his people.

Dr. C. M. Moates was chairman of the meeting and he knows nothing but manhood rights. He is working hard to assist along with others to raise money for the Houston riot case. Dr. Moates says he will work until those boys are vindicated by being released and returned to duty. Several spoke on the matter. Sergt. Jackson says he is with the boys and will do all that is in his power to secure their release, as did also Mrs Jackson, who is one of the influential Red Cross workers and a professional nurse.

Attorney T. W. Bell gave a brief history of the outrage put upon these boys and said there isn't the slightest doubt about securing their release. All he wants is for the people over the country to raise the money to defray the expense of fighting the case to the end. There will be considerable cost in printing and preparing briefs, etc., in the case.

NICK CHILES HERE IN INTEREST OF NEGRO SOLDIERS

LEAVENWORTH TIMES
MARCH 12, 1919

Who Were Given Unduly Severe Life Sentences Because of Houston Riot—Interviews Authorities at Fort Leavenworth.

Nick Chiles, editor of the Topeka Plaindealer, one of the most prominent papers published by and in the interest of the American negro, was in Leavenworth yesterday. Mr. Chiles is president of the Kansas Defense Society, an organization which has for its purpose, the effecting of the release of about sixty negro soldiers now under life sentence at the United States penitentiary here for complicity in the Houston riot. Chiles visited the men yesterday and found them cheerful and hopeful.

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Twelve of the men charged with being ringleaders were executed without having their cases reviewed by the President as the law provides, and the life sentences imposed on the others is believed by nearly everyone to be unduly severe, as are most of the sentences of war time army courtsmartial, which are now being so severely criticized.

Mr. Chiles interviewed Major Maxwell of the judge advocate general's department at Fort Leavenworth yesterday morning. He stated that he was courteously received but advised that the board now reviewing excessive sentences at the Fort probably had no authority to take up the cases of the Houston men.

At the request of Mr. Chiles, Congressman Anthony yesterday sent a telegram to the War Department strongly urging that the cases of these negro soldiers be reviewed by the clemency board under Secretary Baker's assurance that all excessive war time sentences by army courts would be reviewed with view of mitigation.

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Proceedings under writ of habeas corpus are already pending in the United States Supreme Court for the release of the Houston men, filed by T. W. Bell of Leavenworth, attorney for the Kansas Defense Society, and well known for his success in habeas corpus litigation.

DOOMED SODIERS STILL CLAMOR FOR PUBLIC AID

The appeal for funds to aid in the defense of the soldiers accused of an assault upon Louise N. Snyder (white) some months ago at Camp Grant, is meeting with [illegible] will take, however, $2,000 or more to [illegible] the proper defense, and all those who are interested in seeing that justice is done should respond as liberally as their means will permit to this worthy cause. If these men, through lack of proper counsel, suffer, and through lack of means to establish their innocence, are made to pay an unjust penalty, those of us who are able to help and refuse are derelict in our duty. In the near future the names of all donors will appear in the Chicago Defender. Address all communications containing contribution to Soldier Defense Fund, Chicago Defender.

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Negro Soldiers Quit, Ask More Food

COLUMBUS CITIZEN
JAN[illegible] 20, 1919

Seven hundred colored soldiers at the government storage plant, E. Columbus, rebelled Monday.

They demanded more food and refused to go to work until it was promised them by Major J. W. Foyle, commandant.

Major Foyle says the trouble will be traced to a few leaders. He took steps immediately to identify them and indicated they would be punished.

"Until we have located the leaders, none of the men will be permitted passes to Columbus," Foyle said Monday.

"They complained of food but their real grievance is that they want out of the army," he added.

USED AS LABORERS.

The negroes are used in labor battalions. They unload supplies, aid in construction work and other labor of the kind.

White soldiers stationed at the plant did not join in the protest.

The protest came immediately after breakfast Monday morning. Negro soldiers in all the barracks buildings told their commanders they would not work until they had more to eat.

WHITE TROOPS MUTINY.

The Richmond

Colored troops won renown upon the battle-fields of France. They obeyed orders ~~without~~ complaining ~~and were lionized by~~ the French people on account of their soldierly qualities and bravery. Just what would have happened had they been sent to Russia and had been guilty of mutiny is not to be surmised. They would have been sentenced to death and every colored enlisted man in the service would have been made to feel the full measure of the disgrace. But the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch and other daily papers in this country have discussed the situation. The Times-Dispatch said:

There is decidedly unwholesome ring to the frank announcement through the war department of the fact that a company of American soldiers in Russia refused to obey orders to move against the Russian Reds, and that the officers who commanded the men were able to bring them into action only on a basis of compromise. This is the first time since the war began that any body of American troops has mutinied. There have been conscientious objectors aplenty in the army. They have stood against active military service but they did it on moral grounds and as individuals..

But here is a case of 250 men composing a military unit who flatly warned their officers that they would not go into battle against the Russians that they were not disposed to make war upon the Bolshevist forces and did not and so far as known have not even now taken their place in the line. They proceeded to a point behind the line and went no further.

It continued:

This contrary action on the part of the soldiers did not result in their imprisonment for disobedience to orders. It has not resulted in their court-martial or even in their arrest. Instead of taking drastic measures against them the officers in command fell back upon suasion in an effort to induce them to do their duty. Is it possible that those officers realized that the mutiny might spread if other Americans were ordered to arrest their comrades? Is it possible that the feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the little American army in Northern Russia is too strong for their officers to act against it?

These are interesting questions. They require answers. Who will give them? But the Times-Dispatch proceeded to guess. It said:

The answer to these questions can only be guessed. Only the bare facts of the uprising have been made public and they were kept from the country for nearly two weeks. It would appear from what information now is available that the American troops who have been thrust into their present situation in Russia are tired of the whole business. They are told that their country is not at war with Russia or even at war with the Bolshevist regime in that country and yet they are being ordered to kill Russians and to expose themselves to fire of the army before them. It is no wonder that there is discontent in that body of soldiery. Their government owes it to them to withdraw the whole force or else to declare war upon the people against whom they are fighting.

Surrounding conditions are taken into consideration in this case. This is just the opposite of the position taken when the Houston, Texas riots were heralded over the civilized world to the discredit of the colored soldiery. A soldier's duty is to obey orders. There is no doubt whatever as to the utter disregard of law and precedent of having the American forces engaged in fighting a people with whom this country was not at war. To order them into Russia was a blunder and to direct them to kill the inhabitants after they got there was a crime.

This is the logical result of a policy that is demoralizing, not only this country, but is ruining the civilized world. The seeds of revolution and anarchy are being sown and the indications are that they have taken deep root in this country. The incarceration of Eugene V. Debs at Moundsville penitentiary, to our way of thinking is the beginning of the

huysen of New Jersey, a policy of the utmost leniency was being applied to "conscientious objectors" who refused to fight. Senator Frelinghuysen told the committee he was receiving large numbers of letters from troops in the camps complaining that conscientious objectors were being dealt with lightly, that they were being discharged and sent home with "a new suit of clothes and a bouquet in their button hole."

Determined to Question Baker.

"What has been the policy of the War Department toward the conscientious objectors?" asked Senator Frelinghuysen.

"May I be excused from answering?" asked Gen. Ansell. "It would be embarrassing."

"The Secretary of War can tell us about it—we'll have him up here and ask him," Senator Chamberlain said.

"Maybe he'll have objections," commented Senator Knox of Pennsylvania.

"Conscientious, I suppose," observed Senator Frelinghuysen.

Gen. Ansell's testimony brought to light a bitter feud which has been raging in the War Department for many months over the powers of the Judge Advocate General's office to review and modify the finding of courts martial. The General declared that the cases of injustice became so numerous and flagrant during the war that he made a careful re-examination of the powers of his office and discovered an old law passed in 186[illegible] which he interpreted as giving to him authority of revision and review.

Gen. Crowder, the regular Judge Advocate General, disagreed with him in this view, holding that the Judge Advocate General had no such authority, and the Secretary of War sustained the position of Gen. Crowder.

Reforms Necessary, He Says.

Gen. Ansell presented several briefs to uphold his contention and admitted that he had found it necessary "to break away from the practice which the strict ruling of the Secretary would have required."

In one of his briefs he charged the general staff with "professional absolutism" and called the system of dispensing justice "an anachronism."

"That is rather broad language," the General said to the committee, "but justice required that I fully state my views."

What finally forced the issue in the War Department over the powers of the Judge Advocate General's office in courts martial cases was the instance of twelve non-commissioned officers dishonorably discharged and sentenced to imprisonment of from three to seven years each because of a minor dispute with a young Lieutenant just out of West Point, the General explained. He declared the procedure in this case "unfair."

"This case showed the extreme necessity for a thorough re-examination of the powers of my office," the General said. He dug into volumes of old laws, he said, and found one that suited his purpose. It had been used sometimes during the Civil War but there was always a dispute about the powers of the Judge Advocate General. Gen. Ansell said he used the authority under this law to set aside the judgment of the courts martial and restore the twelve non-commissioned officers to duty.

Holds Law Was Ignored.

Gen. Crowder, he explained, did not agree with him in his interpretation of the law, and Secretary Baker backed up Gen. Crowder. Although Gen. Ansell cited many authorities to sustain his view, they held that the authority of the Judge Advocate General's office was limited to pointing out errors and recommending clemency to the convening authority of the court martial.

"This power," said Gen. Ansell in his brief to the Secretary of War, "is utterly inadequate, and the situation commands me to say that it must be changed and changed without delay."

The General told the committee that the Judge Advocate General's office was "full of strange inconsistencies," and that its practices were "without thoughtful consideration of the law."

The Board of Clemency, recently appointed by the Secretary of War, was brought up. Gen. Ansell told the committee its powers were limited simply to equalizing sentences imposed by courts martial and did not extend to reviewing the justice or the legality of the courts martial decisions.

Senator Thomas referred to the board as 'the Board for the Modification of Military Injustice."

Gen. Ansell said he could recall several instances where his recommendations in courts martial cases were turned down by the General Staff and the Secretary of War. The courts martial, he said, were dominated by the commanding officer which convened them.

He related the case of a young soldier, enlisted on Oct. 28, who was tried by court martial on Nov. 23. The soldier had been detailed to kitchen duty. A Second Lieutenant caught him smoking a cigarette. He ordered him to turn over his package of cigarettes. The soldier demurred in rather vigorous language. He was tried by court martial and sentenced to forty years' imprisonment.

"Any system that will permit a thing like that is absolutely un-American," burst out Senator Thomas. "It will make Bolshevists out of all of that man's relatives."

Gen. Ansell held the officer largely to blame "because he had not adjusted himself to the necessities of the situation."

Senator Thomas referred to the officer as "a damned fool."

"You don't want that to go into the record, do you?" inquired Senator Chamberlain.

"Yes, I do," said Senator Thomas. "He was a damned fool."

Gen. Ansell said he hoped when the convening authority saw his recommendation in the case he would take some rather drastic action. But, he added, he knew of an equally flagrant case where the court refused to reduce below ten years an original sentence of forty years.

"I can well understand," commented Senator Thomas, "why it is that in peace time we can't keep our army complement up to requirements."

While the controversy was raging in the War Department over the extent of the Judge Advocate General's authority, men actually were being executed without the slightest opportunity for an appeal for clemency. As an instance of this, Gen. Ansell cited the case of the Houston riots. Negro troops were tried in several groups. The first group of fifteen was tried and executed a few hours after sentence of death had been passed. No notice of the action of the courts martial was given to the Judge Advocate General's office.

Doesn't Favor General Amnesty.

Senator Frelinghuysen asked about the advisability of a general amnesty to straighten out the injustice in the army. Gen. Ansell did not think this would be the proper course. He also opposed any plan to delegate the reviewing authority to the President, inasmuch as the President in turn would have to delegate it to some subordinate. He thought the power should go to the Judge Advocate General's office. He wanted authority given so that action would be prompt and not delayed, as in the case of the Houston negroes.

One convening officer, Gen. Ansell told the committee, gave himself credit for great leniency because he reduced from forty to ten years the sentence of a soldier convicted of being absent without leave for several days.

"Very tender hearted gentleman," commented Senator Thomas.

The General related in detail the case of a young soldier who went home without leave to see his dying father. He hurried back to camp as soon as his father died and was sentenced to death. The sentence was not carried out because of executive clemency.

"You should have court martialled the court martial," said Senator Knox.

Some Injustice in France.

"The court martial couldn't see the human facts behind that case," said Gen. Ansell.

"Whatever became of that boy?" Gen. Ansell was asked. He didn't know.

"His mother probably has joined the Bolsheviki," said Senator Thomas.

"And his father probably has too, in another world," commented Senator Frelinghuysen.

A large proportion of the instances of injustice occurred in the United States, but Gen. Ansell cited some of them from France. The hearings on the Chamberlain bill will be continued to-morrow.

Brig. Gen. SAMUEL T. ANSELL

Bar Association Probes Sentences Of Courts-Martial

The Atlanta Constitution 2-5-19

All Cases Are Being Reviewed in Order to Determine Whether the Sentences Are Unjust, Statement by President Page.

Washington, February 4.—George T. Page, of Peoria, Ill., president of the American Bar association, announced tonight that he had been informed in conferences today with Secretary Baker and Major General Crowder, the judge-advocate general, that reviews of all sentences passed under findings of general court-martial were being reviewed by lawyers in the judge-advocate general's office.

"I understand," said Mr. Page, "that it is the purpose of the war department to take up as fast as it can be done in the manner indicated, the examination of all cases for the purpose of determining whether the sentences are unjust for any reason.

"I understand that there is to be a conference tomorrow between the secretary and judge-advocate general, the commandants of the various penal institutions, including the disciplinary barracks throughout the country, for the purpose of getting the views of all the commandants familiar with federal prison punishments upon questions of relieving from unjust punishments, if any are found.

"There seems to be an impression that it is the intention of the American Bar association to make examination of individual cases for the purpose of getting relief in those cases. This does not seem to be practical, nor do I believe it will be necessary when the department gets through with its investigation and takes such action as it can."

Mr. Page went on to say that the Bar association now was considering the appointment of a committee to make an examination of the law relating to sentences by courts-martial and the results of its administration. He added that Secretary Baker and General Crowder had promised "the fullest opportunity and assistance that can be given to enable any such committee to get at the facts, regardless of the question as to whether they may be favorable or unfavorable to the war department."

LAWYERS FOR REFORM IN MILITARY LAWS

PENALTIES CALLED HARSH.

G. T. Page, of Bar Association Committee, Says Regulations Have Outgrown Usefulness.

N Y C POST JANUARY 4, 1919

Our military laws and administration of military justice are unworthy of the name of law or justice, said George T. Page, of Peoria, Ill., president of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association, in discussing military justice yesterday at the annual meeting of the Association. He announced that the Executive Committee of the Association, at its session, had decided that this would be one of the subjects to be considered at the next meeting of the Bar Association, and that the Committee had decided that our military laws probably required some changes.

Mr. Page added that our military law was copied from the English regulations of 1774, which had long ago been abandoned by England. Our rules were better suited to the armies of feudal times than to the citizen armies of a modern republic, in his opinion. Continuing, he said:

My interest in this matter was aroused some time ago by stories of the outrageous punishments meted out by our courts-martial for comparatively slight breaches of military discipline. Punishments are not only grossly harsh, as compared with the penalties imposed for like offences by our criminal courts, but they also differ so widely that we find the same offence punished in one court-martial by twenty-five years in the penitentiary, and in another by six months' punishment in disciplinary barracks.

A boy overstaying his leave, or yielding to a natural impulse to go home for Christmas, is charged not with absence without leave, but with desertion.

Disobedience of orders is seen by a zealous officer as mutiny. In neither case is there present the intent to desert or to mutiny against the authority of the army, but boys have been convicted of the graver crimes and sentenced to as much as twenty-five years' imprisonment.

The accused soldier has no real legal protection. He may, it is true, obtain a pardon, but this leaves his record blotted by a serious crime, of which he ought never to have been accused.

The negro soldiers convicted of shooting up a Texas town were executed within a few hours after they were convicted, and before there was an opportunity for a review of the record of the trial.

A group of non-commissioned officers, after being ordered under arrest by a young officer, were accused of mutiny because they refused in a body to do drill duty while under arrest. Their position was in accordance with army regulations. Nevertheless they were court-martialled for mutiny, and sentences ranging from fifteen to twenty-five years were imposed.

These cases are extreme instances, but they are typical of thousands in which the will of the commanding officer has been substituted for law and justice in the punishment of military offenders.

The maintenance of military discipline does not require this harsh and arbitrary procedure. The French Army is a model of discipline, but an accused soldier has the protection of the law thrown around him at every stage of his trial.

That a soldier in our army should have less legal protection challenges the attention of the lawyers of the country. The American people never will stand for Prussian methods, even in disciplining the army.

CONSIDERING CASES OF CONVICTED SOLDIERS.

Kansas City Star 6-14-19

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ALBANY, N. Y.—Hon. John W. Thompson has received the following communication from the War Department, in response to a petition of the Republican Council of the State of New York that clemency be granted those found guilty of participation in the Houston riots:

WAR DEPARTMENT
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
WASHINGTON
June 7, 1919.

Hon. John W. Thompson,
Attorney General's Office,
Albany, New York.

My dear Sir:

Your petition to the President on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Republican Council of the State of New York requesting clemency in the case of "the forty-one United States soldiers of the 24th Regiment" who were found guilty of participation in the riots at Houston, Texas, August 23, 1917, has been referred to the War Department for attention.

In reply the Secretary of War desires me to state that the record of the trial of these men is undergoing examination by the Clemency Section of the Judge Advocate General's Office. Each case will be carefully considered and such action taken as from a consideration of the entire record may appear to be just.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) P.C. HARRIS,
(Signed) P. C. HARRIS,
per J.B.W.

TELLS OF INJUSTICE IN COURTS-MARTIAL

N Y C TIMES FEBRUARY 16, 1919

Ansell Cites Trial of Several Men on Same Charge Before Same Tribunal.

COULDN'T HAVE OPEN MIND

Accusations on Flimsy Evidence—Urges Creation by Congress of Competent Reviewing Authority.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Trial of soldiers by court-martial on flimsy evidence and instances of the trial of half a dozen or more men on the same charge by the same court were cited by Acting Judge Advocate General Ansell today before the Senate Military Committee in support of the pending bill revising court-martial procedure.

Referring to bringing several accused men before the same court Senator Knox [illegible] remarked: "That would be like trying several men on the same charge before the same jury."

"Exactly," said General Ansell, "and it would be impossible for the court to have an open mind."

Questioned as to the issue between him and other officials of the War Department as to the need for legislation, General Ansell said that since he began his agitation against the present system judgments of courts-martial had been set aside, but this was unsatisfactory, as it invariably resulted in entirely freeing the accused, as there is no authority to modify the sentences.

General Ansell said that after he had filed a brief with the Secretary of War in October, 1917, setting forth his views on the right of the Judge Advocate General to review or set aside judgments of courts-martial he was relieved of duty in the Bureau of Administering Military Justice. It was merely a coincidence and without significance, however, that he was relieved after the brief was filed, he said in reply to questions from members of the committee.

At the time of the execution of negro soldiers at Houston, Texas, General Ansell said he again called the attention of the department to the necessity for some tribunal review of court-martial findings, pointing out that the soldiers had been denied the privilege of asking clemency. Again the Secretary and the Chief of Staff disagreed, he said.

Questioned by Senator Sutherland as to whether he believed that steps could now be taken to set aside injustices done in the judgments of courts-martial, General Ansell said the President could exercise Executive clemency to soldiers in prison, but his power did not extend to cases where soldiers had been dishonorably discharged. He expressed the belief that Congress should confer upon some functionary the right to amend the findings of courts-martial in cases of unjust dishonorable discharge.

General Ansell said that the legislation should provide for the designation by the Judge Advocate General of an officer from his department to go with army units operating beyond the continental limits of the United States, and for granting such officers the same powers in reviewing cases as possessed by the chief of the department in the United States. The legislation, he asserted, also should provide civil as well as military counsel for the accused.

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TAUNTS LEAD TO RIOT

The Atlanta Constitution 2-11-19

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Regiment That Saved Roosevelt resents insult of white Policeman and Beats Him Severely.

(Special to the Afro-American)

Bisbee, Ariz., July 4.—What promised for a time to be a repitition of the Houston Uprising was narrowly averted here when five persons were injured in a clash between soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry and white citizens.

The Tenth boys came to Bisbee from Fort Huachuca for a parade and the trouble started when a white military policeman, Sullivan, made sum insinuating remark to the boys outside a club. Sullivan was disarmed and beaten and a free fight resulted.

The Tenth refused to disarm at the request of their officers, knowing they would be at the mercy of the white M. P.'s. Nearly two hundred shots were exchanged between the soldiers and the military authorities. Fourteen soldiers were arrested, and two were wounded severely.

After quiet was restored the boys paraded with other civic and military organizations.

Bisbee, Arizona was made infamous nearly a year ago by the wholesale deportation of I. W. W. Lawlessness and mob spirit is no new thing in the community.

The Tenth Cavalry was formerly Pershing's Own, and made itself famous in the Spanish American war and in the fight at Carrizal in 1917.

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Houston Rioters Are to Have Rehearing Before Clemency Board

The Chicago Defender
3-22-19.

Prejudice in Handling Cases Discovered by War Department

(By Continental Press)

Washington, D. C., March 21.—Following the announcement that the judge advocate general would review all cases of soldiers who were sentenced to prison during the period of war, the Kansas Defense society, headed by Nick Chiles of Topeka, communicated with authorities in the war department here relative to obtaining a new trial for the 40 soldiers, formerly of the 24th infantry, who took part in the Houston riots in August, 1917, now serving life sentences in Ft. Leavenworth prison. Thirteen of the men paid the death penalty shortly after being tried before court martial at San Antonio. It later developed that the facts in the case were not presented to the war department until the men were cold in their graves.

Crowder Replies

Judge Advocate General Crowder in response to the communication stated that the cases of the 24th infantrymen would be reviewed by the clemency board and no discrimination would characterize the opinion of the board. The recent investigation into court martial sentences made by the congressional committee brought to light many injustices. Methods of "railroading" soldiers to prison, prejudice in handling cases and other startling cruelties were disclosed. Five thousand sentences imposed since the beginning of hostilities will be reviewed by the special clemency board.

Release Many

Practically all the men sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment have already had the dishonorable discharge provision revoked. Twelve hundred men sentenced to long terms of imprisonment at Ft. Leavenworth have been restored to duty. Congressman D. R. Anthony is aiding the Kansas Defense society in gaining a hearing for the unfortunate soldiers. The senate military committee has notified the society that all court martial sentences imposed on soldiers during the war and found excessive upon review would be mitigated through the President's power of remission.

Review Other Cases

Under the same provision the cases of Capt. Daniel Smith, Lieuts. Horace R. Crawford, Robert W. Cheers and Robert E. Johnson, Company I, Third battalion, 368th infantry, who were sentenced to prison for ten years on a charge of cowardice, will be reviewed. These men were convicted of deserting before the enemy, a penalty which carries death. It was in the engagement at Vienne l'Chateau, France, on Sept. 26 that the captain and his lieutenants deserted. It has been officially cited that the 368th infantry was allowed to attack the Germans at this point without a sufficient amount of ammunition. The infantry was under the command of a white officer, Maj. Max Elser.

OLD ARMY SCHOOL NULLIFIES BAKER'S REFORM OF TRIALS

N Y C WORLD
FEBRUARY 16, 1919

Most Approved Doctrine Holds Military Tribunal Is Not Judicial—Jurisdiction Is Defined in Regulations.

NO LESS THAN JUSTICE WILL BE DONE, IS THEORY.

Every Needful Safeguard Is Declared Thrown Around Accused — Inequality of Sentences Is Illustrated.

(Special from a Staff Correspondent of The World.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—On Nov. 1, 1917, sixty-three negro soldiers of the 24th United States Infantry were brought to trial before a general court martial at San Antonio, Tex., for their participation in riots at Houston the preceding August, in which fourteen persons lost their lives.

On Dec. 9 thirteen of these men learned for the first time that they had been found guilty and would be hanged two days later. Under the provision of the forty-eighth Article of War that sentences of death for murder in time of war may be carried into execution upon confirmation by the Commanding General of a department, there was no review of the case, nor confirmation of the finding by the President after Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell had acted.

The shock to the country from the swiftness with which this trial was conducted and its verdict was carried into effect was so great that Jan. 17, 1918, General Orders No. 7 were promulgated by the direction of the Secretary of War, providing:

New Order Promulgated.

"Whenever in time of war the Commanding General of a territorial department or a territorial division confirms a sentence of death or one of dismissal of an officer, he will enter in the record of trial his action thereon, but will not direct the execution of the sentence. His action will conclude with a recital that the execution of the sentence will be directed in orders after the record of trial has been reviewed in the office of the Judge Advocate General, or a branch thereof, and its legality there determined, and that jurisdiction is retained to take any additional or corrective action that may be found necessary."

This general order reserved to the President the right to confirm or set aside any sentence of death, even in time of war. But the order went further. Its second paragraph read:

"Whenever in time of peace or war any officer having authority to review a trial by general court martial approves a sentence imposed by such court which includes dishonorable discharge, and such officer does not in for extenuating circumstances or for considerations of exact justice. If the court as a court was organized according to law, if it did nothing, as a court, that was against the statutes, whatever else it does is not open to attack.

This is what the ruling of Gen. Crowder means and has meant throughout the 22,000 trials by general courts martial since we emerged the war. It has, in effect, completely nullified the possibility of revision of dishonorable discharge cases under General Orders No. 7, although the undoubted purpose of rule 2 of those orders was to subject these cases to the check that is put upon death and dismissal sases.

To illustrate the workings of this ruling:

A private at Fort du Pont, Del., was absent from May 18 to 22, 1918. He was apprehended, and June 15 again fled. He was apprehended the following day, and on the strength of what seemed unquestionable intention to desert was found guilty and sentenced to twenty years at hard labor. The finding and the sentence were set aside because one of the members of the court was disqualified to sit.

The other side may be gathered from this instance:

A private at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., left the camp Dec. 23, 1917. He had been not long in the service, and it was not proving what he had thought it would. Personal troubles aided in plunging him into a mood of decided depression. On Jan. 5 he surrendered, having come to a better understanding of what he was doing. He was tried, found guilty of desertion and sentenced to twenty years. There was no disapproval of the verdict, but the reviewing General made allowance for his depression and reduced the sentence to one year.

Complete Acquiescence.

As has been said before in these despatches, the prevailing attitude of the Judge Advocate's General's office is one of complete acquiescence in the theory upon which this ruling was based. This theory is that every needful safeguard has been thrown about the accused, and that while no less than justice will be done, no more than justice will be. Gen. Crowder himself said in the letter with which he transmitted his last annual report to Secretary Baker:

"Every offender against the military code is subject to trial by court martial according to a definite procedure prescribed by law. All this procedure is safeguarded by law, and no soldier can be punished except according to law. Sentences awarded by general courts martial are not effective until approved by a superior commander, who has upon his staff as a legal adviser a Judge Advocate. The Judge Advocate on the staff of the commander supervises disciplinary action in the first instance, and the office of the Judge Advocate General exercises a supervisory power similar to a court of errors over all general court martial jurisdictions throughout the army.

"With a trained lawyer on the staff of each commander exercising court martial jurisdiction and with the final revision in the office of the Judge Advocate General to suspend such honorable discharge until the soldier's release from confinement, as provided in the 52d Article of War, the said officer will enter in the record of trial his action thereon, but will not direct the execution of the sentence. His action will conclude with the recital specified in rule 1."

Under this second paragraph it is provided that sentences imposed for sixty-seven of the crimes and offenses triable by courts martial shall not be carried into execution until the "record of the trial has been reviewed in the office of the Judge Advocate General and its legality there determined."

Provisions Nullified.

These provisions, however, have been nullified for every reason of legality except jurisdiction.

This was done by a ruling of Gen. Crowder early in the war. This ruling follows the most approved doctrines of what is coming to be known as the old school of military justice—the school that holds that courts-martial are administrative and not judicial.

Jurisdiction is thus defined in the Manual for Courts Martial which came into "force and effect" March 1, 1917:

"The jurisdiction of every court martial, and hence the validity of each of its judgements, is conditioned upon these indispensable requisites:

"(a) That it was convened by an officer empowered by statute to appoint it.

"(b) That the persons who sat upon the court were legally competent to do so.

"(c) That the court thus constituted was invested by the Acts of Congress with power to try the person and the offense charged.

"(d) That its sentence was in accordance with law."

Then is quoted the decision of a civil court in Dynes vs. Hoover, which adds this explanation of what jurisdiction means:

"Persons, then, belonging to the army and navy are not subject to illegal or irresponsible courts martial when the law for convening them and directing their proceedings of organization and for trial have been disregarded. * * * When we speak of proceedings in a cause, we do not mean mere irregularity in practice on the trial, or any mistaken rulings in respect to evidence or law, but a disregard of the essentials required by the statute under which the court has been convened to try and to punish an offender for an imputed violation of the law."

Meaning of Statute.

This means that if a court does not have fewer than five members present, that if all of them are commissioned officers still in the service, a superior officer having authority to do so, that if the person brought to trial was subject to such trial, that if the crime or offense alleged was embraced within the Articles of War, and that if the punishment imposed was not prohibited by law the jurisdiction of the court is not open to question.

There is no room for the merits of the charge or for the competency of the evidence. There is no room

vocate General at Washington there is little opportunity for an oppressive or unlawful exercise of military power.

"The more serious offenses committed by any of the 2,650,000 men now (June 30, 1918) comprising our constantly growing army are tried by general courts martial in the United States, in France and other foreign countries, and in our foreign possessions, and all such cases—last year exceeding 12,500 in number—are sent to the Military Justice Division for examination and review.

Offenses Involved.

"They involve offenses against the State, such as murder, arson, bigamy, larceny, gfraud and other serious crimes, as well as purely military offenses in violation of the articles of war. The citizens comprising the new military establishment, the Army of the United States, accustomed in times of peace to their civil courts, must now look largely to the military tribunals for the administration of justice.

"This division of the Judge Advocate General's department aims, by its recommendations, to bring about a corrective discipline and punishment in the army that shall be at once uniform, just and swift, and to safeguard every substantial legal right of the accused."

Here is the other side of the theory. The statement is that of a general officer of the army, a graduate of West Point, and it may be said with authority that the statement sets forth the principle that an increasingly powerful element is seeking to establish as that upon which our system of military justice shall be organized and administered in the future. The statement is, in brief, as follows:

"The army is something besides a mere administrative department of Government. It is a very real sense a Government itself. It differs from all other departments of Government, except its sister service, in this great fundamental:

"As an institution, it controls the life, liberty and every phase of conduct of every one of its members. When a citizen becomes a soldier, he becomes subject to an entirely different Government. He is to live henceforth while a soldier under a new Criminal Code.

"That code is much more severe in every respect than the code to which he was amenable as a citizen.

For Enforcing Army Code.

"The enforcement of this military code is through the agency of courts martial. When an officer of the army has reason to believe that a member of the military establishment has committed an offense for which he should be subjected to court martial, he prefers a charge which corresponds to the bill of indictment.

"This is placed before a superior officer, who convenes a court composed exclusively of officers of the army and appoints for it a Judge Advocate to prosecute in the name of the United States.

"The accused is entitled to counsel, but as a rule in actual practice a junior officer is chosen to represent him, and he is not well defended. The court are judges of the law and triers of the fact. The verdict and sentence are reported to the superior military authority who convened the court for his approval or disapproval, and when approved by him becomes final and may be executed, except in a few cases in which the judgment must be reported to still higher military authority. A general court martial tries all offenses, from those which involve the death penalty down.

To Maintain Discipline.

"A court martial is a court of large criminal jurisdiction to which every member of the establishment is answerable for his conduct. **It exists for the maintenance of discipline, though it ought to be the last resort for that purpose.** Courts martial should be called upon only in case of such failure of discipline that other available means should prove ineffective. To compel discipline is not the best means of obtaining it. Discipline is based upon a fine respect for self, for others, and for the military obligation.

"Though courts martial exist for the vindication of discipline, they must do so under the law and with justice. They are courts of justice, as much so as any other courts of the land, and should be governed by those principles of jurisprudence which have been evolved as necessary to the guidance of the exercise of all judicial functions. Courts martial exist to do justice in the army.

"It was at one time thought that courts martial were in the nature of administrative agencies designed to make an investigation, reporting their findings of fact and recommendations to the military authority bringing them into being. And this view is still too strongly reflected in the statutes and the procedure of courts martial jurisdiction. But their functions are judicial, not administrative. Congress prescribes the substantive law which they apply. Congress define the offenses and prescribes the penalties. Entitled to as much respect as any other court in the United States, their functions should be equally protected and the jurisdiction should be exercised with the same respect for their judicial character.

Courts of Justice.

"Such is the place of courts martial in our scheme of government—courts of justice of broad juricdiction and fundamental importance.

'I regard the chief defect of the existing system to be this: It leaves these high judicial functions to be initiated, performed and executed by military men alone, men who are not trained in the law and not skilled in the administration of justice under the law, and who for the most part are unaided by officials who are."

Houston Wants $80,000 Damages For Soldier Riot

6-28-19

Chicago, June 25.—Houston citizens who suffered personal and property losses during the mutiny of Colored soldiers on August 23, 1917, may be held fo rall damages suffered at that time if a bill that Senator Morris Sheppard has introduced into the Senate is finally passed. The bill provides for the investigation, by the court of claims and all complaints for damages made by Houston citizens as a result of the mutiny, according to advices received from Washington Wednesday night.

The bill was introduced in the Senate during the last session by Senator Sheppard ,but no action was taken on it. Under the law these suits against the government cannot be instituted until Congress authorizes the court of claims to proceed with the investigation.

Major John H. Crooker, who was district attorney at the time of the riots, and active in preparing claims for personal and property losses, said Wednesday night, there were about 15 claimants. The amount asked for in reparation at first was more than $80,000. Major Crooker said, but this was cut down at Washington to about $35,000.

N Y C TIMES.
JULY 22, 1919

COLONEL DEFENDS NEGROES

Commander of 10th Cavalry Denies His Troopers Began Bisbee Riot.

A denial that negro troopers of the 10th Cavalry started a riot in Bisbee, Ariz., on July 3, has been sent to THE TIMES by Lieut. Col. F. S. Snyder, commanding the regiment. Colonel Snyder wrote that, after full investigation, he had concluded that local officials had planned deliberately to aggravate the negro troopers so that they would furnish an excuse for police and deputy sheriffs to shoot them down. He charges that members of the I. W. W. had influence in this plot.

According to Colonel Snyder's account, the troopers did take a pistol away from a provost guard of the 19th Infantry after he had taken a pistol away from a trooper without cause. He says the troopers were culpable in this instance but in no other. In the confusion that followed, the account says, the civilian officials "then started to take pistols away from the cavalrymen and to assault and 'shoot-up' the soldiers as soon as they disarmed them." The account says that the soldiers gave up their weapons without firing a shot.

Colonel Snyder declares that the civilians fired upon negro soldiers who were riding in automobiles and wounded some of them. He says that affidavits show that civilians made at least four unprovoked assaults on individual troopers, attempted to kill nine by shooting, and robbed one. Several affidavits are cited, one charging that a Mexican woman was shot by a civilian and not by a trooper. There was a deliberate effort to "hunt down the troopers" and kill them, Colonel Snyder charges. The members of the 10th Cavalry had been invited to Bisbee to take part in the Fourth of July celebration.

Gen. Glenn Commutes Sentences of Soldiers Who Mutinied

The Cleveland Leader 7-12-19

Thirteen Men of Labor Battalion to Serve Four to Five Years at Leavenworth, and Be Dishonorably Discharged.

CHILLICOTHE, O., July 5.—The thirteen Colored soldiers of the Labor Battalion at Camp Sherman, who were arrested and tried by court-martial at the camp, some time ago, on charges of mutiny and conspiracy, will serve sentences in the disciplinary barracks at Ft. Leavenworth, ranging from four to five years, with dishonorable discharges from the service awaiting them at the expiration of their terms of confinement.

The thirteen soldiers are from Companies A, B and C of the 418th Reserve Labor Battalion, an organization made up of Colored troopers. The soldiers are: Samuel Henderson, Clifton, Va.; Evan Johnson, 158 E. Federal street, Youngstown; J. C. Mosgrove, 11102 Howard avenue, Cleveland; Holsy Green, LaGrange, Tenn.; J. R. Wins, Guthrie, Ky.; Calvin Watts, Brunswick, Mo.; Marvin Robinson, Atlanta, Ga.; Ellsworth Wickliffe, Ann Arbor, Mich.; P. J. Hudson, Gridle Tree, Md.; David Swift, New York city; Frank Ginyard, Pratoity, Okla.; G. E. Johnson, Kimball, W. Va.; and Fred Kinsey, Philadelphia, Pa.

The charges against the soldiers state that "on or about the 4th day of May, 1919, they unlawfully and maliciously conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together to cause a mutiny in the 418th Service Battalion, by urging the members of the battalion to refuse to obey any and all orders of their commanding officer or any other officers."

The soldiers are further charged with attempting to create a mutiny with refusing to obey orders of their officers, with unlawfully assuming the control of about 25 soldiers of the battalion, and that they refused to obey orders to return to their barracks and put their complaints in writing.

The soldiers pleaded not guilty to all charges, the court-martial trial required about two weeks. The court-martial board found the soldiers guilty on most of the charges and sentenced them to be dishonably discharged from the service, to forfeit all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for from four to ten years.

General Glenn, in reviewing the proceedings, found that the charges had ben sustained and that the finding of the court-martial was correct. He commuted the sentences, however. Ten of them will go to Fort Leavenworth for five years, and the remaining three will go for four years.

MEN WHO MUTINIED FACE COURT-MARTIAL

The Cleveland Leader 5-31-19

General's Headquarters Were Stormed by Discontented Men, Is Charge

Camp Sherman, O., May 30.—Representatives of the judge advocate general's department at Washington reported to Gen. Glenn here, having been sent to this camp to assist in the prosecution of 13 soldiers, members of the 418th Labor Reserve Battalion, charged by the government with mutiny and conspiracy. Maj. Andrew Copp Jr. (white) will act as trial judge.

Two Ohioans Named

The men are accused of being ringleaders of a mutiny which took place two weeks ago when 200 soldiers refused to work and marched to the headquarters of Gen. Glenn, demanding that they be discharged from the army. Two of the accused are from Ohio. They are Evan Johnson, 258 E. Federal street, Youngstown, and Joseph C. Mosgrove, 11102 Howard avenue, Cleveland.

Counsel at Work

Counsel for the 13 men have raised the question of the existence of "mental disease or derangement," and Gen. Glenn has appointed a board of medical officers. The board will keep the accused under observation for such time as may be sufficient to determine the nature and the extent of the disease or derangement, if any. The trials of the accused began Wednesday.

Soldiers – 1919
Stevedores
400

AN INTERESTING STORY.

The Life of the Negro Troops of the A. E. F. Nataire France. By the War Work Council Y. M. C. A.

St. Nazaire, France March . . . . There are thirty-five thousand negro American soldiers in Base Port No. 1, St. Nazaire, and they have borne no small part in the winning of the war through their good work in the service of supplies. Nearly all of them are in the labor battalions which made the receiving and forwarding of the immense supplies sent to the Army through St. Nazaire, and they are called the singing soldiers of St. Nazaire. On the docks and in the engineers' camp they retain their good humor and do their work with the cheeriness which makes it easier and better. 4-10-19

Those Negro soldiers have won the respect of both, the Army and the French population, not only by their good work but by their respectable behavior. Their eagerness to learn and their willingness to fall in with plans to encourage thrift and improve conditions have been a bit surprising. One of the largest and best Y. M. C. A. huts in the port is Camp 4, and there they put on good shows of their own, have one of the best schools in the district, have athletic tourneys which demonstrate their splendid physical condition and in every way conduct themselves as good citizens, D. D. Mattocks, 226 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, is secretary of the hut in Camp No. 4 and boasts that he has as fine a lot of men about his hut as can be found in any of them.

"We have school ever day, twice a day, and the boys all study earnestly" he says. "And they are as good to their home folks. Every pay day they line up at my desk to send home money orders, and not a day goes by that they do not send home money, the remittances from this hut alone averaging about five hundred dollars a day.

"We have movies three days a week in our hut, sometimes three or four times a day, and every night we have some entertainment. The Y. M. C. A. has been good to our boys and they surely appreciate it They will do anything I ask them to an 'hey know I'll do all I can for them."

WANTED VOLUNTEER FIGHTING UNIT TO BE STEVEDORES

The St. Louis Star

Reported That Request Was Made of Colonel Dennison of 8th Illinois, Who Said: "I Will Wade Through Blood To My Neck First."

1-7-19

Soldiers returning from the war zone in France, tell of an effort made to transfer Colored volunteers from fighting units to stevedors. It is stated that Colonel Dennison, of the old 8th Illinois was requested in May to sign his regiment for stevedore work, but he refused, saying, "I will wade through blood to my neck before I will sign my regiment as stevedores." Col. Dennison was later relieved of command and sent back to the States on account of rheumatism.

It was necessary to get consent of Colonel Dennison because the 8th left the United States as a first-class fighting unit.

In the case of the 15th New York, it was different and the regiment was signed to serve as stevedores, which they did from the middle of February until the last of April.

HELPED WIN THE WAR ALTHOUGH THEY WERE NEVER IN TRENCHES

Tons of Ammunition and Food Handled at French Ports By Workers From the South.

The New York Age

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

1-11-19

PARIS, France.—Little is said of colored Americans serving in stevedore regiments overseas, but I had not been in France thirty minutes when I formed the conclusion that some of the men who helped win the war had never seen the trenches.

When the Arizaba anchored at Brest, France, with its party of newspapermen, a boat steamed alongside the steamer with one hundred American Negroes aboard. All were young men in the draft age, who are kept on the run despite the fact that the war is over.

They had come aboard the Orizaba to transfer many, many bags of mail for the soldiers, foodstuffs and other things. Thos back home who communicate with relatives and friends in France are indebted to the stevedore soldier more than they have any idea. As I stood for nearly an hour and watched them take mail bags out of the hold of the Orizaba and then throw them on another vessel, it occurred to me that messages to and from home would be less frequent were it not for the activities of these energetic young colored men.

France is a wonderful country with wonderful people; but the suave, affable French don't do things with a rush like Americans. So you can readily imagine with what haste soldier's mail would be handled if not for our boys in stevedore regiments.

An officer at Brest informed American newspaper men that this French town with less than 60,000 inhabitants, within less than a year had become one of the most important points of disembarkation. Last September nearly 150,000 soldiers reached France by way of Brest and tons of ammunition and food.

Ammunition and food for our soldiers were very necessary in winning the war. They had to be sent to the battle front, and the quicker the better. The celerity with which the colored boys from America handled all shipments is said to have excited the wonderment of the natives.

I had occasion to shake hands with a dozen or more stevedore draftees who had come aboard the Orizaba. All were from the South. They seemed very glad to see us and I know I was cordially glad to greet them.

All expressed themselves as being glad the war is over. All were anxious to get back home. All acknowledged that they were on exceedingly familiar terms with WORK.

L. A. W.

MISTAKE EXISTS AS TO LABOR BATTALIONS STATES MINISTER

Montgomery Advertiser 4-19-19

PARIS, April 19.—Grave injustice has been done to thousands of American soldiers constituting the Labor Battalions of the American Expeditionary Forces because of the manner in which publicity has been given to General Order No. 32 of the United States army in France, declares the Reverend Dr. Albert J. McCartney, moderator of the Chicago Presbytery, engaged in Young Men's Christian Association work in France.

The order directed that soldiers suffering from social diseases "shall be separated and assigned to provisional organizations retained for labor purposes in Europe." Dr. McCartney says it is unfortunate that "no attention has been called to the fact that this order is in no way intended to reflect upon the Labor Battalions properly so-called, which are a permanent and indispensable feature of the United States Army. The popular mind", he adds, "is likely to confuse the Labor Battalion feature of army life with the disciplinary labor referred to in General Order No. 32."

He declares that he recently spent some time with 7,000 men of one Labor Battalion, and they "are as fine and clean a set of fellows as you will find in the army and they sorely resent the reflection that the popular interpretation of General Order No. 32 has put upon them.

"One boy, for instance, has a letter from his mother stating that it 'has broken her heart' to have disclosed to her the true reason for his detention in France." She had read in the papers that all men of a certain division were home except those detained as a disciplinary measure. "This is a plain crime against American homes and mother-hearts," declares Dr. McCartney.

LAST OF NEGRO TROOPS TO LEAVE CITY BY TONIGHT

Three Hundred and Fifty Remaining at South Schenectady Warehouse Will Be Sent to Southern Camps.

SCHENECTADY N.Y. STAR APRIL 17, 1919

The 350 Negro troops making up the remainder of the enlisted labor forces at the Army Reserve Depot will have left Schenectady tonight for Camp Bowie, Tex., Camp Gordon, Ga., Camp Grant, Ill., and Camp Shelby, Miss.

Their departure marks completion of the substitution of civilian for enlisted labor at the warehouse. There are now 700 civilian workers employed at the army post, which is under military control of Major McKerracher, commandering officer.

The soldiers leaving today are members of Company B, 425th, and Company C, 433rd Reserve Labor Battalions and Company C 355th Labor Battalion.

With their full packs they drew considerable attention in the streets of the city and at the railroad station.

The civilian workers now employed include numerous soldiers returned from France.

Gen. Pershing Reviews 317th Labor Battalion

The Sun 4-3-19

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES, A. P. O., NO. 712, IS-SUR-TILLE, France, April 3.—This day will be one of long remembrance for the officers and men of the most highly commended Labor Battalion in France. The 317th Labor Battalion as well as a number of other Labor Battalions, detachments, engineers and labor troops were reviewed today by their commander-in-chief, Gen. John J. Pershing. After two days' advance notice the troops at this station gathered into a great field for review. A total of about 15,000 were present, the majority of which were Colored troops. Two o'clock in the afternoon was the appointed hour for the review and about 2:15 p. m., Gen. Pershing arrived from Dijon in his automobile acompanied by his staff. Immediately he set about the task of reviewing each organization separately. The soldiers were formed by companies and units into two long lines of single rue, facing each other and Gen. Pershing walked in between the two lines and inspected as he walked and conversed with the commanding officer of each organization. Every soldier had a chance to see and be close to the commander-in-chief.

After he had inspected every soldier present, he mounted a stand built for the occasion and spoke for several minutes to the troops who had been massed about him on the war and the victory achieved. He spoke of the labor battalions and the work and services they had rendered in the highest terms language can convey. "You have done a great work," he said, "and entitled to all the credit and praise due any other organization." He further said: "Won't it be the greatest victory to go home mentally, physically and morally clean?" But he received the greatest applause when he said: "And you can expect to be going home soon." Going home soon is the talk of all the boys and this news will be welcomed heartily by these anxious of the welfare of these gallant boys in the United States. In the headquarters detachment of the battalion there are only seven enlisted men, Sergt. Maj. Denver D. Ferguson said: "I'm just back off drilling, march and review, and I'm real tired. We were interviewed today by Gen. Pershing, too. We are only seven and he asked our comanding officer several questions about us. In reviewing us, he came within three feet of me. Just think! I was within three feet of the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces and he looked me straight in the eye, but I never flinched or winked."

25,000 OF OUR DEAD IN ONE CEMETERY

Bodies Are Being Assembled by 10,000 Negro Troops at Romagne.

LARGEST OF GRAVEYARDS

Located in the Argonne Sector, Where Our Army Had the Hardest Fighting.

N Y C Times APRIL 15, 1919

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERDUN, April 14.—America's largest military cemetery in France is at Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, some thirty kilometers north of Verdun. There 25,000 of our dead are being assembled. The work is being done by 10,000 negro troops, laboring at top speed to com-

plete the task by July 1, after which no bodies may be moved under the provisions of French law.

It is natural that the biggest cemetery of America's fallen should be in the Argonne sector, for there we had the hardest battle and lost the most men. It was on a long line running just north of Romagne that the American First Army fought its heart-testing battle in the last two weeks of October, when no ground was gained and no cities were won, but when the strength was sapped out of the crack German divisions which Ludendorff had sent to teach a lesson to the audacious Americans.

In an area of ten square kilometers in the region of the Freya Stellung 17,000 American dead were buried, by far the heaviest losses we had in the war. Those men fell before Landres and Landres-St. George's, about Chatillon Hill and in the Bantheville Wood.

In this one cemetery will be buried two-thirds of all the American soldiers killed in France. The work now going on consists of digging up the bodies from places where they were buried just after the fighting, placing them in coffins and reburying them in the great field. Registration has fixed the location, generally each dead soldier being recorded on a slip of paper with figures locating his body. However, in many cases two or more soldiers were buried in one grave, and these cases necessitate some work in identification by means of the tags the soldiers wore about their necks. No soldier was finally buried without exhausting every effort to determine his identity.

Officers in charge say that the negro troops take the work good naturedly, but under no circumstances will work there after nightfall. I understand that the task will be completed before the end of June. At Beaumont, also in this sector, is a smaller cemetery of 800 graves and over. At Thiaucourt, in the St. Mihiel sector, is another, which will contain 3,200 graves.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
MAY 13, 1919

NEGRO BATTALION BEING DEMOBILIZED

The demobilization of the 435th Service Battalion at Camp Bowie has been ordered and actual discharge of the enlisted personnel will begin at once. The 435th Service Battalion, formerly known as the 435th Reserve Labor Battalion, is composed of negroes and was organized in October of 1918 from Texas and Oklahoma draft recruits. The battalion has been stationed at Camp Bowie since its organization.

60,000 Stevedores in the Army 'Over There;' Helped Win War

The New York 2-13-19

By LESTER A. WALTON.

In our enthusiasm over the exploits and achievements of our combatant forces many of us have unintentionally overlooked the accomplishments and excellent record of our non-combatants. The activities of the stevedore, for instance, have been more of the dull routine and void of the spectacular, yet the valuable services rendered by these boys of the "S. O. S." (Service of Supply) are not to be underestimated by the general public.

While in Tours, France, headquarters of the Service of Supply of the American Expeditionary Forces, THE AGE representative was told by a high Army official that there were at least 60,000 colored soldiers in this branch of the service stationed in various parts of the French Republic. They are sometimes known as engineers and other times as stevedores. Shortly before leaving France I heard them officially referred to as "service of supply men." But no matter what they are called they were an important cog in the military machinery which did so much toward help winning the war.

There are thousands of white stevedores, usually known as engineers, and they, too, have performed their work satisfactorily; but it has been due largely to the brain, brawn and endurance of the colored stevedores that the United States has acquired a reputation among the Powers for efficiency and celerity in handling large cargoes of material at base ports. The French continue to marvel at the speed in which colored stevedores handle freight.

The first stevedores to go to France early in June, 1917, were experienced civilians recruited from New Orleans and other sea-port towns in the Southland. They finished their contract in June, 1918, and returned to America. By this time, due to enlistment by volunteers and draftees, the stevedore camps at base ports had become one great industrial army. Stevedore regiments were under military regulations, wore the same uniforms and were officered by commissioned and non-commissioned officers like the infantry.

Chief Base Ports.

Bordeaux, Brest, St. Nazaire and Marseilles are the chief base ports where thousands of stevedores and engineers may be found. Hundreds of colored soldiers whose work has not been completed may be seen in the vicinity of Toul, Verdun, Epernay, St. Mihiel, Fismes and the Argonne. Many millions of dollars' worth of supplies of all kinds are being salvaged by these Americans who do sentry duty and are under just as rigid discipline as before the signing of the armistice.

The war is over. Many of our heroes are returning to American shores; but the colored soldiers of the "S. O. S." are still on the job. It is doubtful if they will return to the United States in large numbers within the next six months. The United States has thousands of soldiers in the Army of Occupation. They must be fed and furnished with supplies. The duty of getting these supplies into Germany is largely incumbent on the stevedore. The recent decision of the Y. M. C. A. to send fifteen additional colored canteen workers to France, thanks to recommendations made by Dr. R. R. Moton, strengthens the assumption that the stay of those in the "S. O. S." is indefinite.

The Rev. D. L. Ferguson, pastor of the Church of Our Merciful Saviour, Louisville, Ky., who, for more than a year was stationed at St. Nazaire as a Y. M. C. A. worker and became a big favorite with the stevedores, says that during the war the stevedores took great pride in their companies, their camps and all that belonged to the army; that because their work and contribution were always emphasized by officers as being essential to the boys in the trenches, the term "stevedore" became one of dignity as representing part of a great American Army.

How splendidly the stevedores measured up to military standards of efficiency and the great affection with which their officers regarded them and their work, the Rev. Dr. Ferguson makes apparent by quoting Col. C. E. Goodwyn, who for over a year was in charge of the largest camp of colored stevedores in France. In a letter to the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, Colonel Goodwyn said:

"It is with many keen thrusts of sorrow that I am obliged to leave this camp and the men who have made up this organization. The men for whose uplift you are working have not only gained but have truly earned a large place in my heart, and I will always cherish a loving memory of the men of this wonderful organization which I have had the honor and privilege to command."

Out of the war have been born jokes innumerable, but in eight out of ten cases they are on the colored soldier—usually the stevedore. In the trenches many stories were told at his expense with the result that humor and cheerfulness supplanted gloom and depression. Before the signing of the armistice one was always readily impressed with the unfailing high spirits of the colored stevedore as he merrily sang, whistled and joked while handling heavy

incomplete

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Soldiers—1919
Volunteer.

ARMY ENLISTMENTS AGAIN UNDER WAY

Fort Crockett Accepts Men in All Branches.

GALVESTON DAILY NEWS TRIBUNE
MARCH 11, 1919

Notice that enlistments for the regular army have been resumed has been received here and Maj. T. R. Phillips, adjutant at Fort Crockett, announces that enlistments may be received there for any branch of the service.

Enlistments may be for either one or three years—one if the soldier has had previous service—three otherwise. Men now in the army who desire to re-enlist will be given a month's furlough with full pay and allowances if he desires. The Fort Crockett office will receive enlistments for any branch of the service.

Further information on the subject of army enlistments is contained in a war department night letter recently received and published at army posts and camps. Among other things this order says:

"Enlistments for all branches of the regular army will be resumed at once. The proportion of one and three year enlistments will be regulated from time to time from this office. Until such time no restrictions on either class are imposed upon recruiting officers except no man shall be enlisted for one year who has not had previous military service in the regular army or in the army as constituted under the act to authorize the president to increase temporarily the military establishment. Special effort will be made to induce men to enlist for three years. Men will be assigned as provided in Circular 101, Feb. 28, 1919.

"Men who desire assignment in motor transport corps, tank corps and air service will be enlisted for infantry for assignment for the service desired and will be so assigned in accordance with the Circular 101. Age limit for original enlistments will be 18 to 45 years inclusive, except that enlistments in staff corps are authorized up to 55 years. No men will be enlisted or re-enlisted who, due to dependents, will be entitled to family allowances under the war risk insurance act. This, however, will not apply to men now in the army who were enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, the reports called for in Circular 101, war department, 1919, will show separately enlistments in the one year and three year classes.

"No colored men will be accepted for original enlistments until further orders. So much of Special Regulations 65 as applies to general military service will govern as to physical requirements until amended regulations are published."

UNTRAINED NEGROES NOT WANTED BY ARMY

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According to an order from the War Department received at the army recruiting station in Montgomery Saturday, only negroes who have seen service in the army before may enlist at this time. Negroes who have served in the army before may enlist in any branch, including the cavalry service of the Phillipines.

Negroes who have served in the S. A. T. C. cannot enlist in the army at all.

Soldiers – 1919
War Relief, etc.

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Negro Women Give Valiant Aid to Country on the European Battlefields

N Y C TIMES
MARCH 19, 1919

LEFT TO RIGHT – LIEUT. M.F. SNEAD, CAPT M. WATSON RUDD and LIEUT LUCIE RUFFIN

MME. C. J. WALKER

LUCIE'S SMILE

New Spirit of Service and Sacrifice Shown in Operation of Motor Corps.

Out of the great war, in which negro soldiers played so gallant a part, has sprung a new spirit of service and sacrifice among the women of the race.

Here in New York, where the negro troops have passed to and from the battle fields in France, the results of the awakened spirit are most evident, becaus here the call to the women for service an aid has been greatest.

Seeking first of all to care for wounded negro soldiers and sailors in the hospitals about New York, a movement was started by a group of negro women which has developed into something of more than local importance.

Nearly six months ago a negro women's motor corps was started which took up and carried on most successfully a part of the work of caring for the returning heroes which previously existing organizations found to be a difficult phase of the problem.

Work for Women Praised.

Because of its efficiency this group of negro women has been taken over as a distinct unit of the Motor Corps of America and is known as the Major Little Unit.

"Of all the people in the city who are trying to look after the fighting men of their race no organization worked out its problems with a finer vision or greater efficiency than these women who have now become the Major Little Unit of the Motor Corps of America," said Major Helen Bastedo, of the corps, in announcing to-day the incorporation of the negro women's group as a unit in her organization.

"And in naming it after Major Little Acting Captain Rudd's thought is and mine as well, that in so honoring him we are expressing the wish of the colored men as well as the women."

When New York city turns out for the great parade of welcome to the Twenty-seventh division on March 25 Acting Captain M. Watson Rudd, by special request of Grover Whelan, Mayor Hylan's secretary, will have charge of getting all the wounded negro soldiers and sailors in the various hospitals to their places in the grandstands and back to the hospitals when the big celebration is over.

Provision Made for Them.

For that work Major Bastedo has assigned to her a dozen ambulances and provision will be made for as many more as may be needed.

Captain Rudd, who lives at No. 154 West 121st street, is the mothe of First Lieutenant E. Parker Rudd, of Company K, 367th infantry, the famous "Buffaloes." He was graduated from Howard University, where the idea of having a negro officers' training camp originated.

Another fighting member of Captain Rudd's family is her adopted son, William Cooper, of Company B, of the 369th, who spent 191 days in the trenches and whose bravery won for him the Croix de Guerre.

Every day since it got well into its work this negro women's corps has visited every hospital here, has provided tobacco for the negroes wounded and taken the men able to make the trip on a two hour automobile ride.

Its members also have carried to the hospitals the members of the Odessa Opera Company, who have given concerts. And on Sundays the wounded are taken to the various churches, where, after the service, each church provides a good dinner for every one of the fighters.

In connection with the drive of the Motor Corps of America for a 50,000 non-active membership and a fund of $50,000 to carry on its work, the Major Little Unit is beginning to-day its drive among the negro residents of the city

But now that the movement has been started this organization of the negro women is not to cease with the ending of the war.

COLORED WOMEN DENY RECEIVING HELP FROM W. C. C.

TRENTON STATE GAZETTE
MARCH 18, 1919

GOT NOTHING BUT EMPTY PROMISES, THEY SAY—DID WORK THEMSELVES.

REST OPENING TOMORROW

To the Editor of the "State Gazette,"

Sir: Will you kindly publish the following in reply to the article in Saturday's issue, concerning War Camp Community Work Among Negroes.

The statement, "War Camp Community Workers Do Much for Negroes," appearing in your issue of March 15, is misleading as well as surprising to those of us who are interested in the movement to secure poper housing accommodations and social activities for the negro soldiers and sailors who visit Trenton.

There is a committee, with Mrs. D. R. Worthey, of 206 Calhoun street, as leader, that has succeeded in bringing things to pass with the assistance of the colored people; and we feel that the above statement should not go unchallenged.

In dealing with the War Camp Community bureau we have received nothing but broken promises.

The W. C. C. Bureau did call into being a committee of colored citizens, who elected officers and formulated plans; all meeting the approval of Mr. Duffus, head of the W. C. C. activities in Trenton at that time (August).

A good location where there is a suitable house was selected. Mr. Duffus looked it over and was delighted to know that we had been so fortunate in finding such a commodious and comfortable house. The rent was a hitch. It was $100 per month—too much to pay for negro soldiers and sailors. Another hitch—the place was in litigation which we were informed would prevent our securing that at any price. Locations for negroes are not easily secured, no matter how uplifting the purpose for which they might be used.

Before another site could be secured, the armistice was signed. We were told, however, that the necessity for the club was greater than ever, and after the drive for the combined war activities, there should be at least $5,000 set aside for our work. A small sum, it is true, but we were willing to be thankful for small favors. The money has never materialized. There has always been some excuse.

The colored women of Trenton, knowing that our young men enjoyed comforts and needed recreation just as other young men do, have gone to work with a will, determined to provide a place, and are now ready to open a soldiers' and sailors' rest on Belvidere street, in the building which was formerly the Shiloh Baptist church, the place having been donated for the purpose free of rent by the church. What has been accomplished has been by house-to-house solicitation among the colored people of Trenton. Not one penny have we secured from the War Camp Community bureau. The place is clean—we hope to make it comfortable and attractive. The opening will be held Wednesday evening next, when the public is invited to come and see what w have done.

Next Sunday we hope to entertain the 350th F. A. band. While the committee feels that it is quite capable of directing the business of the room, yet they are sorely in need of funds or donations from any source.

We are pleased to announce that the opening of the soldiers' and sailors' rest will be held Wednesday evening, March

19, at 8:30 in the old Shiloh Baptist church building on Belvidere street.

A program will be rendered and refreshments will be served.

(Signed) Mrs. D. R. Worthey, chairman; A. White, S. E. Collins, M. L. Jackson, E. Wooby, E. Holmes, J. E. Bryant, F. Hayes, W. Binn, J. Johnson Miss Annie Rice.

5 MORE COLORED CANTEEN WORKERS SAIL FOR FRANCE

The New York Age 3-29-19.

Of the ten new colored canteen workers to go overseas by the Y. M. C. A., five sailed last Thursday on the steamer

Mrs. Hallie Craigwell

L'Espegne, which will dock at Havre. They were Miss Althea M. Rochon, Miss Harriet Edwards, Mrs. Hallie Craigwell, Mrs. Laura J. Williamson and Mrs. Florence C. Williams. All are residents of Greater New York except

Mrs. Laura J. Williamson

Mrs. Williams, who is a resident of Virginia.

There are over 50,000 colored soldiers in France doing engineering and stevedore work, and there is a crying need for more colored canteen workers in addition to the three who have been "over there" for nearly a year.

WILL WORK IN CAMPS FOR THE NEGRO SOLDIERS

The Birmingham Reporter 3-11-19

BELIEVES HIS CAUSE IS RIGHT AND DIRECTS PROPER COURSE FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

Dr. B. F. Riley, one of the most public spirited men in the country and who has stood always for the human cause, is still interested and working for the humble colored people. He writes an interesting letter of his trip in South Carolina and outlines his work to be performed among colored people in Cantonment camps. Dr. Riley points out that the colored soldiers are not receiving the information and instruction that white soldiers are receiving that will fit them for citizenship when returned to civilian life.

The letter is interesting and instructive. It carries with it many of the points that are going to balance out correctly our reconstructin period. We are reproducing this letter that colored people may be informed that our white friends are still with us and they are going in for our interest where it is impossible for us to go. Dr. Riley makes this expression:

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.,
January 2, 1919.

Dear Adams:

As I have a little leisure I will write you of my mission here, and of my work. It occurred to me that great good could be done by visiting the colored camps and by addressing the colored troops on good citizenship, as they will perhaps soon be mustered out of service and returned to civilian life.

I have been here but two days, but have met the colored troops twice. Troops have an over abundance of speakers on different subjects, but I have not heard of any of them speaking to the colored boys. This I am going to do for several weeks, and then go to other camps.

It is a well established principle that a good soldier makes a good citizen. If we can get a hold on these boys in the camps, and impress them with important principles in the government of life, what nobler work can be done? This I do because the colored men need it.

None of them know me, never heard of me before, so in my first lecture I called it A-get-acquainted-meeting. Before I got through, they found out what kind of stuff I was made of, and in genuine Negro style they began responding in applause and in tones of voice.

We have come to a great time. It is the golden age of human freedom. While it is a time of exhilarating joy, it is one of grave responsibility to every race.

Not less than thirty races were engaged in the great world war. As they were on the field of battle, each struggling, so in the fields of peace, each must do his duty. If our colored people struggled along with others in the overthrow of the powers of oppression even so they must cooperate in the adjustment of conditions for the peace and prosperity of all.

The colored race of the South has a bright outlook. The patriotism of your people will remain as a standing memory. Your white friends have been multiplied and will multiply yet more. Profounder interest is certain to be awakened in your behalf. Not that all antipathy to your race is ended, for there are those whose feet are swift to shed blood, but already the leading papers of the South, like the Louisville Courier-Journal, the Dallas News and the Atlanta Constitution, are taking up the subject of violence, and some of them are saying that if the individual states cannot stop it, Congress can.

Two things the better white element ask of the colored races. These are the exercise of patience and a course of right living. If violence is returned for violence, we never can have peace, and both races must suffer. If the persecution continues, the strong forces of the whites will take up the matter more seriously, and the orderly life of the colored people will bring more sympathy and aid. The example of the government in the treatment of the colored soldiery is giving to be of great worth. What is done for the whites, will be done for the colored troops. This will be seen when the government takes up this matter. If land is given to one, it will be to the other. It behooves the colored soldier to show his worth in peace as in war.

I am for according to all alike the merits of their just desserts. If one proves himself a genuine man or woman, I am for recognizing that worth. This will be the policy and example of the government. These sentiments I am seeking to inculcate.

Next week I learn that I am to be joined by the colored Bishop Clinton of Charlotte, Norh Carolina. We are to work together toward the same objective. He is an excellent

journey. Snow had come at dawn and had been falling steadily until the countryside was white, but the sun broke through the leaden clouds as the hearse left the Roosevelt estate and passed into the highway leading to Christ church.

Police Head Procession

Between hedges touched with melting flakes and under bare winter boughs, which cast shadows upon the bushes of red berries lining the roadside, the procession moved slowly, headed by mounted policemen who were the colonel's friends in life and who had been sent by the city of New York to act as a guard of honor.

Around the shore of a pond-like inlet of Oyster Bay and over a small hill the cortege moved to reach the church, a green frame structure with its roof surmounted by a steeple in which was the bell which soon was to toll the passing of the nation's twenty-sixth President.

JERSEY CITY N J JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 3, 1919

HOBOKEN BUILDINGS FOR NEGRO TROOPS

Army authorities have taken over the three-story brick building owned by the Frank Cordts Furniture Co. at 1428 and 1430 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, and will turn it into a barracks for negro troops.

Although the housing of the colored troops in that section has caused considerable worry to liquor dealers in that part of Hoboken, part of West Hoboken and the entire trade in Union Hill, it will not enforce dry zones in these towns where they are now "wet."

There have to be 325 soldiers housed in the vicinity to bring about a "dry zone" decree, and the barracks being for one company only the liquor condition will not be changed on account of the advent of the colored troops.

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Trained Assistants are Sent to Base Hospitals by Circle

Furnishing base hospitals with trained colored assistants and aiding discharged soldiers to find employment are two important phases of post war work taken up by the Circle for Negro War Relief, Inc. Especially in the matter of sending trained assistants to look after the comfort of colored patients has the Circle met with much success. The New York Sun

To date six race women have taken a course of lectures and become eligible as ward workers. They are Mrs. Etnah Rochon Boutte, executive secretary of the Circle; Mrs. Louise Hill, Mrs. Malcolm Smith, Mrs. Natalie Stewart, Mrs. Sadie Lewis and Miss Carrie Good.

Until Mrs. Boutte and her associates went to base hospitals in the vicinity of New York, the wounded colored soldiers came in contact with white nurses and ward workers only. Not until they visited Grand Central Palace, now used as a base hospital, had many of the patients seen a colored woman for months.

Aside from writing letters for colored wounded men, the six trained assistants do their shopping and further perform a service by supplementing anything the patients want that the hospital officials say they may have; for instance, when a soldier feels like eating some home cooking or a broiled chicken and biscuits, the colored assistants furnish such things, the expense being borne by the Circle for Negro War Relief, Inc.

Other women are being trained to work in the hospitals under the direction of the Circle. All assistants are compelled to wear a uniform while in the hospital. The Circle for Negro War Relief, Inc., has a memorandum of understanding with the American Red Cross, which heartily approves the new activities of the younger organization.

The program of direct war relief and constructive relief work being carried on by the Circle for Negro War Relief, Inc., includes giving temporary aid in cases of delayed allotment and insurance, investigating for distressed relatives cases of soldiers not heard from, conducting day and night nurseries where there is need, aiding and maintaining hospitals where no provision is made for colored patients by the city or State, maintaining information centers and recreation rooms for workers from the South, supplying district nurses where they are needed, particularly in rural districts, and sending supplies and nurses to scenes of fire, flood or disaster.

NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN
FEBRUARY 21, 1919

NEGRO RECONSTRUCTION SERVICE LEAGUE MEETS

The Reconstruction Service League met in the parlors of the colored Y. M. C. A., Thursday, February 20, and will continue its meeting today. Representative are present from all sections of Tennessee.

The morning session will open at 10 o'clock and the afternoon session will be finished by 2:30. The party then will go to the State Normal School as guests for the afternoon.

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WARM WELCOME, FOOD AND BED GREET COLORED MEN IN KHAKI HERE

NEWARK N. J. NEWS
FEBRUARY 7, 1919

At 12 o'clock the windows of Unit No. 4, War Camp Community Service, at 56 Academy street, contained several empty glass dishes. At 4 o'clock the glass dishes were filled with sweet potato pies, a specialty of the Newark unit for colored men, the odor of hot biscuits flavored the atmosphere and an immense coffee pot simmered on the gas range in the back of the ground-floor apartment, in preparation for the evening meal, price thirty cents to soldiers and sailors.

The provision for colored men in uniform was planned last fall, with the result of the formal opening at 56 Academy street in the winter; the unit being placed in charge of the Woman's Volunteer Service League, a colored organization with approximately 100 members. The War Camp Community Service co-operated with practical aid. The Newark center is the only one of its kind between New York and Philadelphia, so far as known.

The building rented at a low figure from the Prudential company gives the colored unit the right of way to four floors, which is probably more space than any other unit in the city uses. The first floor is occupied by kitchen and dining room; the second by recreational and office rooms; the third by dormitory and library; the fourth by sleeping rooms for the volunteer workers. There is plenty of roo In fact, it is said at the unit th there is more room than furniture.

The sleeping accommodations pr vide for about thirty-five beds a the price of a bed, twenty-five cen includes shower bath privilege. is said that 100 men could be accoi modated were there sufficient bedding and pillow slips, butof these there is a shortage. Breakfast is twenty cents and evening dinner thirty cents. About 300 men have been accommodated. At the unit it is said that possibly 100 of these have been white men; whether for the sweet potato pie or the roominess of the quarters is not known. This is in direct contradiction to the original purpose, according to Dr. Lorin Stuckey of the war camp community service.

Investigation as to the need for such a unit in Newark convinced Dr. Stuckey of its desirability, not alone for able men but especially for wounded men who come to the city from Laurel Hill, St. Mary's and Colonia. Twenty-two such men enjoyed the hospitality of the unit on Thursday of last week.

Thursday is "special feature day" when there is music, dancing and entertainment; with "spreads" brought by members of the organization. This ekes out the money available to the league for food. Another way of elongating funds is to approach a market man who does not look "too ferocious" with an appeal for a wee bit more of this and that. However, the market man cannot be expected to furnish a few more tables and desks which, workers say, are badly needed.

A part of the present equipment that is reverently alluded to is a battle-scarred, blood-stained flag that passed through the trials of Bull Run and was loaned, one is told, by Miss Johnson of 64 East Park street.

The Newark unit has been operated chiefly through the efforts of a triple entente, Mrs. Amorel Cooke, president of the league; Mrs. Burrell, executive secretary, and Mrs. Mitchell, who officiates on the ground floor. The first is on daily duty until late in the evening and the latter two sleep on the premises and are on duty until midnight, when a male employee, Harry Ayres, takes their place.

~~NEGRO WOMEN~~ AID WAR RELIEF WORK

N Y C WORLD
MARCH 16, 1919

Fifteenth Regiment Auxiliary Rendered Valuable Assistance to Nation, State and City in Caring for Soldiers.

WORK TO CONTINUE AS LONG AS HELP IS NEEDED.

Reunion of Regiment to Be Held Tuesday Evening at Central Opera House.

The first and most ambitious effort for the mobilization of ~~colored women~~ anywhere in the country for national service is represented in the Woman's Auxiliary, 15th Regiment, or 369th United States Infantry, and is a fine illustration of the colored woman's ability to organize and promote an important work.

In the early days of the 15th, when colored men were volunteering as members of the military organization which was to become the first New York State Guard composed of colored men, it occurred to a thoughtful woman of the race, a New Yorker by birth, that earnest colored women banded together could render service to the Nation in its war relief work.

The idea was carried out, and the Woman's Auxiliary, 15th Regiment, was organized May 2, 1917, with 100 members. It received its credentials from Col. Hayward May 9. The first definite work undertaken was the investigation of the cases of men having dependents whose dependents claimed exemption. This was an important factor in the perfect recruiting of the regiment and won commendation from the commanding officer and his official staff.

Comfort Kits for Fighters.

Shortly after the regiment left New York for its first encampment at Peekskill the auxiliary began to take care of the families of the men. In less than two months it made and equipped 2,000 comfort kits in accordance with Red Cross directions. To the equipment was added a Testament or Bible Gospel, for among colored people no home is considered complete without the Bible and the American flag.

Mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts contributed these Testaments, for they thought that there would be a time when there would be need for spiritual food. When President Wilson urged the giving of Testaments to the soldiers, the Woman's Auxiliary, 15th Regiment, had long before met this need.

In July, 1917, the 15th was federalized. It was a day of great rejoicing among the colored people of New York and the country at large. It was not until the following December that the regiment left for France to show the metal that the negro soldiers were made of.

Cared for Families.

Space in headquarters, No. 2217 Seventh Avenue, the old recruiting room of the regiment, was turned over to the women in recognition of the work done and being done. Many families have been aided and no dependent has been dispossessed for non-payment of rent. Quantities of food and fuel have been distributed to the needy. In every instance every dependent seeking aid has been made to feel that the Woman's Auxiliary deemed it a privilege to aid the families of the boys who were fighting for democracy.

In each drive for war relief the auxiliary has done its part. Its War Savings Stamp Committee reports hundreds of dollars' worth of stamps sold. In the last Liberty bond drive six women of the auxiliary made large flags of six of the Allied nations, which floated from some of the large buildings. The Red Cross Auxiliary No. 349, organized by the Financial Secretary October, 1918, has made large quantities of surgical dressings, &c., and 600 hospital garments.

The auxiliary enjoys the distinction of being affiliated with the leading War Relief organizations. It is the first auxiliary to a regiment to become a member of the National League for Woman's Service and speaks with pride of the fact that the 15th Regiment was the first regiment to receive canteen service from the National League for Woman's Service.

Reception and Reunion.

Its pledges of loyalty to Nation, State and city met with responses of appreciation from President Wilson, Gov. Whitman and Mayor Mitchell. From the White House came this letter:

"The President thanks you cordially for the good will which prompted your kind message which has helped to reassure him and keep him in heart."

During the period of the war regular weekly meetings were held and at no time has interest lagged. Now that the war is over and the regiment has returned, the purpose of the Woman's Auxiliary is to continue its aid as long as relief is needed. Proud of the record made by the old 15th Regiment, proud of the privilege of serving, the auxiliary will tender a victory reception and reunion to the officers and members of the old 15th Regiment.

Tuesday evening, March 18, at Central Opera House, 67th Street, near Third Avenue, children of the regiment of the Martin-Smith School will entertain. A characteristic dance will be a feature. Col. Hayward and officers of the regiment and Sergt. Henry Johnson will lead the heroes.

TRAINING WOMEN FOR COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

War Camp Community Service Holding Fourth School At Hampton

The Journal & Guide
1-25-19.

AIM TO PREPARE WOMEN To Do Constructive Work Along Many Lines for Community Betterment

Hampton, Va.—The War Camp Community Service is now holding its fourth school for the training of community organizers at Hampton Institute. Mrs. Eva White, of Washington, D. C., who as a member of the United States Commission on Living Conditions, is conducting this training work which aims to prepare colored wome

to do constructive work along mar lines, including the organization colored soldiers' clubs, meeting the r creational needs of soldiers, esta lishing community standards on th lessons of thrift and morals whic have been brought home to the Na tion by the Great War, putting in def nite foundations for the safeguardin of colored girls, the development o extension education, the organizatio of colored women into progressiv mothers' clubs which aim to develo independent responsibility for the car ung people, and the improvemen of housing conditions.

The members of the War Camp Community Service training schoo will co-operate with the United States Employment Service, the United States Housing Corporation, the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, and other Government agencies.

The speakers include James E. Rogers, of New York, director of the training schools, men's division, of the War Camp Community Service; President John M. Gandy, of the colored State Normal School at Petersburg; J. L. Einstein, who is in charge of the War Camp Community work for colored people in Newport News; Miss Jane McCrady, of Boston, Special Supervisor for War Camp Community Service in the South, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, supervisor of the Service's colored work.

Thirty-five colored women are attending this conference. Some come from as far West as Oklahoma. The group of community organizers was cordially welcomed to Hampton by Principal J. E. Gregg, who outlined briefly the aims of the Hampton School.

Among those attending the conference are Miss M. L. Weaver and Miss Eliza A. Coppage, both of Norfolk, Va.; Mrs. Alice W. Seay, of Mattoax, Va.; Miss Julia A. C. Wrenn, of Peak, Va.; Miss Carrie L. Dukes, Miss Janue B. Daniels, Miss Janie B. Cunningham, and Miss Josephine J. Wynn, all of Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Lucile W. LaCour, of Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. Jennie H. Allison and Miss Hattie L. Duckett, of Greenville, S. C.; Miss Willie G. Brown, of Charlotte, N. C.; Miss Eartha M. M. White, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Miss Uxenia B. Scott, of Houston, Tex.

WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE REPORT

The Journal

Nothing but a War Camp Community Service Club could entice those skeptical sailors who at first refused to leave their ships because they could not hope to find wholesome amusement in Norfolk. In noticing the large number of enlisted men who regularly visit the Liberty Club, a member of the Executive Committee exclaimed: "Where could all of these men have gone for amusement prior to the opening of our club here?"

Nearly 2,000 customers were served at the club last week, 300 of these receiving accommodations in the dormitory. Because of the evening business rush the manager has had to employ a worker to assist at the counter and to handle the check room. Immediate extension is absolutely necessary, and Jaffe Brothers, wholesale confectioners, who now occupy the lower floor, are scheduled to vacate in a few days, as the Liberty Club has obtained a lease on the premises.

The social entertainments conducted at the club are of a high order, and those for the ensuing months promise to be still better, a more varied program being offered. This program will include literary, musical, and athletic features, some of which have been successfully tested at the club. The High School program presented by young ladies under the direction of Miss Burke, chairman of the Entertainment Committee last Wednesday evening, was especially entertaining. This program will be shifted to Friday evenings and the Tuesday evening entertainments will also be strengthened.

The Entertainment Committee is being assisted by a committee of chaperons, of which Mrs. J. E. Diggs is chairman. The chaperons are heartily co-operating with the new plan of the Entertainment Committee, and unanimously agree that the present system will afford a training in social etiquette which will be especially beneficial to those taking advantage of the opportunities offered. Besides, the club is equipped for boxing matches on Thursday evening, when civilian men will be admitted.

The boxing classic scheduled for Thursday, January 30th, will feature Sailor Ward T. Sydnor, H. Benton, Jas. Jones, Crunezer and other stars.

Following the recent War Camp Community Service Conference, the Girls' Division has assigned Norfolk two additional girls' workers: Miss M. S. Nicholas and Miss J. B. Daniels. These young ladies come highly recommended as recreational specialists and their services have been greatly in demand. With a full appreciation of the liberality of the War Camp Community Service in furnishing these workers, Norfolk bids fair to launch a social service program which will favorably compare with the recent efforts of cities similarly situated.

ONLY COLORED MOTOR CORPS ENTERTAINS MEN IN UNIFORM

The New York Age 1-18-19

The only colored women's motor corps in the world is that of the Hayward Unit, a branch of the National League for Women's Service in New York City, and it has rendered valiant service in entertaining colored soldiers lying wounded in New York hospitals.

While the work of the Hayward Unit may not be as extensive or as far reaching as that of other departments, in point of personal service and results accomplished it is excelled by none.

"Lonesome Louisiana," lying on a cot in the big ward at Debarkation Hospital No. 3, brightens visibly at the approach of Sergt. Pearl Murray, and when she mentions that "some of the boys are going up to see a ball game this afternoon" and asks him to join the party, his exclamations of pleasure sound as though he had forgotten all about being sick. Of the hundred thousand men welcomed by the Haywood Unit, the majority are natives of Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee.

Forty members of the motor corps devote a large part of their time to the soldiers. With Capt. Sadie Leavelle directing, Lieut. Mae Kemp, Sergeants Murray and Anna Reid head the organization.

Three ambulances, two busses and a dozen cars owned by members are used in the transportation service. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, a member of the National League, donated three motors for the use of the Hayward Unit. Every day the trim khaki colored ambulances may be seen standing in front of hospital entrances, ready for a load of convalescents to be taken to the races at Sheepshead or Jamaica, to a baseball game at the Polo Grounds, or on a "seeing New York tour."

Chinatown, Lafayette Theatre, the Ghetto, Wall Street, Riverside Drive, and Coney Island are interesting sights for the boy who has never before crossed the Mason Dixon Line.

The Hayward Unit maintains headquarters at 200 West 139th street. Comfortable rest rooms for reading, writing and relaxation are provided, and a fin piano, player-piano, and victrola ar placed at the disposal of visiting soldiers.

ACTIVITIES OF THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

Besides Recreational Activities For Men and Women Special Training Is Planned

1-18-19 Journal & Guide

Ever alert as to the social needs of camp communities, War Camp Community Service, the authorized agency for stimulating, co-ordinating, and initiating recreational activities in camp cities, is now devoting unusual attention to activities for girls. Dr. Frank A. Fetter, formerly of Princeton, has been engaged as the Director of the Girls' Division, which provides definite training for prospective girl workers, and which sends these workers to the various communities.

Thus the executive secretaries, whose special mission is to organize the community to furnish entertainment for enlisted men, are relieved of having to provide recreational activities for girls.

Norfolk is particularly fortunate in securing the services of Miss S. E. Moses, sent here from National Headquorters after being highly recommended by the faculty of the War Camp Community Service Training School, which was held in Washington. After completing her formal education, Miss Moses taught for six years in Birmingham, and then was chosen critic teacher at Clark University, where she was also engaged in girls' work. She then spent three years in community service and war work, giving full time without compensation.

As War Camp Community Service aims to enlist the services of the entire community, it is as deeply interested in co-ordinating the agencies which are at work, as it is in initiating activities. The indications are that Norfolk will eagerly grasp this opportunity to mobolize its girl welfare forces in order to satisfactorily handle the girl problem during the period of readjustment and reconstruction.

RECREATION CENTER FOR NEGRO TROOPS

GALVESTON TEXAS TRIBUNE
JANUARY 17, 1919

Building on 25th Street Occupied.

An announcement was made at the headquarters of the war camp community service this morning to the effect that arrangements had been completed for the occupancy by the colored war camp community service of Galveston of the building on Twenty-fifth street near the corner of Postoffice street. This will serve as a recreation center for the colored soldiers who have returned from the service as well as a community center for all other activities which may seem desirable. The location of this building is splendidly adapted for this purpose and is large enough to make it possible to carry on a very extensive program. This recreation center will be available for the use of the colored girls of the city as well as the men and civilians. The colored committee in charge of these activities have been very fortunate in securing the service of Miss Annie Williams, who will be in charge of the recreation center. Miss Williams is splendidly adapted for this work, having had special opportunity for training and experience along these lines at the Prairie View state normal and industrial school at Prairie View, Tex., having recently completed a course there.

A committee of colored citizens headed by Dr. W. H. Stanton has been officially appointed to accept gifts of furniture, chairs, tables and other equipment for the purpose of furnishing this recreation center in such a way as may be necessary to meet these requirements. All persons who may wish to make gifts of this sort and are interested in the success of the movement are invited to communicate with Dr. Stanton.

It is expected that a program of activities will be mapped out during the next few days and very soon thereafter the recreation center will be in operation.

The colored committee of the war camp community service is also planning in the near future to conduct community sings at the city auditorium with the purpose of repeating the enterprise which was so successfully carried out several months ago.

This club will be completely equipped with library, writing facilities, a pool table, piano, victrola, and other equipment which will afford homelike surroundings for the soldiers and civilians who may care to make use of it. The women on the committee are planning to develop such facilities as will enable them to serve refreshments to their guests from time to time.

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WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SCHOOL ENROLLS EIGHTEEN

2-28-1919

Students Assigned to their Various Fields

The Savannah Tribune

Tuskegee, Ala., June 21.—Beginning last Monday, the War Camp Community School was held at the Tuskegee Institute and eighteen representative colored women from various sections of the country attended these meetings. Most of them were appointed to communities in the North and South where War Camp Community Service is being extended.

The course of instruction was under the direction of Mrs. Eva Whiting White, director of education for War Camp Community Service, assisted by Miss Sara L. Carson, Miss C. J. Farnsworth, of the assignment department, and Miss Liebkicker, assistant in the personnel department. Those who were enrolled as students in the school are as follows:

Miss Ruth Alston, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Alice Childs, Richmond, Va.; Miss Anna Cooper, Washington, D. C.; Miss Regina Crawford, Langston, Okla.; Miss Maudestine M. Dangerfield, Orangeburg, S. C.; Miss Sadie Diffay, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Lena Evans, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Flay E. Ford, Houston, Texas; Miss Piccola R. Hardeway, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Basaline Holsey, Tuskegee, Ala.; Miss Carrie Jackson, Evansville, Ind.; Miss A. Cecile Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; Miss Eva L. Pools, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss Gertrude Richie, Anderson S. C.; Miss Irene Saunders, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Nettie L. Short, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Mary Waring, Chicago, Ill., and Miss Frankie B. Watkins, Covington, Ky.

INSTITUTIONS PROVIDING TRAINING COURSES

ATLANTIC CITY UNION
JANUARY 27, 1919

Evidence that our disabled men are being given worth-while training may be found in the character of the institutions in which they have been placed for training. The 157 first cases classified above were distributed for training to the institutions listed below. It should be noted, however that in some instances men were sent for training directly into industrial establishments, or were inducted directly into trades. In all such cases adequate provision has been made for instruction under proper guarantees and supervision.

List of institutions in which disabled men have been placed for training, Amherst College, Boston University Law School, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Filene's Department Store, Hawley School of Engineering, Bryant & Stratton and Burdette Business Colleges, Soule Business College, Franklin Union College, Harvard Law School, New York School of Commerce, Columbia University.

Colorada University, Pratt Institute, Lehigh University, Strayers' Business College, Maryland State Agricultural College, Howard University, David Rankin Trade School, Hampton Institute, Alabama Polytechnic Institute Virginia Polytechnic, George Washington University, Maryland University.

North Carolina Agricultural & Mechanical College, Tuskeegee Institute Tennessee State Agricultural College Clemson College, University of Tennessee, (Tulane University, Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical College Ohio State University, Baltimore Business College, Purdue University Michigan State Agricultural College Indiana State Normal College, University of Michigan, University of Illinois, Nebraska University, Dunmoody Institute, University of Nevada University of California, University of Texas, American Institute for Banking.

The New York Age
11-8-19

CIRCLE FOR NEGRO RELIEF NOTES

The monthly meeting of units in and near New York City was held Monday, November 3, at the Music School Settlement. Miss A. H. Dines, supervisor of the experimental maternity home, spoke authoritatively on the subject of material protection; Mrs. Nellie Hunter of Durham, N. C., who is studying under Prof. Sweet of the Metropolitan Opera Company sang beautifully, and Augustus G. Dill played two pianoforte numbers. These meetings will be held throughout the winter on the first Monday night in each month at the Music School Settlement A good program will always be arranged and Unit members and friends are urged to attend.

Despite the downpour of rain there was a large attendance at the dance and welcome home reception given by Unit No. 61 of Passaic, N. J., on Thursday evening, October 30. The reception was informal and dancing was the chief feature of the evening. Mrs. Ma-Belle White Williams, from the headquarters office, said a few words of welcome to the soldiers and a delicious supper was served them. Members of Unit No. 2 of Paterson and No. 39 of Ridgewood were present to express the interest of the groups which they represented. The proceeds from this dance will begin the Community Nurse Fund.

Unit No. 47 of Jersey City held a regular meeting at the spacious home of Mrs. Ella Williams on Wednesday evening, October 29, to discuss plans of work for the coming year. Definite plans, which will be announced later, were made and committees appointed to do the first necessary work.

The Circle's newest Unit, No. 63 of Syracuse, N. Y., is going straight ahead with plans for a community house. A sixteen-room house well adapted to the purpose has been selected, a holding committee appointed and definite plans formulated. A detailed account of this work will be published later.

The Atlanta Independent
10-4-19

SEYMOUR CARROLL IN ATLANTA

Red Cross Officer May Have Headquarters Here—First Negro Officer in South.

Atlanta has had in the city this week Mr. Seymour Carroll, of Columbia, S. C., the first Negro officer of the American Red Cross in the southern division to wear the uniform of an American Red Cross commissioned officer, with the rank of an assistant associated field director. Mr. Carroll has been stationed in hospital service at the base hospital at Camp Jackson, S. C., and more recent at the U. S. general hospital No. 42, where he came from when he was transferred to the the headquarters of the southern division of the American Red Cross in this city as a member of the speakers bureau. He seems to be a cheerful Carolina citizen and since he came here has made many friends in Atlanta.

It has been learned here that Mr. Carroll comes from one of the first families of Soth Carolina, being a son of the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Carroll, of Columbia, S. C., who is a lecturer and educator of national note. The Rev. Carroll is also the president of the South Carolina State Race Conference that has done so much to encourage Negro business as well as to bring together colored and white leaders in conference each year.

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
JANUARY 12, 1919

Red Cross Ward for Colored Soldiers Is Open at McPherson

The Red Cross convalescents' ward for colored soldiers was formally opened last night for the use of the colored patients at Ft. McPherson and a number of the leading colored citizens of Atlanta were present as well as Red Cross representatives from the southern division.

The convalescent room is situated on the first floor of ward C and is most attractively equipped with books, a piano, and a victrola, and the furnishings are comfortable and practical. These were provided by Colonel Bratton with the help of the colored citizens, supplemented by the Red Cross, and few, if any, of the comforts supplied to the white soldiers have been omitted here.

The evenig's program was opened by an invocation from Mr. Hawkins, of the Y. W. C. A., and E. R. Black, manager of the southern division, gave a talk in which he emphasized the wish of the Red Cross to give to the colored soldier every help in sickness and alleviation in convalescence that was furnished the white soldier. Mr. Black's talk was listened to with interest and attention and was followed by pertinent and interesting addresses given by the colored leaders who were present and also by a series of recitations excellently rendered by colored visitors.

COLORED GIRL GIVEN CHANCE

2-24-19

At last there is an organization which is democratic enough to extend the same opportunity to colored girls as is being extended to those of other races. War Camp Community Service has placed in the city of Raleigh, a trained colored worker who is organizing the leisure time of our girls. The spare moments are the most dangerous ones when neglected, but they can be made beneficial as well as pleasurable when utilized in the proper way. Considering this fact, classes and clubs of all kinds are being organized at the Red Circle Club Room, 227 S. Wilmington St. Girls and young women are admitted free of charge. Three classes have already been organized and it is planned to add others as rapidly as possible. The Art Class for girls meets on Tuesdays at 4 p. m. Physical culture class meets Wednesday at 4 p. m. and Dramatic Art and General Culture Class meets on Friday at 4 p. m. A total of 177 girls has been enrolled. Others wishing to enter classes can get information by phoning 1382.

The Raleigh Independent

Highly Efficient Women Give Volunteer Services as Instructors.

Misses K. Sterrup, E. Pointer, and Mesdames. Mallette, Martin, J. T. Hamlin and E. C. Pegues are instructors of the Art Classes. Miss H. Burrell will have charge of the class in Physical Culture.

If you know of any girls who are idle or restless, report them to either of above instructors or to Miss U. B. Scott, 501 S. Wilmington St. Besides learning the useful arts, the girls play all kinds of games and are taught how to have a good time in a nice way. Are you interested in the future women of our race?

COLORED MEN'S LIBERTY CLUB

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
JANUARY 24, 1919

Nothing but the Liberty Club for colored enlisted men could entice those skeptical colored sailors who at first refused to leave their ships because they could not hope to find amusement in Norfolk. Last week there were nearly 2,000 customers served at all counters. So popular has the club become that immediate extension is absolutely necessary. The Liberty Club committee has favorably passed on the manager's plans for renovating and partitioning the lower floor now held by Jaffe Brothers, wholesale confectioners, who are scheduled to vacate in a few days.

Norfolk will be proud to note that it is the opinion of experts who have visited the club, that with reading room, writing room, offices, auditorium and entertainment hall, dormitory, shower baths, cafeteria, store room, billiard room, ladies' room, and theatrical stage more facilities are being provided on this one floor than are afforded in the same space any where else in the country.

The social entertainments conducted at the Liberty Club are of a high order and those for the ensuing months promise to be still better, a more varied program being offered. This program will include literary, musical, and athletic features, some of which have been successfully tested at the cub.

The entertainment committee has recently arranged to transfer the Wednesday evening program by young people to Friday evening; besides it would also strengthen the Tuesday evening entertainments. Also the club is equipped for boxing matches and is planning other athletic features.

The girls' division of the War Camp Community Service has assigned to Norfolk three colored workers, who are conducting survey of the field here preparatory to organizing the community to effectively handle the problem of wholesome recreation for the girls.

RECREATION HOUSE FOR NEGRO TROOPS

Convalescent at Camp Get Attention.

COLUMBIA S. C. ST
APRIL 1

RED CROSS IS ACTIVE

Refreshments and Flowers and Varied Entertainment Will Be Provided During Week.

(Written for The State).

The formal opening of the Red Cross recreation house for colored convalescents at the base hospital, Camp Jackson, was held Thursday afternoon and evening and was attended by several hundred people from Columbia. In the afternoon three special street cars conveyed the members of the Palmetto Red Cross to the camp for the exercises. At the house the guest were greeted by negro patients at the hospital, who could leave there beds. Those who were confined to bed were carried refreshments by the girls of the Booker Washington high school. Both colored and white patients at the hospital were served with refreshments and in cases where they were not permitted to give them eats, they were given beautiful bouquets of flowers. Some of the wards are still decorated with so [illegible] most beautiful flowers that [illegible] own in and about the city. [illegible] were well pleased and they are all happy over the reception that was given for them Thursday evening.

In the afternoon the negro jazz band furnished mu[illegible] for dance that was

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given by the Junior Palmetto Red Cross Chapter of Columbia. Refreshments were served by the girls of the colored high school with the assistance of students from Benedict College and Allen University.

Shortly after 7 o'clock in the evening a literary program was given. The music was furnished by the colored colleges and city schools arranged by W. H. Bundy, assistant associated field director of the Red Cross, who is the director of music at the hospital. The music was one of the main features of the program and very much applauded. Out side music numbers were furnished by Lieut. R. W. Right with a clarionet solo and Lieut. F. Newman Smith with a tenor solo.

J. P. Shingler, associated field director of the American Red Cross delivered the opening address. He was followed by Willis Prout, field director of the Red Cross, who after thanking the colored women for their cooperation in the new work among colored men at the hospital, in chosen words presented the building to the officials of the government. The building that will be used for some time until a new building can be erected is an old mess hall and is personal property of the government. The government officials received the building and the property was returned to the American Red Cross to be used as a recreation house for colored patients at the base hospital. Capt. J. C. DeVose, chief educational officer at the base hospital, was the next speaker. Again and again he was applauded when he told of the work that is to be done among all of the patients at the hospital along educational lines. Dr. B. W. Valentine, president of Benedict College, was also on the program and stated that he was glad to have the college cooperate with the Red Cross workers in anything that the institution that he is the head of can do. The Rev. Richard Carroll of Columbia was present and on the program, but for the lateness of the hour did not speak. Celia D. Saxon, president of the Palmetto Red Cross, also spoke, stating that the negro woman would do her part during the reconstruction period in recreation lines for the men at the hospital.

Friday night followed with the organization of the Delphian Society, the social club for the colored men. The society will meet every Friday night. Lieutenant Edwards of the educational staff of the hospital and Mr. Bundy were at the organization of the society and made helpful talks to the men. Under the directions of the society the men will give musical programs from time to time, dancing classes will start next week under the ladership of people from the city. The baseball club has already started out and expecting soon to play all of the colored schools in Columbia and those out of that city that will play them.

Many things were taken up at the Friday evening meeting. Refreshments were served and the convalescents are expecting to invite their friends from Columbia to a social function next Friday evening. The jazz band will furnish music once a week for a dance. Visitors are always welcome to the hospital, and they will find some one at the recreation house that will help in finding relatives or friends or take them through the hospital wards. The patients are fond of flowers and persons who visit the hospital wards will meet with a cordial welcome if they will only bring a few flowers for the men, or leave your flowers at the Red Cross Recreation House and they will be carried to the wards.

Monday night at 7 o'clock Sergeant Clarkson of the Second Company, First Training Battalion, will give a show at the house. Tuesday night Roland F. Green, formerly of Voorhese Institute, will give a reading. Wednesday night a musical recital by Mr. Bundy; Thursday night students from the Howard Graded School, under the leadership of Mrs. Elsie C. Nelson, vice chairman of the Palmetto Red Cross of Columbia. Friday is the social and dance by the Delphian Society; and Saturday night a smoker will be given by the Red Cross.

VAR CAMP COMMUNITY

WORKERS IN THE CITY

Miss Ertha White and Mrs. Basaline Holsey In Charge of Work

As a result or the visit here last [illegible] Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, of Washington, D. C., national worker, there have been assigned to Savannah two Community War Camp Workers, Miss Ertha White, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. Basaline Holsey of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. These ladies arrived in the city during the latter part of the week. They will use as temporary headquarters the rooms of the colored branch of the Red Cross in the Masonic Temple, Gwinnett street, west.

As an out-of-town recreational center the home of the Protective Association at Thunderbolt has been secured by the ladies of the Red Cross for use of the two workers, where they will conduct social entertainments and the like for the girls of the city and the soldiers.

The Savannah

UTICA N Y OBSERVER
FEBRUARY 26, 1919

WAR CHEST MEETINGS

Foster Brothers' Factory Employes Hold Gathering This Noon.

A War Chest factory meeting was held this noon at the Foster Brothers' Manufacturing Company's plant on Broad street, for the purpose of organizing and discussing the drive for the 1919 Utica War Chest. W. B. Foster gave a splendid talk on the "war chest," and John Williams delivered a talk on "The Bolsheviki—the War That Is Not Over."

A special meeting of the captains and workers of Division C. of the War Chest campaign will be held Friday at 8 P. M. in Hotel Utica. The speakers will be Rev. M. B. Pratt and Cleveland MsDermott.

A meeting of all the divisions engaged in the coming campaign will be held next Monday at 8 P. M. in the ball room of Hotel Utica. The speakers will be Thomas S. Barber and one of the French High Commission.

A meeting of the Polish residents of the city is scheduled for Sunday at 3 P. M. in White Eagle auditorium. Rev. Louis P. Muszynski and Lieut. Jack Calder will be the speakers.

A big public meeting is planned for a week from this evening in a local theatre, when Col. Bill Hayward of the 369th Colored Regiment, will address Uticans.

N BRUNSWICK N J HOME NEWS
JANUARY 30, 1919

Colored Soldiers Driving Army Trucks

About seventy colored chauffeurs with army trucks, going from Camp Upton to Baltimore, arrived at Cranbury about dark on Sunday and having no lights they made it their headquarters over night. They were attended by two white lieutenants and were a very orderly company. The hall was opened for them and there a hearty supper and breakfast was prepared. Baker Schnell also gave the use of his bake oven. Ladies of the Red Cross prepared sandwiches, and gave to each a package of cigarettes.

The boys sang and played on the piano, and spent a very enjoyable time. After breakfast on Monday morning, and a good night's rest in comfortable quarters they resumed their journey. They were greatly pleased with courtesy shown them.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER
FEBRUARY 9, 1919

OPENS HUT FOR NEGROES

Welfare Association to Aid Returning Colored Service Men.

A community house for colored soldiers and sailors returning from the army is to be opened today at 2352 E. 40th street. It is under the direction of the Negro Welfare Association and is ope[redacted] sailors, their families and friends.

W. R. Conners, executive secretary of the welfare association said last night: "We are expecting to serve a large number of the 2,000 colored men who went into the service from Cleveland."

The community house provides food and lodging for forty service men at a time. They will be kept there until they can be helped to jobs and permanent living quarters. Entertainment features are provided.

WASHINGTON D C HERALD
MARCH 1, 1919

Building for Colored Soldiers Ready in April

Colored soldiers hereafter will be better taken care of when they visit Washington.

The Salvation Army yesterday acquired a building at Seventh and P streets northwest and will renovate and have it ready within thirty [illegible] chief secretary of the Salvation Army, [illegible] of the project, stated yesterday that the building would be equipped with club rooms, shower baths, dining-room and dormitories.

The building will be officially opened in April. Secretary of War Baker will accept the building in the name of the army and Secretary Daniels for the navy.

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